

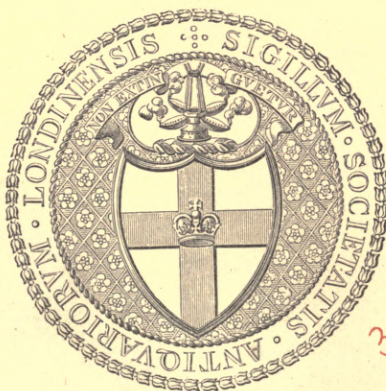
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 28, 1889, TO JUNE 18, 1891.

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SECOND SERIES, VOL. XIII.

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## CORRIGENDA.

Page 36, note † line 6.

*For "prui" read "prui."*

Page 247, line 26.

*For "Augustus Arthur Arnold," read "Augustus Alfred Arnold."*

600

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1889—1890.

Thursday, November 28th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

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  - (4) A Description of two Roman Villas discovered near Mansfield Woodhouse. 8vo. Mansfield, 1801.
30. Ex Codice. [Cotton MS. Domitian A 1, of the 13th century.] Incipunt Cronica Venerabilis Bede. Pp. 72. 8vo. No title, place, or date.
31. *Johannis Sulgeni versus hexametri in laudem patris Sulgeni, Menevensis Archiepiscopi*. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
32. Minutes of Evidence of the petition of C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq., praying that Her Majesty will determine the Abeyance of the Barony of Wharton in his favour. Folio. London, 1844.
33. Three tracts as follows :—
- (1) On surnames and the rules of law affecting their change. By T. F. [Newspaper cuttings inserted.] 8vo. Cardiff, 1862.
  - (2) An answer to Mr. Falconer on the assumption of surnames without Royal Licence. 8vo. London, 1863.
  - (3) Change of Name. Return to the House of Commons. Ordered to be printed, 12 March, 1863. Folio. London, 1863.
34. The River Monnow and its Tributaries. Mr. Alexander Miller's Report. Folio. Monmouth, 1865.
35. Rider's British Merlin. 1751. 12mo. London, 1751.
36. The Court and City Register for 1782. 12mo. London, 1782.



37. First Edition of Boyle's New fashionable Court and Country Guide for 1796. Sq. 12mo. London, 1796.  
 38. Boyle's Court Guide for April, 1810, and April, 1820. Two vols. 12mo. London, 1810-20.  
 39. A Slap at Slop and the Bridge-Street Gang. Fifth edition. Printed by and for William Hone. Folio. Lond., 1821.  
 40. Gloucestershire Coats of Arms. 27 Plates (numbered 36—62). [Part of a Collection of Gloucestershire Coats of Arms, chiefly from Atkyns's and Rudder's Histories.] 4to. London, 1792.  
 41. Five Prints, as follows :—1. Appearance of the meteor as seen from a field behind Mr. Rooke's house. 2. Roman Antiquities found in Shirewood Forest, 1779. 3. Urn found in a barrow on Stanton Moor, co. Derby, 1784. 4. Chair in the Revolution Parlour at Whittington, 1790. 5. An antique Bust, in cornelian, set in silver, found in 1793 in widening the Lake at Welbeck.

From the Author, W. G. Fretton, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Nine Tracts and Leaflets relating to Coventry. 8vo. 1868-89.
2. The Anastatic Drawing Society. Vol. xxii., for the years 1884-5-6 ; and vol. xxiii., for the years 1887-8-9. 2 vols. 4to. Ipswich, 1887-9.

From the Author :—Celticism a Myth. By J. C. Rogers. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1889.

From Mrs. Way :—A Collection of Impressions of Seals and other objects of antiquity.

From Mrs. Perceval, in accordance with the wish of her late husband, C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Treas. S.A. :—

1. Differences of Arms. MS. By Raphe Brooke. A copy by Willement. Folio. 1828.
2. A Miscellaneous Collection of Impressions of Seals ; together with MS. notes and short copies from the Proceedings and the Archaeologia of the Society.

From W. J. Belt, Esq. :—Collection of Early Roman Coins, *Aes grave*.

Special votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. Way, Mrs. Perceval, and H. S. Milman, Esq., Director, for their gifts to the Society's library and collections.

Henry Laver, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

On the recommendation of the Council, James Dallas, Esq., was appointed a Local Secretary for Devon.

The Rev. W. IAGO, Local Secretary for Cornwall, communicated the following account of the discovery of a Roman inscription in Cornwall :—

“ Westheath, Bodmin,  
July 3rd, 1889.

DEAR SIR,

I have just had the honour of receiving, through you, the diploma of the Society of Antiquaries again appointing me an Honorary Local Secretary for Cornwall. I beg to return my

best thanks to the President and other officers of the Society for this, and I think I cannot carry out the duties of the office more fittingly than by at once informing the Society, in this letter of acknowledgment, of a very important archaeological discovery which I have been so fortunate as to make, and the details of which I verified on Monday last (only two days ago). I have found the oldest inscription yet discovered on any inscribed stone in Cornwall. Only one Roman milliary stone has hitherto been known to exist in Cornwall, viz., that of 'Constantine junior' at St. Hilary. I have now found another, bearing the name of his uncle, 'Lic. Licinius,' at Tintagel. I am preparing a carefully illustrated description of it for the 'Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall,' of which society I am ex-president, and will forward as soon as possible copies of my paper to the Society of Antiquaries. Meanwhile I report the find, as it is of interest to those who are endeavouring to trace the direction of Roman roads in Cornwall. The inscription reads, without stops:

IMP. C. G.  
VA [L?]  
LIC. LICIN.

for

'Imperatore Caesare Galerio  
Valerio  
Liciniano Licinio.'

Date about A.D. 307.

The dimensions are: Height, 5 feet 1 inch; width, 1 foot 2 inches at head; thickness, 7 inches. The material is blue elvan, and there is no inscription on the back.

I have some Roman coins in my possession bearing the legend:

IMP. LIC. LICINIVS. P. F. AVG.

which, I believe, were found in Cornwall.

This emperor reigned with Constantine the Great, and married his sister.

The stone inscribed to his nephew, Constantine II., at St. Hilary, in Cornwall, has been figured and described by others (see Hübner's *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, pp. 13, 207). I do not find any stone of Licinius in Hübner's work. The stone is now (where it has long been) in the eastern entrance gateway, or rather gangway (there is no gate, but a double stone-grid stile) of Tintagel churchyard. No one has hitherto noticed that the stone is an inscribed one, the letters being faint

from age. The stone is used as the 'lich-stone' upon which coffins are rested on arrival at the churchyard, and the coffins are placed on its lettered face. I have informed the Vicar, Rev. Prebendary Kinsman, of the discovery I have made, and he is greatly pleased. I shall suggest to him that a new 'lich-stone' be provided, and that this stone of Licinius be removed into the church for preservation and be properly set up with an explanatory tablet. I hope he may agree to have this done. My attention was attracted to the stone by its unusually venerable appearance and its general resemblance to a Roman mile-stone, and the setting sun one evening revealed to me that it bore letters on its lichen-covered face.

I have cleaned the stone carefully, and have taken several rubbings of it with blacklead and oil-pad, and several squeezes or blotting-paper casts of its lettered face. These enabled me to read it, and on Monday I paid it a final visit, and verified that the legend is what I supposed it to be.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

W. IAGO, B.A.

P.S.—Since my letter was hastily written, on the spur of the moment, relative to the finding of the Licinius stone at Tintagel, I have been to St. Hilary, in West Cornwall, to make a careful examination of the Constantine stone there. The result is, that it seems to me both stones may have been proclamatory rather than milliary, and they may be contemporaneous.

No record of mileage occurs on either. Each proclaims a reigning Roman Emperor. Several inscriptions relating to Constantine I. and II., and several in honour of Licinius, senior and junior, are known. The latter not in this country. Hübner, and other writers, have regarded the St. Hilary stone as representing Constantine II., as my former letter stated, but the late Dr. Barham, with good reason, considered it older, and attributed it to Constantine I. (the Great). Should his view prove correct, the two stones form a pair belonging to the two jointly reigning brothers-in-law, Constantine and Licinius. Whilst the former held sway over the western portion of the empire, the latter ruled the eastern, but the severance of the empire had not then been formally recognised or effected. The stones of Licinius hitherto known occur abroad, and the one found by me at Tintagel is the first, I believe, yet discovered in Britain. It may have been erected, not as a mile-stone, but simply in honour of Licinius, when Constantine and he were on good terms and wished to be complimentary to each other. One peculiarity in the Licinius inscription is its brevity. Gibbon

writes that after Constantine had caused Licinius to be put to death, "the memory of Licinius was branded with infamy, his statues were thrown down, etc., etc." Very interesting, therefore, is it to have discovered one of his memorials lying face upward, doing duty as a lich-stone in the churchyard of Tintagel, in Cornwall. A little to the north of its position are the remains of an ancient earthen rampart.

My reading of the St. Hilary stone is as follows :

IMP CAES  
FLAV VAL  
CONSTANTINO  
PIO [AVG ?]  
CAES  
DIVI  
CONSTANTI [or Constantii]  
PII  
AVG  
FILIO

To the Secretary,  
Society of Antiquaries, London."

The PRESIDENT said he was doubtful whether this was a milliare stone, such being usually round, and not square.

The Rev. W. D. MACRAY, F.S.A., communicated the following note on a letter of Sir Walter Raleigh :

"Ducklington Rectory,  
Witney,  
Nov. 25, 1889,

DEAR SIR,

I noticed lately that at p. 421 of the recently issued part of vol. xii. of our Society's *Proceedings*, Dr. Brushfield states that a letter of Sir W. Raleigh's had been vainly looked for among Aubrey's MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Feeling sure that the copy was to be found there, I examined Aubrey's collections and found it at fol. 47 of vol. vi., which is incorrectly given as iv. in Edwards' *Life of Raleigh*. It is noted as being copied from the original, "Writt with his owne hand," and Aubrey has added in the margin, "I thinke I sent y<sup>e</sup> originall to A. Wood." I believe, however, that it is not now to be found among Wood's MSS., and the letter transcribed by Dr. Brushfield may therefore be the original. The following note is subjoined to Aubrey's copy: 'Hayes is in the parish of East Budleigh. He was not buried at Exeter by his father and mother, nor at Sherburne in Dorset; at either of which places



he desired his wife (in his letter the night before he dyed) to be interred. His father had eighty yeares in this farme of Hayes, and wrote Esquier.'

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,





W. D. MACRAY.

The Secretary, Society of Antiquaries."

ROBERT DAY, junr., Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of gold posy and other rings, accompanied by the following remarks:

"I have the honour to exhibit the following finger-rings that have recently come into my collection.

1. Eight plain gold hoop-rings with these mottoes engraved upon the inner surfaces:

1. *Time will trye realty.*
2.  NO < FRINDE < TO < FAITH. 
3.  ONCE MYNE *and ever thine.*
4. God I pray our happineff inioy.
5.  Two Soules one hart till death depart.
6. \* KEPE X FAITH X TEL X DEATH \* .
7. *Witt wealth and buety all doth well.  
But consant love doth fair exsell.*
8. *As you yours me you shall finde me.*

In *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* for 1889, xii. 423, this last quaint motto is illustrated in an interesting way by a sentence in a letter of Sir Walter Raleigh's, dated July 26, 1584, where he writes, 'If you shall att any tyme have occasion to use mee you shall find mee.'

2. A gold ring, gimmel, with two hands clasped, and the motto '*This and my hart.*'

3. Two other rings with posies on the depressed centres of the outside.

One has:

\* HONOR · GOD · IN · EVERI · PLASE.

It is a gold band  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide with the borders raised as a protection for the lettering.

The other is of the same character. It is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide, of silver gilt, was found outside the lines at Chatham, and was presented to me by the late Walter Myers, Esq., F.S.A. Its motto is:

\* FEAR + AND + LOVE + GOD.

4. In a recent visit to Armagh I purchased from a jeweller there a silver finger-ring which was found at the Navan fort near that city. The shank has slightly raised borders enclosing a twisted rope-work of three strands, with ball projections at regular intervals. The centre object is a raised rose-shaped bezel from which the setting is lost. It is surrounded with a rope pattern, and rests upon a circular platform from which are six projections (there were originally eight) having three balls on each similar to those upon the shank."

Professor J. H. MIDDLETON, F.S.A., communicated an account, illustrated by drawings and sections, of an oak hall at Tiptoft's Manor, Essex.

Professor Middleton's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Mr. Giles-Puller mentioned the discovery of a similar hall, with the dais complete, at Marshalls, near Ware, about ten years ago. It was unfortunately pulled down on account of the cost of repairs.

The PRESIDENT read a paper on the opening of a Roman barrow at Youngsbury, near Ware, in June last, in which were found the remains of a wooden chest containing a large urn and a glass bottle full of burnt human bones and ashes, and a small vessel of white earthenware.

The President's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, December 5th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Compiler, William Page, Esq., F.S.A. :—Table of Pontifical Years of the Bishops of Durham. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author :—The Asclepiad. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. No. 24, vol. vi. (Completing the vol.) 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl :—Facsimile Print of Tessellated Pavement of an ancient Roman Villa discovered Aug. 1888, in a field called Maer Mead, "Caer Wrgan," Llantwit Major. Drawn by John John. Lithographed by Lavers, Bristol. Framed and glazed.

From the Compiler, W. J. Harvey, Esq., F.S.A.Scot.:—Genealogy of the Family of Harvey. 4to. London, 1889.

From the Minister of Public Instruction, Kingdom of Italy:—Il Palazzo di San Giorgio in Genova. (Demolizione o Conservazione.) Relazione del Deputato, Francesco Genala. 4to. Florence, 1889.

From the Author:—Notes on a pre-Conquest Memorial Stone from Birtley, and fragments of Crosses from Falstone, North Tynedale. By the Rev. G. Rome Hall, F.S.A. 8vo. Newcastle, 1888.

From the Author:—Ipplepen: round and about an Old Devon Village. By W. G. Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author:—The Etruscan Numerals. By Robt. Brown, Jun., F.S.A. [Reprinted from the Archaeological Review, July, 1889.] 8vo. London, 1889.

Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Esq., R.A., was admitted Fellow.

HYMAN MONTAGU, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a box made of boxwood, which contained within it, affixed by wax to either side, the obverse and reverse of a medal struck in 1613 on the occasion of the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, with Frederick, the Elector Palatine, afterwards known as Frederick V. of Bohemia, and by the Germans called the Winter King, owing to his disturbed rule having lasted during the period of one winter only. The medal, which is of the greatest rarity, is described in the *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland* (1885), vol. i., p. 202, No. 33. On the obverse is the bust of Frederick to the right, in falling lace collar, rich armour and mantle.

Legend:

FRIDERICVS D: G. COM. PAL. R. S. ROM. IMP. ELECTOR  
DVX. BAVA.

Below the bust is the date 1613. On the reverse is the bust of Elizabeth, almost full-faced, the hair ornamented with jewels, with earrings, pearl necklace, rich gown, and high, stiff lace ruff.

Legend:

ELISABETHA D: G. COM. PAL. R. S. ELEC. INFANS. MAGNÆ.  
BRITAN. D: B.

The example exhibited is probably the only genuine specimen that has reached this country. It is beautifully struck on thin silver shells, and Mr. Montagu considered that it was possible that some medals of this period were so struck in order that they might be inserted in similar boxes, in which a hole was drilled for suspension, or more probably and more usually in

order that they might serve to ornament the exterior of small cabinets, snuff-boxes, etc.

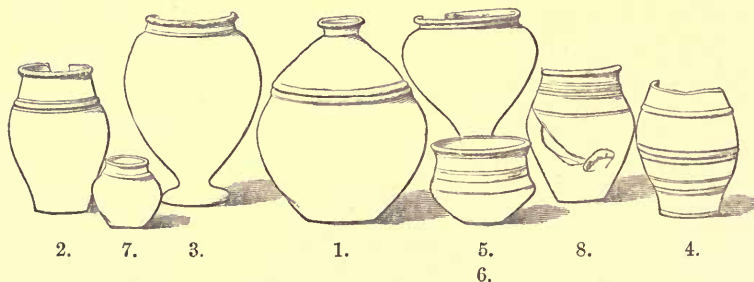
Professor MIDDLETON, F.S.A., read a paper on a Roman house at Spoonley, Gloucestershire, and on Roman houses in Britain generally.

Professor Middleton's paper will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Dr. HENRY HICKS, F.R.S., exhibited a quantity of fragments of Roman pottery found at Hendon Grove, Hendon, Middlesex. The pottery was recently found in opening a gravel-pit, some scattered about in the soil about a foot below the surface, but most of it in a well-defined longitudinal excavation under the soil and extending downwards for about 18 inches into the undisturbed sand below. In this furrow, which was about 10 feet in length, there were also some fragments of bones.

WILLIAM RANSOM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of examples of Late-Celtic pottery recently found near Hitchin, on which he read the following notes :

“On the 14th of November last, workmen employed by Messrs. A. and T. Ransom in removing chalk from a pit near



LATE-CELTIC URNS FOUND NEAR HITCHIN.

Hitchin, half a mile south of the Ickneld Way, and a mile and a quarter from the Roman encampment on Wilbury Hill, in breaking down the edge of the pit came upon a circular deposit of earth, 2 feet 2 inches deep and 2 feet 9 inches in diameter, the walls of the cavity in the chalk being carefully smoothed and the floor well levelled.

The men, supposing this to be one of the ‘pot holes’ which frequently occur in the chalk in this district, were astonished at finding that it contained a number of cinerary urns, some of which



were broken to pieces in falling 35 feet into trucks placed at the bottom of the pit.

The eight here represented are all that were rescued, and appear to be of Late-Celtic origin.

The workmen unfortunately removed the vessels before acquainting their employers, but I think they have accurately described their position as having been placed upright on the floor of the hole, except No. 7 and two or three smaller broken ones, which were nearer the surface.

The lid of urn No. 1 was laid top downwards, level with the base of the urn on its west side, which urn was placed on the northern part of the grave. Next to this, on its south side, stood the two larger pots, Nos. 3 and 5, and arranged behind these the four others.

Their sizes are—

No. 1, height  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, widest diameter  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

" 2	"	8	"	"	6	"
" 3	"	$10\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"
" 4	"	7	"	"	7	"
" 5	"	$8\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	8	"
" 6	"	4	"	"	5	"
" 7	"	$3\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	$3\frac{7}{8}$	"
" 8	"	8	"	"	6	"

The lid of No. 1 had probably been removed soon after the burial and its contents turned out, with the object of plundering any spoil it might contain. This seems to have been the case with the other urns, and the whole contents had not been replaced.

The small quantity of bone and no charcoal remaining in the vessels support this suggestion.

With the exception of a very few calcined bones and bone-dust, and a few small chipped flints, they contained only the ordinary soil.

A considerable number of calcined bones were mixed with the surrounding earth.

Entire absence of 'Samian' ware or glass would indicate the pre-Roman origin of the interments, as one or both of these materials are generally present in Roman or Saxon graves I have found about Hitchin.

Nothing existed on the surface to indicate a grave, and had there ever been a mound it had, no doubt, been levelled by the plough long ages past.

Some barrows still exist not far from the grave described. They have been opened many years since, but no record remains of their contents, and probably the relics beneath had not been reached.

A rectangular cavity, containing nothing but soil, was found under one tumulus.

A large number of fragments of Celtic, Roman, and Saxon remains have been found in this neighbourhood ; there are, indeed, few fields on the hills around where pieces of the coarse, thick pottery, of Celtic and Roman type, may not be occasionally picked up when searched for, from which we may infer that a considerable population dwelt here in those early times. The numerous fine, clear springs of water issuing from the chalk in various directions would make this part attractive for habitation.

About four yards to the east from the grave already described was a similar one, likewise containing cinerary urns, but the workmen, thinking the objects to be only 'broken flower-pots,' tumbled them down with the chalk into the railway trucks below, whence they were carried to the neighbourhood of London to be mixed with clay for brick-making.

A cavity, in a line with the others on the west side, had also been made, but this exhibited no appearance of having been used.

The destructive treatment which these objects met with is too often the fate of treasures found in the earth, which, if carefully preserved, would help not only the archaeologist, but the historian also, in unfolding mysteries of the past.

P.S. Since the above was written another grave of similar form and size, about the same distance from the last and in a line with the others, has been found.

This contained urns of a rather ruder type ; the remains of an iron pair of shears and bronze fibula were also with them."

ARTHUR J. EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., read the first part of a paper on a class of Late-Celtic pottery from an ancient British urnfield at Aylesford, Kent, its Gaulish extension and Old Venetian (Illyro-Italic) source.

Reserving for another occasion a full account of the cemetery itself, which is of a kind hitherto unknown in Britain, and contained bronze relics of Italo-Greek fabric imported into this country about 100 B.C., as well as interesting specimens of Celtic (probably Belgic) metal work and coins, Mr. Evans called attention to a remarkable class of cinerary and other vases discovered in the graves wholly differing from the rude traditional type of ancient British pottery. These were made of a lustrous black colour, the more elegant among them provided with pedestals and somewhat approaching in form a Greek amphora without handles. In most cases they were surrounded by beads or raised 'cordons' which divided them into zones.

The author showed that vessels of analogous forms might be traced through an extensive Gaulish tract between the Channel and the Alps, occupied by the Belgic tribes and their eastern neighbours.

He next connected their appearance in this intermediate region with the contact into which the Gaulish tribes of Cisalpine Gaul and the Eastern Alps were brought with the group of Illyro-Italic peoples inhabiting the regions about the head of the Adriatic, and amongst whom the Old Venetian race must be regarded as the most prominent.

He showed that in the cemeteries of this Illyro-Italic group, which forms a well-defined archaeological province distinct from the North Etruscan and the Ligurian, and including besides the Veneto and Istria, a considerable Alpine tract, there occurred not only the clay counterparts of the 'cordoned' or pedestalled vases of the Gaulish and Kentish deposits, but their actual prototypes in bronze work.

He called special attention moreover to a transitional class, discovered in the cemeteries of Este and elsewhere, in which the record of the bronze parentage was preserved by the attachment to the zones of the earthenware vessels of bronze studs, the arrangement of which imitated the decoration on the sides of the bronze originals.

In some of the Gaulish vases of the Rhine and Marne districts the echo of this transitional class of studded vases was in its turn perceptible in the form of small circles and mæanders simply engraved on the walls of the pots. In their evolution from bronze originals these Late-Celtic vases presented a complete contrast to the indigenous British pottery, which drew its origin from basketwork and daub.

Mr. Evans further pointed out that the Aylesford vessels did not by any means stand alone on British soil. He traced the occurrence of vessels, which, though as a rule inferior to the Kentish examples in elegance, belonged to the same ceramic class, on a succession of sites throughout south-eastern England, and observed that the recently discovered pottery from Hitchin in Hertfordshire, exhibited by Mr. Ransom that evening, belonged to the same category. Such vessels seem to have been hitherto classed as Roman in local museums.

He further showed that the appearance of this new type of Late-Celtic vases went *pari passu* with the diffusion of a new form of sepulchral practice, consisting of cremation interment in urns in the flat surface of the earth, which seemed to have made its way among the Gaulish tribes owing to contact with the same north Italian or Illyro-Italic region, and which gradually superseded the earlier Late-Celtic usage of skeleton interment

Altogether the Aylesford discoveries opened a new chapter in the history of ancient Britain.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, December 12th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, through the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Sec. S.A.:—The great Fen Road and its path to the sea. A paper read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. By Edward M. Beloe. 8vo. King's Lynn, 1889.

From E. W. Brabrook, Esq., F.S.A.:—Lewisham Antiquarian Society. The Monumental Inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard of St. Mary, Lewisham. Edited by H. C. Kirby and L. L. Duncan. 8vo. Large paper. Lee, 1889.

From the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, through the Rev. R. M. Blakiston, M.A., F.S.A., Secretary:—433 sets of Plans of Old Churches which have been aided by this Society, made between the years 1818 and 1854 or thereabouts.

From the Author:—Photo-Lithographs reduced from Rubbings of Brasses by Andrew Oliver, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., viz.:—

1. Sir R. Braybrooke, Cobham, Kent, 1405.
2. Thomas Nelond, Cowfield, Sussex, d. 1430.
3. Roger Thornton, All Saints' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1429.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Incorporated Church Building Society for their gift of a series of plans of old churches.

Miss OKEOVER, through Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small amphora recently fished up off the Greek coast. Several others were obtained, some larger and of slightly different shape.

The PRESIDENT said it was very difficult to say with certainty, but he thought this was an ancient example.

Captain TELFER states that such vessels were still used in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.



J. EUSTACE GRUBBE, Esq., exhibited an oil painting of a small stone mortar, probably of medieval date, recently dredged up near Southwold.

The base is lozenge-shaped,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 9 inches, the ends of the greater length forming the base of the handles. The height is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The external diameter at the top, exclusive of handles and lips, is  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The internal diameter is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the depth of the bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The material appears to be sandstone, and two of the opposite sides are perpendicularly but faintly ribbed. There is no sign of ribbing on the other two sides.

A. E. HUDD, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Miss Talbot of Clifton, exhibited a good example of a late fifteenth century mazer.

It consists of a maple-wood bowl in very good condition, with a silver-gilt band of the usual late type with belts of four-leaved flowers, and the inscription :

*Uas precor et potum cristum benedicere totum Ω*

with ivy leaves and sprigs of trefoil for stops.

The Ω may be the initial of the owner's Christian name.

The band is not hall-marked.

There is no print, and the bowl clearly never had one.

The mazer is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, and 2 inches deep. The band is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in depth.

The Hon. HENRY LITTLETON exhibited a wooden image of a king, unfortunately in a worm-eaten and decayed condition, recently discovered in a recess at Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, in a part of the house converted into cottages when the remainder of it was dismantled some 150 years ago.

The figure is 19 inches in height, and represents a king of middle age in a sitting position, with his arms akimbo and his clenched hands resting on his knees. The seat is lost. The king wears a parti-coloured robe, the left side and the right sleeve being of a brown colour, with slight traces of a gold diapered pattern ; and the right side and the left sleeve of a fine green colour, with a kind of Moorish diaper. The whole of the robe was first painted brown, the green was then painted over it, and before it had dried the diaper was drawn with a broad point, which removed the colour and showed the brown underneath. The cuffs and bottom edge are gold ; a gold belt encircles the waist ; and the opening at the neck, which came down to the middle of the chest, is also edged with gold, with raised bosses.

From behind the shoulders falls a voluminous gold cloak lined with bright blue, and arranged over the knees. It had a border containing an inscription, of which traces may be seen behind the arms and round the bottom, but only a few letters can here and there be made out. On the hands are large white gloves, with a red pattern round the wrists, and on the right foot is a brown and gold shoe. The left foot seems to have been broken off before the figure was painted, as the break is coloured green. The face and neck are bare, and painted flesh-colour. The eyes are coloured blue, and on the cheeks are streaks to represent the growth of the beard. The lower part of the nose has unfortunately decayed. The upper teeth are shown. The hair is wavy, curled at the ends, and gilt. Round the head is a plain gold coronet of four leaves with intermediate points. On the back of the figure, which is cut away to fix it to a seat, is an iron hook, and below this the stump of a wooden pin. There are the holes for two other pins at the bottom. The figure appears to be of late thirteenth century date. From the expression of anger shown by the teeth, the clenched hands, and general pose of the figure, it may represent Herod, wrathful at being mocked of the wise men, and giving orders for the massacre of the innocents.

The Rev. W. A. MATHEWS, in a letter to the Secretary, communicated the following remarks on some antiquities in the neighbourhood of Appleby:—

“Appleby Vicarage,  
Westmoreland,  
Aug. 9, 1889.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to send you herewith the plan of an ancient British enclosure in this neighbourhood to which my attention has been lately drawn, and which, from the very remote situation in which it is placed, has I believe hitherto escaped notice or description. Even the Ordnance survey, usually so exact, has passed it over. It is an irregular oblong, 22 to 24 yards in width, and 76 in its greatest length. The eastern (longest) side is formed by a long mound of earth heaped up against a natural escarpment of limestone scar. Opposite and nearly parallel is a mound (55 yards), wholly artificial, of earth heaped up to about 10 feet in height. Across (at right angles) on the south end is a large mound heaped in the middle to about 15 feet, but sinking at the corners where it joins the two parallel mounds. In front of this south mound, about 6 yards from its foot, is a large central mound of an irregular oval shape, 9 yards in frontage and 7 from front to rear. On the west-front angle are two small hillocks, which

may be stones overgrown. A little in front to the east of the central mound is a small well supplied by a spring from the limestone sear. The overflow is conducted by a covered conduit to the north end, where is a small stone well, and in front of it a breadth of mire, part of which is used as a watering-place for cattle. Beyond this the eastern mound falls away into the natural descent of the hill-side. From the north end of the western mound a line (double) of low rough stones, some nearly overgrown with turf, runs for 22 yards at an angle to the lower well. The stones look like the groundwork stones of a rough wall. In front of this is a low terrace falling away to lower ground.

The appearance, looking up the enclosure, of which I give a sketch, is remarkable, and strikes the eye as looking like a court of judgment or sacrificial seat far more than a camp. It has none of the features of the ordinary British camps found about here, which are generally circular and smaller. It reminds me more of the well-known enclosure not far from here called Mayborough, though far smaller. I may mention that the opening at the north or bottom of the court faces directly for Cross Fell, the highest mountain in the eastern Fells, as Maybrough does from the west.

If I may hazard a conjecture, the purpose of it may have been sacrificial, and connected with the striking of the rays of the sun on Cross Fell. I should say it never has been touched by any modern alteration, unless by the (probable) pulling down of a wall across the north-west angle. So far as I know, it has never been noticed or described.

I am truly yours,  
WM. A. MATHEWS.

P.S.—As I am writing I may mention the finding of a few ancient coins in the foundation of the old grammar-school here. They are an Irish sixpence of James I.; a silver penny of Edward the Confessor; and four Roman denarii forged of base metal silvered over.

They were in a cavity in a stone, over which was a stone with the following inscription:

H. AED. R. BAIN | BRIG. HIPODIDA | SCULVS. D.D. | IACOBO R. |  
MAG. BRIT.

Reginald Bainbridge was master of this school for several years, *circa* A.D. 1600, and built a 'little schole' for the under-master in the year 1606, besides buying a site for a new school to be built after his death.

WM. A. MATHEWS."

W. G. FRETTON, Esq., F.S.A., submitted the following report as Local Secretary for Warwickshire :

“ During the summer considerable alterations and repairs have been in progress at the Charter House, Coventry, in course of which interesting features of the ancient monastery of the Carthusians have been brought to light. This house, being outside the city wall, was entirely enclosed within a wall of its own, a large portion thereof being still in existence. Soon after the suppression great alterations were made in the conversion of the priory into a residence, and further changes were subsequently made, the latest additions having been erected a little over 30 years ago. The recent discoveries embrace wall paintings of a very interesting character, much mutilated, and in part destroyed; richly carved beams, doorways, a portion of the tiled floor of the church, foundations, etc., together with a fine series of Jacobean oak panelling, which has been carefully cleaned from its accumulations of paint, and refitted. A very interesting fragment of half-timbered work of the Elizabethan north wing has been carefully restored, and every means have been taken to preserve every fragment of original and other early work. Fortunately the mansion belongs to a local gentleman (W. F. Wyley, Esq.), who highly values the treasure in his keeping, and he is disposed to have a series of excavations made on the site of the church and great cloister which will doubtless assist greatly in determining much of its plan.

WHITE FRIARS, COVENTRY.—The union workhouse having been incorporated with the remains of this priory, a considerable portion of the ancient building has been preserved and utilised, comprising the eastern cloister with dormitory over, and adjoining vaulted chambers, part of the prior's lodgings, and the cloister gateway in the south-west angle. I have drawn the attention of the board of guardians to the ruinous condition of this very interesting gateway, with the result that the numerous cracks in the walls, dilapidations in the roof, etc., have been carefully repaired. The accumulations of earth within and around the structure are to be entirely removed, and a suitable fence erected to protect it.”

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Westmoreland and Lancashire, communicated a detailed account of the ancient settlements, cemeteries, and earthworks of Furness in Lancashire, accompanied by a series of plans and surveys.

Mr. Cowper's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, December 19th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President ;  
and afterwards C. DRURY E. FORTNUM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From E. W. Brabrook, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Paper read at the Colfe Grammar School, Lewisham Hill, by the Rev. Thomas Bramley, M.A., Head Master, before the Lewisham Antiquarian Society. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Author:—Cantor Lectures on the Decoration and Illustration of Books. By Walter Crane. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs, through the Smithsonian Institution:—China. Catalogue of the Chinese imperial maritime customs Collection, at the United States international Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. 4to. Shanghai, 1876.

From the Essex Institute:—Charter and By-Laws, with a list of its Officers and Members. 8vo. Salem, 1889.

From Henry Vaughan, Esq., F.S.A.:—Burlington Fine Arts Club. Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures. Illustrated Catalogue. Folio. London, 1889.

From the Editor, the Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A.:—The Registers of Wadham College, Oxford. (Part i.) From 1613 to 1719. 8vo. London, 1889.

A vote of special thanks was passed to Mr. Vaughan for his gift to the library.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 9th, 1890, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

WILLIAM CUNNINGTON, Esq., exhibited a mazer of, apparently, mulberry wood, with a short stem and foot, the whole being in one piece.

The bowl has a plain silver band with indented fringe, inscribed :

Thy blefsing O Lord, grante mee and mine :  
Thatt in life and death ; Wee maye be thine.

There is also a rude engraving of what may perhaps be the seven-branched candlestick.

The foot has a silver-mount with the egg-and-tongue moulding.

The bowl has no print.

There are no hall-marks, but the date is probably *circa* 1590 to 1600.

This mazer was purchased by the owner many years ago at Bromham, Wilts, and nothing is known of its previous history.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for

Lancashire and Westmoreland, communicated the following report :

“ The sepulchral slab, of which I exhibit a sketch, is now fastened against the east wall of the north aisle of the parish church of Kirkby-in-Furness. The Rev. C. H. Lowry, vicar of Kirkby, informs me that in 1883 he found this slab, resting upon a rotten sandstone tomb or coffin, in a chapel said to have been built by the Kirkby family in the time of Henry the Eighth. In 1885, when the church was restored, this chapel became the present north aisle.

The slab is of red sandstone, 5 feet 10½ inches in length, 20 inches in width at the head and 18 inches at the foot, and is remarkable in design.

It represents a head resting upon a pillow, below which appear the forearms and hands in the position of devotion. It is probable that both head and arms have been represented in chain mail, but the stone is so worn that no detail remains. No other portion of the figure is shown, but the space between the wrists and the base of the monument is occupied by a plain cross, on the dexter side of which is a cross-handled sword with large circular pommel, and on the sinister a shield, from which the device is obliterated. At the foot of the cross is a curiously shaped piece of sculpture that I cannot make out, unless it has represented the human feet. This monument should be compared with that of William de Staunton (who died 1326) in Staunton church, Notts.\* In that case a representation seems intended of a coffin lid, cut away to show the figure from the waist upwards, and the feet to the ankles. In our Kirkby slab the idea probably is that of a body covered by a pall, on which is embroidered a cross.

The Kirkby monument is apparently of thirteenth century date, and is not improbably that of Alexander de Kirkby, who in 11 Henry III. confirmed to the abbot of Furness, Kirkby church and forty acres of land. He is said to be the founder, but the church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and has probably an early origin.

2. I have also the honour to exhibit a very interesting and beautiful silver signet-ring, found some years ago in digging near a house at Great Urswick, in North Lancashire. It is massive, and, from its size, apparently a thumb-ring.

Upon the bezel, which is circular, is engraved a shield, bearing a device which seems neither an heraldic charge nor a merchant's mark. It is apparently the letter W, above which are four dots or roundels, placed lozenge-wise. On the shoulders are two elaborately chased and engraved compart-

\* Stothard, *Monumental Effigies*, 1876, fig. 50.

ments, each over three-quarters of an inch in length. These compartments together represent the well-known fable of the unicorn (the cruellest of all wild beasts), which could not be taken or destroyed save when in the presence of a pure maiden. On one compartment is depicted, beneath a tree of many branches and bearing three flowers, the unicorn, which, with head regardant, fawns upon the maiden. She is represented in a sitting attitude, with crossed legs, and, with the exception of some sort of head dress, is apparently nude. She holds the animal's horn with her right hand and his hoof with her left.

On the other compartment, beneath a different and apparently fruit-bearing tree, is the hunter, who advances with drawn bow, aiming at the unicorn; he seems to be habited in a tight-fitting body garment, girded at the waist.

This interesting work should be compared with a cut in vol. v. of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, representing a sculpture of the same subject upon the capital of a column in the church of S. Pierre, at Caen. The similarity, both of treatment and design, is remarkable, the chief difference being that in the sculpture the unicorn looks, not at the huntsman, but at the maiden, and that the latter is fully draped.

Mr. Thomas Wright, in a paper by whom,\* upon an ivory casket, this cut is introduced for illustration and comparison, describes the sculpture as of early fourteenth century date; and he remarks that it is the only example he has met in which the hunter is armed with bow and arrow instead of a spear.

The engraving upon the bezel seems to me of inferior workmanship to that upon the shoulders. It may be that these rings were sold to people of rank and wealth by travelling Jews and chapmen, and that in this case the purchaser (perhaps a rich merchant) has had the device engraved upon the bezel by a local workman.

I do not think it is possible to identify the owner of this ring with any certainty. The roundles above the W may or may not be a family badge. I do not know of any Furness family, however, who bore roundles; but the arms of Urswick of Urswick, generally given as: *Argent, on a bend sable, three lozenges of the field, each charged with a saltire gules*, occur in some ancient stained glass in Windermere parish church,† with what seem to be plates instead of the lozenges. Possibly this is the oldest bearing. It is curious that in the ring the roundles, which may be plates, are arranged as a lozenge.

\* *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, v. 278.

† See a paper on "Windermere parish church and its old glass," by R. S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society*, ii. 63.

3. I also exhibit a drawing of a stone jar or vessel, which I recently found lying in the yard of a lonely farm, called Park-a-Moor, on the fells east of Coniston Lake. As its shape is peculiar, and, as far as I know, unlike anything used in modern industry, I venture to bring it before the notice of this Society.

It is made of freestone, which is not found in the vicinity of Coniston, and stands a foot in height. The diameter across the top is 1 foot 3 inches, and it is hollowed out only to a depth of 7 inches, thus rendering it very heavy and cumbrous for its size. The sides, at the top, are 2 inches wide, and on either side is an ear or handle. These ears are, however, too small to carry it by, and seem intended rather for ornament than use. With this exception it is quite plain.

I can suggest no use for such a vessel, and it may be only the result of a mason's idle hours. How it got to such an inaccessible place is, however, difficult of explanation. It may be mentioned that Park-a-Moor was formerly a grange of Furness abbey.

4. I beg to call your attention to a singular earthwork, situated close to Fell Foot farmhouse, in Little Langdale, near Ambleside.

This curious mound has never been the subject of any critical examination or notice; although a casual mention of two or three lines is to be found in one of a series of papers by the late A. Craig Gibson, in vol. 8 of the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society* (New series).

- As will be seen by the plan, it consists of an oblong quadrangular platform (the east side of which is 75 feet, the west 70 feet, the north 21 feet, and the south 19 feet) surrounded and approached by stepped platforms, all of which are of the uniform breadth of 14 feet. On the north there are two of these, on the west three, and on the south four. The east side has apparently had the same number as the west, but they are partly destroyed or obliterated by a row of ancient yew trees and buildings.

The bank of the summit is in places indistinct, as on the east side, especially at the north end. The surrounding terraces are best marked at the south-west corner, where the natural level of the ground is lowest, and here the lowest bank seems about 4 feet high, the next about 2 feet, and the total height at this corner from 10 to 12 feet. The banks seem chiefly formed of earth, but at the south-east corner, where they are partially destroyed, they are stony. The ground upon which the mound is placed rises to the north and falls to the south.

It is interesting to compare this with the Tynwald Mount in



the Isle of Man. The Tynwald Mount is circular in plan, 240 feet in circumference, and rises by four circular platforms or steps, each 3 feet higher than the one below; the breadth of the lowest is 8 feet, the next 6 feet, the third 4 feet, and the summit 6 feet in diameter. In former times the whole was surrounded by a ditch and rampart of rectangular form, in which was contained the chapel of St. John.\*

Excepting the difference in plan, it will be seen that the likeness is striking. It also covers much more ground than the Tynwald.

I venture to suggest that this a Scandinavian law-ting, constructed for the use of the wild mountain district in which it is placed. It is on the ancient Roman way from Ambleside camp to Hardknot castle, and is at the base of a series of mountain passes through which litigants and others could pass to attend the court. Thus, from Cumberland, the approach would be by the Hardknot and Wrynose Pass from Great Langdale and Grasmere through that of Blea Tarn, from Elterwater, Skelwith, and Ambleside, up Little Langdale Valley, and from Yewdale, Coniston, and the Hawkshead district by Tilburthwaite.

No significant name is now attached to the mound or the field it is in, but the place names in the vicinity are very Scandinavian.

At the September meeting of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society, I brought this earthwork before their notice, and a detailed account of it will appear in their *Transactions*."

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE remarked that such slabs as that from Kirkby were fairly common in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and he had recently seen an example at Castleacre in Norfolk.

Mr. FORTNUM said he thought the ring exhibited was of English work, and of late fifteenth century date; the type was however very uncommon.

The stone vessel described by Mr. Cowper appears to be a medieval mortar.

H. S. HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A., by the kindness of George Edson, Esq., exhibited a bronze bell and twelve silver Roman coins, found in Binnington Carr, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on which he communicated the following notes:

\* Worsaae, *Danes and Norwegians*, p. 296; Britton and Brayley, *Beauties of England and Wales*, iii. 290.

"The accompanying bronze bell,\* together with the twelve silver Roman coins, were found in a field near the village of Binnington, East Riding of Yorkshire, some fifteen years ago, and came into the possession of Mr. George Edson, of Malton, about ten years ago, to whose kindness I am indebted for the loan of the same.



BRONZE ROMAN BELL  
FROM BINNINGTON CARR,  
YORKS. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

The discovery was made as follows: A lad, whilst ploughing a field of peaty soil near the village above named, had his attention arrested by the plough suddenly ceasing to run easily, and on examination found the bronze bell wedged on to the 'sock' of the plough. He took it off and gathered up the few coins that had been thrown out of the bell into the furrow. It is possible that there were more coins than the lad succeeded in finding.

The bell has been bent slightly oval in form, the cross diameters differing to the extent of about a quarter of an inch. It is minus a tongue, but there is just a trace left of what has evidently been an iron staple for hanging it; but the acid character of the peaty soil in which the bell was found would account for its having wasted away.

From the list of the coins, it will be seen that among the twelve there are seven of Vespasian, three of Vitellius, and a fine specimen of Nero.

Binnington, where the find was made, is situate fourteen miles from Malton, where was the nearest Roman station of any note. Filey is distant about eight miles, and it may here be mentioned that numbers of Roman coins have been found from time to time on the Filey Strand, and Binnington lies within a couple of miles of a direct line between these two towns. Scarborough, distant about eight miles, has, strange to say, never yet yielded a vestige of any Roman remains.

The following is a list of the twelve silver Roman coins found with the bronze bell:

1. Julius Cæsar (Cohen No. 1).

*Obv.* Head of Venus l.

*Rev.* CAESAR. Trophy with two captives at foot.

\* For an engraving of a precisely similar, if it be not the same, bell, see *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2d S., viii. 408.

2. Nero (Cohen No. 119).  
*Rev.* IVP.PITER CVSTOS. Jupiter seated l.
3. Vitellius (Cohen No. 48).  
*Rev.* LIBERTAS RESTITVTA. Liberty standing r.
4. Vitellius (Cohen No. 72).  
*Rev.* PONT. MAXIM. Vesta seated r.
5. Vitellius (Cohen No. 111).  
*Rev.* XV VIR SACR. FAC. Dolphin on tripod, raven below.
6. Vespasianus (Cohen No. 90).  
*Rev.* COS.ITER.TR.POT. Neptune standing l.
7. Vespasianus (Cohen, variety of No. 133).  
*Obv.* IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANUS AVG.  
*Rev.* COS. VIII. Two oxen ploughing l.
8. Vespasianus (not in Cohen).  
*Rev.* COS.ITER.TR.POT. Seated figure l. holding branch and caduceus.  
(Mezzabarba ed. 1730, p. 110.)
9. Vespasianus (var. of Cohen No. 386).  
*Obv.* IMP.CAES.VESP.AVG.CENS. Laureate head r.  
*Rev.* PONTIF MAXIM. Vespasian seated r. holding branch and sceptre.
10. Vespasianus (Cohen No. 364).  
*Rev.* PON.MAX. TR.P.COS.V. Emperor seated r.
- 11 and 12. Vespasianus (Cohen No. 366).  
*Rev.* PON.MAX.TR.P.COS.VI. Seated female l. holding a branch.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., Local Secretary for Hampshire, read a paper on the Oratory of the Holy Trinity at Barton, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Kirby's paper, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by a fine series of the documents referred to in the paper, many of them having fine seals appended.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 9th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London:—Catalogue of the Guildhall Library of the City of London. With additions to June, 1889. 8vo. London, 1889.

From Robert Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Reprints from *Archæologia Æliana*, viz. Newcastle Apprentices and other tracts. 4to. South Shields, 1889.

From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—*Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache.* xvii. Heft. Bearbeitet von Fr. Staub, L. Tobler, R. Schoch und H. Bruppacher. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1890.

From the Author:—*The History of the Parish of Rochdale in the county of Lancaster.* By Henry Fishwick, F.S.A. 4to. Rochdale and London, 1889.

From Señor Francisco Latzina :—*Censo Municipal de Buenos Aires*, 1887. Vol. 2. 4to. Buenos Aires, 1889.

From the Author:—*Egypt. A Series of 36 Views of Ancient and Modern Egypt.* By R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1887.

From Emanuel Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. *Proceedings of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom.* June, 1832—August, 1833. Edited by C. P. Cooper. Vol. i. Folio. London, 1833.

2. *Record Commission. Report upon the Chancery Calendars.* 8vo. London, February, 1833.

From the Trustees of the late Author, through Miss Emily Malone :—*Aeneidea, or critical, exegetical, and aesthetical Remarks on the Aeneis.* By James Henry. Vol. iv. 8vo. Dublin, 1889.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, the proprietors of the *Art Journal*, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

SPENCER GEORGE PERCEVAL, Esq., exhibited two latten seals said to have been recently found in Bristol.

The first seal is a pointed oval,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, bearing beneath a trefoiled canopy a figure of St. John the Baptist, standing on a floriated bracket and holding in his hands the *Agnus Dei*. Legend :

: S' : HOSPITALIS : BEATI : IOHANIS : SCHÆFTONIC :

Very little seems to be known about the Hospital of St. John Baptist at Shaftesbury, and the year of its foundation has not been ascertained. From the date of the seal it cannot have been later than about the middle of the thirteenth century.

The second seal belongs to a type of private seals very common in the fourteenth century. It is a small circular one,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter, bearing within an octofoil a mass of flames of fire, with the marginal legend :

\* ARDAVRT ARDAVRT.

E. J. TARVER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of a canopied



tomb with effigy of a knight, of a date *circa* 1360, in the church of Streatham St. Leonard, Surrey.

Rev. W. GREENWELL, F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited three remarkable objects in carved chalk, and other antiquities recently found by him in East Yorkshire barrows, and of which he promised to communicate an account to the Society at an early date.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :—

Andrew White Tuer, Esq.  
Rev. Samuel Edwin Bartleet.  
Charles Welch, Esq.  
Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick.  
Ernest Leigh Grange, Esq.  
Professor John Ferguson.  
James Dalrymple Duncan, Esq.  
Walter Rowley, Esq.  
Professor Richard Claverhouse Jebb, LL.D.  
Basil Woodd Smith, Esq.  
Thomas Fairman Ordish, Esq.  
William Thomas Bensly, Esq., LL.D.

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Thursday, January 16th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, Rev. W. Reed, M.A.:—Descendants of Russian Czars in Wandsworth, being an article reprinted from "the South Western Star," of November 23rd, 1889. 8vo.

From the Author:—A brief Memoir of the late J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. By G. R. Wright, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A.:—A Tribute to the memory of Charles Deane, Hon. F.S.A., by the Massachusetts Historical Society. 8vo, Boston, 1889.

From the Author:—History of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain. 2 vols. in one. By T. E. Bridgett. 8vo. London, 1881.

From the Author, E. Tregear, Esq., F.R.G.S.:—

1. Polynesian Folk-Lore. "Hina's Voyage to the Sacred Isle." 8vo. 1886.
2. Ancient Alphabets in Polynesia. 8vo. 1887.

From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—*Om Throndhjems Domkirke af O. Kresting*. 8vo. Throndhjem, 1885.

From J. W. Trist, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Impressions of the seals of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, and Sir Andrew Judd's Grammar School, Tonbridge, Kent.*

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick.

William Martin Conway, Esq.

Thomas Clifford Allbutt, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

T. J. SALWEY, Esq., Local Secretary for Shropshire and North Herefordshire, communicated the following report in a letter to the Secretary :—

" Ludlow, Shropshire,  
13th January, 1890.

DEAR SIR,

I have to inform the Society of Antiquaries of the complete destruction by fire, exactly a week ago, of the barn at Wigmore abbey. That very interesting wooden building was pretty well known to antiquaries and is supposed to have been erected prior to the dissolution of the monastery. A good description and a woodcut of the interior will be found in T. Wright's *History of Ludlow*.

A few years ago a round stone pigeon-house stood close to the barn, but it was recently taken down by the proprietor.

Yours very truly,

T. J. SALWEY.

The Secretary,  
Society of Antiquaries."

Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on some grave slabs in the cathedral church at Durham :

" We have evidence from the *Scriptores tres*, *Rites of Durham*, and Browne Willis, that the cathedral church of Durham at one time possessed the brasses of ten bishops and eight priors. Not one of these now remains, nor do the matrices,\* with the exception of four, unless possibly buried under pavements

\* I retain this word as possessing established literary *status* in this sense, and not being in any way wrong or misleading. It has been proposed to revive "casement," an equally good word at one time in use. Cf. the covenant for making the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in 1454 : "Two narrow plates to go round the stone . . . Either of the said long plates for writing shall be in bredth to fill justly the *casements* provided therefore." (Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 445.)

laid down during the last or present century. There are, however, still to be seen the slabs of bishops Beaumont, Langley, Neville, and Pilkington, and a broken slab of some bishop unknown, probably Kellaw, robbed of all their brasses. I proceed to give a few notes of what is known respecting the above, taking the bishops first, in chronological order, and then the priors. The earlier bishops, beginning with Aldhune, were buried in the chapter-house, most of them with very short inscriptions incised on their coffin-slabs.\* The two latest of these, however, had brasses, as will be seen below. The earlier priors were buried in the "Centory Garth," and none of their tombstones are recorded or known to exist. Those buried within the church are enumerated in *Rites*, p. 46, and their places of sepulture are laid down in Browne Willis's plan. To come now to those bishops who are known to have had brasses, we find:

ROBERT DE INSULA, *ob.* 1283, "Sepultus est in Capitulo Dunelmensi. lapisque decenter ornatus et sculptus ei supponitur, imaginibus circumseptus."—*Script. tres.* Surtees ed. 63. For evidence of *Rites*, see Kellaw.

ANTONY BEK, *ob.* 1311. "A faire marble tombe under neath a faire marble stone."—*Rites*, 2. Willis gives four hexameters which he says the monument "had" upon it; they were probably on brass, but we cannot be certain. A plain slab of Frosterley marble lies on or near the site of the monument, and the inscription given by Willis has been replaced in modern times, on a small brass plate.

RICHARD KELLAW, *ob.* 1316.—"Both thes (De Insula and Kellaw) ly buried before the Bushop's seat under two marble stones, with ther immages in brasse curiouslye graven [but now defaced—MS. Cosin.]"—*Rites*, 48. The graves were found in the chapter-house in 1874, but not the slabs.† A broken slab of grey marble at present lies loose in the undercroft of the dorter, the matrices of which show a mitred figure with the right hand raised in benediction, and the head of the crosier rising over the left shoulder. The figure appears to have been surrounded by a simple canopy, and there may have been, probably has been, an inscribed plate under the feet. An inscription has also gone all round the margin. The brasses of De Insula, Bury, and Skirlaw, are described as having much imagery about them; Beck would probably have had the patriarchal cross; the only possible attribution after the above would be to Kellaw, whose slab was not found in 1874, and may have been removed for some reason when the chapter-house was demolished.

\* *Rites of Durham.* Surtees ed. 47; *Archaeologia*, xlv. 385.

† *Archaeologia*, xlv. 392, 393.

LEWIS DE BEAUMONT, *ob.* 1333.—“Superpositus est sibi lapis marmoreus, curiosus et sumptuosus, quem ipse [sibi] dum vixerat fecerat præparari.”—*Scr. tres.* 119. In *Rites* (pp. 12-14) we have the following very minute description of the design :

“LUDOVICK DE BELLOMONTE, Bishopp of Durham, lyeth buried before the High Altar, in the Quire, beneath the stepps that goe upp to the said High Altar, under a most curious and sumptuous marble stonn, which hee prepared for himselfe before hee dyed, beinge adorned with most excellent workmanship of brasse, wherein he was most excellently and lively pictured, as hee was accustomed to singe or say masse, with his mitre on his head and his crosiers staffe in his hand, with two angells very finely pictured, one of the one side of his head and the other on the other side, with censors in theire hands sensing him, containing most exquisite pictures and images of the twelve Apostles devided and bordered of either side of him, and next them is bordered on either side of the twelve Apostles in another border the pictures of his ancestors in theire coat armour, beinge of the bloud royale of France, and his owne armes of France, beinge a white lyon placed uppou the breast of his vestment, beneath his verses of his breast, with flower de luces about the lyon, two lyons pictured one under the one foote of him and another under the other of him, supportinge and holdinge up his crosiers\* staffe, his feete adjoyninge and standinge uppou the said lyons, and other two lyons beneath them in the nethermost border of all, beinge most artificially wrought and sett forth all in brasse, marveilously beautifyinge the said thought† of marble: wherin was engraven in brasse such divine and celestially sayinge of the Scripture which hee had peculiarly selected for his spirituall consolation, at such time as it should please God to call him out of his mortalitie, wherof some of them are legeable to this day as theise that follow :—

*Epitaphium ejus.*

In Gallia natus

De Bellomonte jacet hic Ludovicus humatus

Nobilis ex fonte regum comitumque creatus

Praesul in hac sede coeli laetetur in ede

Preteriens siste memorans quantus fuit iste

Coele quam dignus justus pius atque benignus

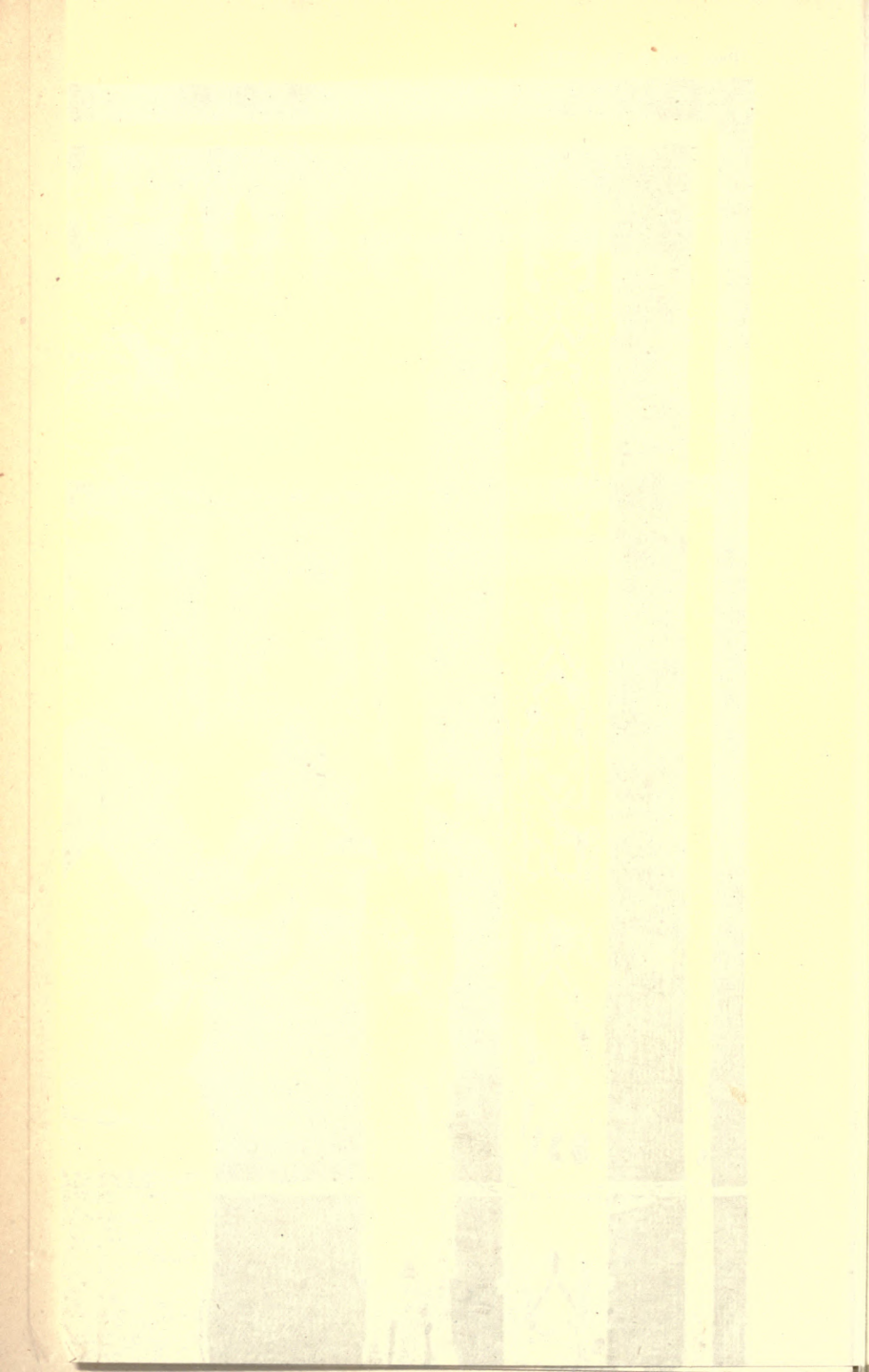
Dapsilis ac hilaris inimicus semper abaris.

\* The MS. has crosiers, not crosier's.

† A northern word for a flat tombstone; the word is used again in *Rites*, p. 51, and in Durham churchwardens' books 1630—1 and 1682—3 (Surtees Soc., vol. 84, pp. 185, 250). In Brockett's Glossary, 1846, it appears as “THRUFF STONE,” a flat tombstone,” being identical in form with a synonym for bondstone, a large stone going through a wall. In the sense of tombstone it is the Saxon *pruh*, chest, coffin, sarcophagus, which occurs in Runic inscriptions as *prui*, *Drui*. (Stephens, O. N. Runic Mon., Glossary).







*Super caput.*

Credo quod Redemptor meus bibit qui in nobissimo die me resuscitabit ad vitam eternam et in carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem meum.

*In pectore.*

Reposita est haec spes mea in sinu meo. Domine miserere.

*Ad dextram.*

Consors sit sanctis Ludobicus in arce Tonantis.

*Ad sinistram.*

Spiritus ad Christum qui sanguine liberat ipsum."

The account of the brass corresponds remarkably with the matrices as shown in the rubbing exhibited (*see illustration*), which to a great extent speaks for itself. It must have been one of the very finest brasses in the kingdom, or indeed in Europe. The enormous slab is in two pieces, measuring 8 feet 1 inch by 9 feet 7 inches, and 7 feet 9 inches by the same; total dimensions, 15 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 7 inches. The matrices



SEAL OF DIGNITY OF LEWIS DE BEAUMONT, BISHOP OF DURHAM 1318—1333.

are unusually deep, about three-eighths of an inch, more or less. Across the figure of the bishop are three sinkings at the chest, thighs, and feet, as shown in the rubbing; in them the total depth is about three-quarters of an inch. The oblong holes seen here and there, which seem to have been for running lead into, are about three-quarters of an inch deep. On the left-hand side, towards the lower end, an oval hole, 5 inches by 4 inches at the surface, but funnel-shaped, has had cemented into it a piece of grey marble corresponding with the rest. Some of "the pictures of his ancestors in their coat armour," mentioned in *Rites*, may at once be distinguished in the rubbing by their surcoats and legs. The head of the crosier is seen over the left shoulder, and the right hand is elevated as in the act of blessing. It is interesting to find that the bishop is also depicted on his seal with a "lyon placed upon the breast of his vestment, . . . with flower de luces about the lyon." (*See illustration.*) The mitre shows no sign of having been represented as encircled by a ducal or other coronet, any more than do those of bishops Hatfield and Neville. I ought perhaps to apologise for mentioning such a thing in this place, and I only do so because it has been imagined by some that the bishops of Durham actually wore "coronnetted mitres," the fact being that no such thing existed except in heraldic representations, and then only as a mitre rising out of a coronet upon the bishops' great seals in chancery, in virtue of their palatinate jurisdiction.\* With what has been done since the palatinate was vested in the Crown we are not at present concerned. The two censuring angels mentioned in *Rites* are very conspicuous in the rubbing, and there appear to have been two smaller ones at the very top. These were probably holding a sheet with the soul of the departing prelate, represented in the usual way as a small naked figure.†

RICHARD DE BURY, *ob.* 1345.—"A faire marble stone, wheron his owne ymage was most curiously and artificially ingraven in brass, with the pictures of the twelve Apostles decided imbordered [devided and bordered, *Hunter MS.* 45] of either side of him, and other fine imagery worke about it, much adorninge the marble stone."—*Rites*, 2. No trace of this monument is now to be seen.

THOMAS DE HATFIELD, *ob.* 1381.—His monument, as is well known, is a fine tomb with an effigy, under the bishop's throne. It has never had any brasses, nor, so far as we know, any inscription.

\* The first bishop who used such a seal was Thomas de Hatfield, 1345 to 1381.

† Sir Gilbert Scott actually proposed to cover this magnificent slab with his new marble pavement, or to remove it into another part of the church. It was preserved as we now have it at the instance of one of our Fellows.



JOHN DE FORDHAM, translated to Ely, 1388; *ob.* 1425. Buried in the west part of the Lady Chapel (*Godwin*), under a gravestone "containing little memorable in it."—*Willis*, iii. 354.

WALTER SKIRLAWE, *ob.* 1406.—"Sub lapide marmoreo, admodum curioso, multisque æneis imaginibus sumptuosis circumspicuo, cum ipsius imagine in medio ejusdem tumbæ artificiose in ære cœlata. Super pectus inscribitur tale dictum: 'Credo quod redemptor—salvatoreme meum.'"—*Scr. tres*, 145. The account in *Rites*, 15, is a translation of the above. The stone was removed from the place of his burial (*Rites*, 16), and is now lost. *Willis* gives the *Hic jacet*, etc., which he says the stone at one time had on it.

THOMAS LANGLEY, *ob.* 1437.—"Sub tumulo marmoreo artificiose erecto, in ejus fine arma illius inculpantur."—*Scr. tres*, 147. The tomb with the arms on its west end remains in the Galilee, and round the cornice has been an inscription on brass, the whole of which is lost. There has not been any figure.

ROBERT NEVILLE, *ob.* 1457.—Bishop Neville desired in his will to be buried in the Galilee, near the shrine or tomb of St. Bede, before the altar of the same.\* This appears not to have been carried out, for the author of *Rites*† says he "lyeth buryed in his anncestors Porch in the SOUTH ALLIE"—i.e., of the nave, and there can be little doubt that the despoiled slab, of which a rubbing is exhibited, and which lies beside one of the Neville tombs, is that of the bishop. We have, however, no description of his monument with which we can compare it. It will be seen that the figure of the bishop has been a fine and stately one, representing him as holding the crosier in his right hand and a scroll in his left. The principal inscription has been on a plate below the feet. The grooves and holes for running lead to the rivets are very distinctly seen in the matrices.

No bishops of Durham were buried in their cathedral church during the interval between the death of Neville in 1457, and that of Pilkington 1576. The following intervened:

LAURENCE BOTHE, translated to York 1476; buried at Southwell 1480; tomb, "a plain altar monument, which had his effigies engraven on a piece of brass, and an inscription under it long since defaced."—*Willis*, i. 42.

WILLIAM DUDLEY, *ob.* 1483; buried "in Westminster abbey, where yet remains his tomb, having his effigies on a plate of

\* *Scr. tres*, App. No. cclv.

† Page 34.

brass let into the stone, and this inscription round the verge of it: *Hic jacet*, etc.”—*Willis*, i. 243.

JOHN SHIRWODE, *ob.* 1493-4, at Rome, and buried in the English college there. Inscription in *Willis*, i. 243.

RICHARD FOX, translated to Winchester 1501; *ob.* 1528. “He lieth entombed upon the south side of the high altar in a monument rather sumptuous than stately.”—*Godwin*, Catalogue of the Bishops, Lond. 1601, 193.

WILLIAM SEVER, *ob.* 1505; buried at St. Mary’s abbey in York, of which he had been abbot. No account of any monument.

CHRISTOPHER BAYNBRIDGE, translated to York 1508; died at Rome 1514, and buried in the English college there. Inscription in *Willis*, i. 43.

THOMAS RUTHALL, *ob.* 1522; buried at Westminster abbey, “where yet remains his effigies lying on his monument of freestone.”—*Willis*, i. 243. Inscription follows, wrong in date on the monument; *Hic jacet*, etc.

THOMAS WOLSEY, translated to Winchester 1529, having been translated from Lincoln to York in 1514. He held York till his death in 1530, and together with it, in succession, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. He died and was buried at Leicester abbey. No monument to him ever existed so far as is known.

CUTHBERT TUNSTALL, *ob.* 1559; buried in Lambeth parish church, with an epitaph given by *Willis*, i. 245.

JAMES PILKINGTON, *ob.* 1575-6.—Buried at Bishop Auckland, but afterwards reburied in the choir of Durham cathedral church, near the throne, “where was on his gravestone several verses, engraven on brass plates, long since defaced. However, I, having met with them in a MS. now in the Bodleian Library, shall thence give them.”—*Willis*, i. 245.

Then follow two epitaphs in elegiac verse.

The stone is a fine slab of Frosterley marble. It was moved into the north aisle of the choir in 1876, and placed on stone supports. It appears to have been an altar-stone, for one side and the two ends are bevelled, but no crosses are now visible. Towards each end are the matrices of two sixteenth-century shields connected by a band of brass, and on the stone also those of two plates, doubtless those which had the epitaphs on them.

RICHARD BARNES, *ob.* 1587.—“Was buried in the choir, called the Presbytery.”—P. Sanderson, *Antiq. of Durham*, 83 (2d pagination).\* “Under a gravestone which had his inscription on a plate of brass, now perished.”—*Willis*, i. 247. Inscription follows: “Underneath was fasten’d his arms, which he purchased at the *Heralds’ Office* on his being made a bishop, and these words in two places: *Officium Pietatis et Memoria: Mors mihi Lucrum.*”—*Ib.* The monument is altogether lost; it is not marked in Willis’s plan.

MATTHEW HUTTON, translated to York 1594; *ob.* 1605-6; buried in York Minster. Monument with effigy and inscription.—*Willis*, i. 52.

TOBIAS MATTHEW, translated to York 1607; *ob.* 1628; buried in York Minster. Monument with long inscription.—*Willis*, i. 52.

WILLIAM JAMES, *ob.* 1617.—Buried in the cathedral church of Durham, “at the entrance into the choir.”—*Sanderson*, 83. “On his gravestone was his effigies in brass, holding a Bible in his hands, and underneath, on a plate of brass, this inscription, torn off by sacrilegious hands.”—*Willis*, i. 248. Inscription follows. Monument lost; not marked in Willis’s plan. Bishop James was the last bishop of Durham who was buried in his cathedral church and had a brass.

The following list completes the series down to the death of bishop Lightfoot.

RICHARD NEILE, translated to Winchester 1627-8, and to York 1632; *ob.* 1640. His son ran out his inheritance “without affording his father a gravestone.”—*Willis*, i. 55.

GEORGE MONTEIGNE, translated to York 1628; *ob.* same year, “and was buried at *Cawood*, where he was born, with this inscription on a tomb to his memory giving an account of all his preferments.”—*Willis*, i. 54. Inscription follows.

JOHN HOWSON, *ob.* 1630-1, “and was buried in *St. Paul’s* cathedral, *London*, under a handsome marble, without any inscription on it.”—*Willis*, i. 249.

THOMAS MARTON, *ob.* 1659; buried at Easton Mauduit, Northamptonshire, with a long inscription on his monument, which Willis gives in i. 249.

JOHN COSIN, *ob.* 1671-2; buried in the chapel of Bishop Auckland, under a flat stone with an inscription, for which see Raine’s *Bishop Auckland*, 98.

\* In the part of Sanderson’s volume which is taken from Cox’s *Magna Britannia*.

NATHANIEL CREW, *ob.* 1722; buried in the chapel at Stene, Northamptonshire, with an inscription given by Willis, i. 251.

WILLIAM TALBOT, *ob.* 1730; buried at St. James's, Westminster.

EDWARD CHANDLER, *ob.* 1750; buried at Farnham Royal, Bucks.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *ob.* 1752; buried at Bristol; tombstone and brass plate in the cathedral church.

RICHARD TREVOR, *ob.* 1771; buried at Glynde, Sussex; monument in the chapel at Bishop Auckland.

JOHN EGERTON, *ob.* 1787; buried at St. James's, Westminster.

THOMAS THURLOW, *ob.* 1791, in London.

SHUTE BARRINGTON, *ob.* 1826; buried at Shrivenham, Berks; monument there, also one by Chantrey in Durham cathedral church.

WILLIAM VAN MILDERT, *ob.* 1836; buried before the altar in Durham cathedral church; the letters W. D. on the pavement mark the place; monument by Gibson in the "Nine Altars."

EDWARD MALTBY, resigned 1856; *ob.* 1859, in London; buried at Kensal Green.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, translated to York 1860, and to Canterbury 1862; *ob.* 1868; buried at Addington.

HENRY MONTAGUE VILLIERS, *ob.* 1861; buried in the chapel at Bishop Auckland; monumental tablet.

CHARLES BARING, resigned 1879; *ob.* at Wimbledon 1880.

JOSEPH BARBER LIGHTFOOT, *ob.* 1889; buried at Bishop Auckland.

We now come to the priors who had monuments. The first is TURGOT, afterwards bishop of St. Andrew's, who died 1115, and was buried in the chapter-house, with bishop Walcher on the south of him and bishop William de Carilef on the north.—*Sym. Dunelm. Continuatio*, Surtees ed. i. 97. His grave is thus marked in Browne Willis's plan. And in *Rites* we read that he "lyeth buried in the Chapter house of Durrisme, there, emonges the rest of the Bushops."—p. 48. After Turgot, no priors were buried within the church until the following:

JOHN FOSSOR, *ob.* 1374.—"Superpositus est sibi lapis marmoreus, curiosus, et sumptuosus, quem ipse sibi, dum vixerat, fecerat præparari."—*Scr. tres*, 136. "A curious and sumptuous marble stone, which he had prepared in his liffe-tyme, ingraven



in brasse, with his owne image and immagerie wourke [in brasse, MS. *Cosin*] upon yt, with the xij apostiles devided and bordered of either syde of him with there pictures in brasse.”  
*Rites*, 20, also p. 25.

ROBERT DE BERRINGTON *alias* DE WALWORTH, *ob.* 1391.—“*Sepultusque jacet in boreali plaga\* ecclesiæ, sub marmore cum ipsius imagine in ære.*”—*Scr. tres*, 137. He “did first obtaine the use of the Mitre with the Staffe. Hee lyeth buried under a faire marble stone, beinge pictured from the waste upp in brasse.”—*Rites*, 19.

JOHN DE HEMINGBURGH, *ob.* 1416?—“A faire marble stone, with his picture curiouslie ingraven upon it, having the xij Apostles pictured, of either syde of him vj, in brasse, with other immagerie woorke above his head.”—*Rites*, 26.

JOHN DE WESSINGTON, *ob.* 1446.—“A faire marble stone with his verses [Epitaphe, Hunter MS. 45] engraven in brasse uppon it.”—*Rites*, 19.

WILLIAM DE EBCHESTER, *ob.* 1456.—“*Sepultus jacet sub lapide marmoreo in australi parte ecclesiæ Dunelmensis coram altare Dominae de Boulton. Ejus Epitaphium.*” Sixteen hexameters.—*Scr. tres*, 147. “A faire marble stone, before the LADIE OF BOULTON’S ALTER, with his verses or epetaph ingraven upon the saide stone in brasse, which stone was taken up there, and removed, and lyeth nowe before the Quire door.”—*Rites*, 26.

JOHN DE BURNBY, *ob.* 1464.—“Under a fair marble stone, pictured in brass from the waiste up . . . with his verses or epitaph adjoyninge thereto.”—*Rites*, 30.

RICHARD BELL, consecrated bishop of Carlisle 1478, resigned 1495. Fine brass in Carlisle cathedral church.—Inscription in *Willis*, i. 295.

ROBERT EBCHESTER *ob.* 1484.—“*Hic jacet sepultus sub lapide marmoreo, in quo cælatur ipsius in ære imago; ubi subscribitur tale epitaphium.*” Ten hexameters.—*Scr. tres*, 149. “A faire marble stone, with his picture and his versis, frome the waiste upe, in brass.”—*Rites*, 26.

JOHN AUCKLAND, *ob.* 1494.—The *Scriptores tres* and *Rites* both say he lies buried in the abbey church, but there is no mention of any monument. Willis, however, marks the grave-stone in his plan.

\* The word here means *transept*.

THOMAS CASTELL, *ob.* 1519.—“*Sepultus jacet . . sub marmore cum ipsius imagine in ære cum isto epitaphio.*” Ten hexameters.—*Scr. tres*, 154. “Lyeth buried under a faire marble stone in the body of the church, being pictured from the waiste up in brass, in the mydest of the stone, with his versis or epetaph upon yt.”—*Rites*, 29.

The gravestones of all the above priors except Burnby are marked in Willis's plan; they are all in the transepts and crossing except Auckland and Castell, which are just west of the site of the Jesus altar in the nave. Not a vestige of any one of them is now to be seen.

HUGH WHITEHEAD succeeded as prior in 1524, became first dean 1541, *ob.* 1548; buried in the church of the Minories. Willis gives the inscription of a gravestone which he could not find, i. 252.

Mr. Waller remarked that the matrix was in its detail identical in character with a brass at Higham Ferrers, which is distinct from any other known. The transverse markings, representing hollows at regular intervals across the figure, indicate a process by which the plates were joined together by a mass of solder, found only in English brasses, but not in those of the best period of execution.

Mr. Hope pointed out the general similarity of treatment in Beaumont's brass and that at Higham Ferrers, and said the two monuments were clearly the work of the same hand. The displaced bishop's slab he thought might safely be attributed to Kellaw; the brass had much resembled one of about the same date, that of Joan de Cobham at Cobham, Kent, but had had panelled shafts to the canopy instead of slender pillars.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, read a paper on the medieval sculptured tablets of alabaster called St. John's Heads.

Mr. Hope's paper was illustrated by a fine series of examples, kindly lent to the Society for the purpose, and by drawings and photographs of other examples not available for lending.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, January 23rd, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Roman Castrum at Lymne. 8vo. London, 1888.

2. Roman Coins found at Richborough ; and now in the possession of Mr. Edward Gent of Sandwich. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author:—Extraits des Registres du Secrétariat de l'Evêché de Coutances 1487—1557. Par G. E. Lee, M.A. 4to.

From the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, DD., F.S.A.:—Matrices and Impressions of Seals.

From E. M. Beloe, Jr., Esq.:—Photo-Lithograph by W. Griggs, from a rubbing by the donor done in 1889, of the brass of Abbot Thomas Delamere, circa 1375, at St. Albans Abbey.

From the Author:—Court Life under the Plantagenets (Reign of Henry the Second). By Hubert Hall, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Charles Welch, Esq.

Rev. George Edward Lee, M.A.

The Rev. A. S. PORTER, F.S.A., exhibited an almost complete series of casts of the seals of the archbishops of York from 1114 to 1544, accompanied by the following remarks :

“Among the many valuable communications on the subject of seals which have been from time to time laid before the Society of Antiquaries, no paper has yet been read treating exclusively of the seals of the bishops of any one see. The bishop of Salisbury, who gave us an admirable address on the episcopal seals of that diocese at the meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 1887, expressed his surprise that this subject was almost wholly untouched ; since then, however, it has received much more attention, the archbishop of Canterbury and the great bishop of Durham, who has so recently passed to his rest, have collected together the seals of their respective dioceses, and the episcopal seals of Bath and Wells, Carlisle and Worcester have been thoroughly examined. The subject is one of the greatest interest, and certainly deserves, both from the historical and artistic point of view, much more attention than it has hitherto received. I most cordially agree with the expression of opinion in the *Saturday Review* of Feb. 18, 1888, that ‘some

of the best seals of bishops and abbots are among the most beautiful works of art that England has ever produced, and are of special interest as being purely the production of a native school of artists, whose work, though minute in scale, is not inferior in beauty to the best productions of Niccola Pisano and his Florentine followers.'

The study of the subject has been much facilitated by the compilation by Mr. W. de Gray Birch of a *Catalogue of the Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum*, and by a paper on the seals of English bishops from Lanfranc to the present time by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope,\* which has been of the greatest possible service to me, and has been supplemented by much valuable information from the same source.

Very little has hitherto been written on the York seals. The seals of five of the archbishops were carefully figured and described by the Rev. George Rowe for the Yorkshire Architectural Society, but the series was not continued. The subject, however, had attracted the attention of my late uncle, Mr. Robert Davies, who was a Fellow of our Society, and the collection of seals which I have brought to illustrate my paper was chiefly formed by him. It is fairly complete for the period between 1114 and 1544, for there are only four seals known to be in existence copies of which are not included in it: these are the seal of William Fitzherbert, which is figured in Drake's *Eboracum*; the counterseal of Roger of Bishopsbridge, engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*; the seal of dignity of Richard le Scrope (1398-1405), which is in the York Minster Library; and that of Thomas Scott (1480-1500), which is in the British Museum. With these exceptions, and those of Henry Murdac (1147-1153), Sewall de Bovill (1256-58), Henry de Newerk (1298-9), George Nevill (1465-76), Laurence Booth (1476-80), and Christopher Bainbrigg (1508-1514), none of whose seals are known to be extant, the collection may be deemed complete.

Among the seals of the York archbishops which remain to us we find none of the oldest type. The earliest episcopal seals were round, as for example those of Wlstan of Worcester, Alexander of Lincoln, and Gundulf of Rochester, but by the time our series commences the pointed oval form had been universally adopted; the circular one being confined to *secreta*, and seals of temporal dignity such as those of the Palatinate of Durham and the Regality of Hexham.

This form was doubtless adopted for the simple reason that it was the best adapted to hold a single figure, and it is a curious fact that, though in all other respects episcopal seals have under-

\* *Proceedings S.A.L.*, 2d S. xi. 271-306.



gone continual changes, the form fixed upon at the beginning of the twelfth century has continued till this day.

It will be seen in the course of my paper that I fully accept Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's division of the seals of dignity into two classes, viz.: first, with the effigy predominant, and second, with the effigy subdominant and kneeling in base. The change from the first type to the second took place somewhat later at York than elsewhere, though the change had been foreshadowed more than a century before by the position of the figure of the archbishop on the counterseals. In this, as in all other respects, the successive development of the most elaborate designs from perfectly simple beginnings may be well studied in our series, until we arrive at the first half of the fifteenth-century, when the seals of our bishops arrived at the climax of magnificence to fall down slowly step by step to the dead level of feebleness which characterises them at the present day.

Our first seal is that of Thurstan, who was archbishop of York from 1114 to 1140; the seal doubtless dating from the former year.\* He is represented as standing on a corbel in the attitude of benediction with his crozier in his left hand and vested in sandals, amice, alb, dalmatic, chasuble, and low mitre. The legend is almost effaced, but Mr. Rowe, who seems to have had access to better examples, gives it as :

[S]IGILLVM . TVRSTINI . DEI . G[RACIA . E]BORACENSIS .  
ARCHIEPISCOPI.

The crook of the crozier interrupts the legend between the two 'I's' of the word 'SIGILLUM.' It may be well for me to say, in passing, that by a crozier I mean the ordinary pastoral staff and not the archbishop's cross, to which the word has lately been applied. The word seems to have nothing to do with the English word 'cross' or the French *croix*. I do not find, on any of our seals, the least trace of the *velum* or *sudarium*, the linen cloth which prevented the hand of the archbishop from touching the staff.

The seal of William Fitzherbert, better known as St. William of York, is figured in Drake's *Eboracum*, and in the Proceedings of the Yorkshire Architectural Society.† He is wearing an alb, the sleeves of which are well shown, and over it a plain dalmatic and chasuble; the right hand, which is gloved, is in the attitude of benediction, while the left holds the crozier, and has the fanon on the wrist. The mitre has disappeared, but indications of the *infulæ* are still visible. On the chasuble

\* *Assoc. Archit. Societies' Reports and Papers*, vol. xiv., pt. i., p. 65.

† *Assoc. Archit. Societies' Reports and Papers*, vol. xiv. pt. ii. p. 224.

he wears what may be the pallium, but is probably only the orphrey, which is so characteristic of the transalpine and English chasuble.

Legend :

[WI]LLEMI : [DEI:] GRA: CIA [:EBO]RAC[ENSIS:]  
ARCHIEPISCOP[VS].

Archbishop William was canonised by pope Honorius seventy-two years after his death; the chapel dedicated to him on the Ousebridge has, alas! disappeared, but the gateway of the college founded in his honour for the parsons and chantry priests of the cathedral church is still standing, and I have here the seal of that college, which gives the supposed arms of the archbishop, *seven mascles, three, three, and one*.

His successor, Roger de Pont l'Evêque, also known as Roger of Bishopsbridge, held the see from 1154 to 1181. His seal is a fine example; \* the vestments are the same as those appearing on the seal of archbishop William, but they were evidently richly embroidered, especially round the edges of the chasuble and the sleeves of the dalmatic; the mitre is very low, with well-marked labels; he wears no pallium.

The legend is :

[+SI]GILLVM . ROGE[RI . DEI . GRACI]A . EBORACENSIS .  
ARCHIEPISCOPI.

Roger was the first of the archbishops of York to use his secretum as a counterseal, though Theobald of Canterbury, Robert of Lincoln, and Henry de Blois of Winchester had done so before him. It would appear that the English bishops made use of counterseals some time before their brethren across the Channel, for Chassant and Delbarre, in their *Dictionnaire de Sillographie*, give, as their most ancient counterseal, that of Hugues d'Amiens, archbishop of Rouen in 1145. It is, however, natural that they should be somewhat behind us in this matter, for the researches of Sir Frederick Madden have shown that, with the exception of such documents as were sealed with a metallic bulla, all instruments in France were sealed *en placard* up to the time of Louis le Gros, 1118. Sir Frederick expresses an opinion, which is doubtless correct, that counterseals were introduced to prevent fraud and tampering with the seal of dignity; and Demay corroborates his opinion by giving the legend of the counterseal of Richard bishop of Winchester, in 1174, as 'Sum Custos et testis Sigilli.' Demay may have been mistaken in his appropriation of this seal to Richard Toelive, but it is at any rate clear that,

\* Engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. i. pl. lix.

whoever it belonged to, it expressed in its legend the purpose for which it was designed.

The earlier counterseals were almost invariably the *secreta* or privy seals of the bishops, and up to 1174 they seem to have been always antique gems, to which a novel and Christian meaning was given by the inscriptions on the metal settings surrounding them. We can scarcely imagine that archbishop Roger could have seriously supposed that the gryllus or chimæra of three heads, which is well figured in *Vetusta Monumenta*,\* could be properly described by the legend:

+ CŲPVT NOSTRV . TRINITAS EST.

In somewhat the same way the monks of Durham placed round a fine gem bearing the head of Jupiter Fulgurator† the words:

+ CAPVT . SANCTI . OSWALDI . REGIS

and the monks of Selby round the emperor Honorius, 'Caput nostrum Cristus est.' The use of gems bearing three heads conjoined as counterseals seems not to have been uncommon. A seal, a cast of which I have here, is very similar. It is entered in my catalogue as the seal of the Austin Priory of Haltemprice, but Mr. St. John Hope has pointed out to me that it should be referred to Henry of Lancaster, earl of Derby. On this subject I may quote a passage from the valuable preface in the book on *The Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops*, which Canon Raine has edited for the Master of the Rolls: 'The number of Roman gems that were in use as seals in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries is a matter of common observation. This was especially so at York. From the archbishop to the humblest tradesmen all seem to have been glad to make use of a beautiful relic which showed how their city in far-off days had been built and inhabited by the ruling nation of the ancient world.' I may mention in passing that the only antique cameo ever found in York is in my possession, and was found in my uncle's garden in 1835. The subject is a youthful faun wearing a wreath of ivy and a sheepskin over the shoulder.

The next archbishop was Geoffrey Plantagenet, the illegitimate son of Henry the Second by Fair Rosamond.‡ His seal of dignity is a simple one, without much ornament. The effigy

\* Vol. i., pl. lix.

† Surtees' *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, vol. i., pl. 6.

‡ For engravings of his seals, see *Assoc. Archit. Societies' Reports and Papers*, vol. xiv. pt. ii. p. 230.

is standing on a bracket, and is vested in an alb with very tight sleeves, dalmatic, and chasuble, on which is the pallium which he had such difficulty in getting.

Legend :

+ SIGILLVM [GAV]FRIDI DEI GRACIA EBORACENSIS  
ARCHIEPISCOPI.

A very strange seal, which he seems to have used as his counterseal on a deed at Durham, is doubtless of earlier date, and points to the time when he was elected, as a boy of fourteen, bishop of Lincoln, when, as he said himself, he was fonder of dogs and hawks than of books and priests. On this seal the arms of Geoffrey are raised, in his right hand is a short staff, in the other an object like a stong staple. He wears what looks like a cope thrown back over the arms.

The legend is :

+ SIGILLVM [GALFRIDI . CLERICI . REGIS .] ANGLOR FILII.

We now come to one of the greatest of the York archbishops, Walter de Gray, whose monument is fittingly enshrined in the south transept of his cathedral church, the choicest part of that glorious building. His seal\* bears the figure of the archbishop, which is full of quiet dignity. As in the effigy on his monument he wears no pallium, but his chasuble has a pillar orphrey embroidered with a series of leaves. His dalmatic is very richly ornamented, and the labels of his mitre hang down upon his shoulders. The crook of his crozier is turned inwards on the seal but outwards on the monument, where the *velum* or *sudarium* is well shown. Within the legend is a line, from which spring on each side three foliations. This marks a new stage in our series, for in it we find the first attempt to fill in the blank spaces on each side of the figure.

Legend :

+ WALTÆRI DEI GRATIA EBORACENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI.

The counterseal is evidently by the same hand, and bears the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul with their distinctive symbols, the keys being of a curious and early type. The heads are both nimbed, and St. Peter has a perfect aureole of hair round his face, while St. Paul has a pointed beard.

The legend is :

+ ORATÆ PRO NOBIS SCI DEI APOL'I

Godfrey de Ludham's seal is, in many respects, one of the most remarkable of our series. His effigy shows the pall

\* Engraved in *Assoc. Archit. Societies' Reports and Papers*, vol. xiii. p. 223.



fastened with a number of pins; the amice and the sleeves of the dalmatic are richly embroidered. The cross appears for the first time instead of a crozier, and on either side of the figure are heads in countersunk panels, below which are letters which appear to read :

DEVS [AD]IVVA ME.

On this seal the *rationale* appears for the first time. This is very late. Mr. Hope has observed it on the seal of William of Ely, who was consecrated nearly seventy years before Godfrey de Ludham. It is only found on three of the York seals, and the date of the last, that of William Wickwane, coincides almost exactly with the date of its disuse (1280), as given in Mr. Hope's paper. The remarkable similarity which exists between the Christian Eucharistic vestments and those of the Jewish high priest is well exemplified by this singular broach. The word "rationale" is used in the Vulgate in the 28th chapter of Exodus to signify the high priest's breastplate, and it is also used in this sense by St. Jerome.\*

In Godfrey de Ludham's counterseal canopy-work appears for the first time; beneath is a half-length figure of St. Peter with key and book, and below under a trefoiled arch flanked by pinnacles is the archbishop in prayer.

The legend is :

PASTOR : EBORACI : FAC[CTVS] . CŌSŌNCIO : PACI.

Of the next archbishop, Walter Giffard, 'the fayre prelat' of Chaucer, we have two seals and two counterseals.

The first seal† is of small size ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ); the effigy is in the usual vestments without pallium or rationale, the chasuble having a pillar orphrey and the crook of the crozier being turned outward.

The legend is unique :

WALTERVS DEI GRACIA EBORACEN' ECCLE MINISTER.

The counterseal is an ancient oval gem described as follows by Mr. Birch: 'Fortune draped, standing to the l., holding in the r. h. a winged Victory or Nike, in the l. h. a shield.'‡

The legend is :

AÆ MARIA GRACIA PLĒNA.

It would doubtless be possible, by referring to the deed at

\* Epistles, 128.

† All four of Giffard's seals are engraved in the *Associated Architectural Society's Reports and Papers*, vol. xv. pp. 218 and 219.

‡ *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum*, 368.

Durham to which these seals are attached, to ascertain the exact period in Giffard's episcopate to which they belong. They may have been used during the period which elapsed between his translation and his receiving the pallium, but I think it probable that they were made during the time in which he, as bishop of Bath and Wells, administered the see of York, viz. from Godfrey de Ludham's death on January 12th, 1265, to his translation in October, 1266.

His next seal is much larger and more elaborate. The archbishop stands on a richly-carved corbel, and is vested in sandals, amice, alb, very rich dalmatic, gloves, chasuble, fanon, pall with the five pins, and *mitra aurifrigiata*; the stole and tunic, as so often on seals, do not appear. These vestments are specially interesting to us at Worcester, for they were left by archbishop Walter to his brother Godfrey and by him bequeathed to his cathedral church; the chasuble was of red samite, and the amice, stole, and fanon were beautifully set with most precious pearls.

Over his head are to be seen slight indications of a canopy, while the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul on either side in canopied niches mark an important step in the gradual development of our series.

The legend is :

WALTÆRVS DÆI GRA ARCHIE | PS : EBORAC : ANGLIÆ  
PRIMS.

This is the first instance in which the words *Anglie Primas* are found on a seal, except the counterseal of Richard archbishop of Canterbury in 1174.

The counterseal is a late Roman gem of considerable size, 1½ inch by 1 inch, of which Mr. C. W. King says that 'the conjugated portraits on the seal are recognisable at the first glance as M. Antoninus the Philosopher and his master Plato.'\* Giffard had this gem first set as his secretum, in which the setting follows the form of the gem; it is figured in the Yorkshire Architectural Society's Proceedings,† and bears the legend :

SIGILLVM : SÆCRETI WALTÆRI : GIFFRIDI.

The later form is a pointed oval, having in the upper spandrel the bust of our Lord nimbed, and in the lower the bust of the archbishop in prayer.

The legend is :

WALTÆRVM DOTART QV OS DVO SIGNA NOTANT.

The next seal, that of William Wickwane, who was con-

\* *Assoc. Archit. Societies' Reports and Papers*, vol. xv. p. 218.

† *Ibid.*

separated in 1279, is very beautiful. The archbishop is in the usual attitude of benediction, with his cross in his left hand; above his head is a trefoiled canopy, and on either side, in quatrefoiled panels, are the heads of St. Paul and St. Peter;



SEAL OF DIGNITY OF WILLIAM WICKWANE, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,  
1279—1285. (Full size.)

above them are their emblems. The vestments are very rich; the amice and dalmatic have embroidered apparels; the pall, with its pins, is well shown, and the rationale appears for the last time.

Legend :

S'W . . . . . IS

The seal of his successor, John Romanus, was evidently copied from the one just described. The chief points of difference are that the dalmatic is much narrower in front, that the ring is well given on the first joint of the second finger of the right hand, and that the emblems of the apostles are omitted.

Legend :

S : IOHIS : DEI : GRA : ABORACEDN : ARCHIEPI : [ANGL]IE  
P'MATIS :

Henry de Newark held the see for about fourteen months, and, as Canon Raine says, has left little at York by which he can be remembered. His seal as archbishop has not come down to us, but his seal as dean is a fine example of the smaller ecclesiastical seals of the thirteenth century.

The seals of Thomas de Corbridge are unfortunately very imperfect. In the obverse the archbishop is represented as seated—an unusual posture on episcopal seals—on a throne, the arms of which are formed by animals' heads. He is fully vested, and wears the pallium; the right hand is lifted up in benediction. To the right is a panel containing the head of St.



SEAL OF DIGNITY OF WILLIAM DE GREENFIELD, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,  
1304—15.

Peter, above which are the keys; the corresponding panel and the legend have disappeared.

Legend: broken away.

The counterseal is even more defaced. It probably represents St. Peter and St. Paul in canopied niches, with the archbishop in base kneeling in prayer.



## Legend:

..... RAT' ROMÆ SING .....

In the year 1304, William de Greenfield succeeded to Thomas de Corbridge. His beautiful monument, on the eastern side of the transept, was very familiar to me as a boy, for I well remember closely studying it with a view to find out the exact spot behind it where Jonathan Martin had hidden himself in 1829, when he set fire to the minster. What is left of the effigy on his brass corresponds pretty closely with that on his beautiful seal. He stands on a corbel, the sleeves of the alb are very tight, the ends of the stole appear under the dalmatic; on the pall are slight indications of the pins; the right hand is raised in benediction, with the episcopal ring on the second finger; the left hand, which has the fanon on the wrist, grasps the cross and is vested in a glove, embroidered on the back. Overhead is a trefoiled canopy; on either side of the breast are very small heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and below them are the two keys and a sword. The legend is the usual one, with the addition of the words: ANGL' PRIMATIS.

A statue of his successor, William de Melton, is in a niche above the great western doorway of the minster, in fitting commemoration of his completion of that glorious fabric. The seal and counterseal of this great prelate have come down to us. The former is of the usual type of the period. The head of the archbishop is disproportionately small, but the rest of the figure does not call for much comment, except to observe that the alb has a rich apparel, which is unusual on seals. The field is diapered, with a rosette in each space, and on either side are panels containing the heads of St. Paul and St. Peter.

## Legend:

WILLÆLMVS : DEI : GRA : EBORACENSIS : ARCHIEPS :  
ANGLIÆ : PRIMAS.

The counterseal is of more interest. In two niches, with canopies resting on single shafts, are the full-length figures of St. Peter and St. Paul; in base is a full-length figure of the archbishop, vested in cope and mitre and carrying his cross, kneeling to the right in prayer. The legend is broken in my copy of this seal, but Mr. Birch gives it as follows:

PROTEGE PÆTRÆ PÆTO WILLÆ[MVM ET PAVLÆ] :  
FAVETO.

You will have noticed how frequently St. Peter and St. Paul appear in our series, and it is interesting to observe that in the *Benedictio novi Sigilli Episcopalis*, which Mr. Hope has so appo-

sitely quoted from Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, these saints are especially mentioned.

The most remarkable point, however, with regard to this counterseal is, that in the upper part are the arms of England. It has been generally supposed that the bearing of the royal arms denotes office-bearing in the State. A close examination of episcopal seals will, however, be found to contradict this theory, and they lend themselves singularly well to an exact examination of the question from the fact that they are all, with very few exceptions, practically dated examples, and that these dates must always coincide with the consecration or translation of each bishop.

In the case of the seal before us, William de Melton held no higher office in the State, at the time of his consecration, than that of a commissioner for the protection of the marches, though he had, later on, temporary charge of the great seal, and it seems to me probable that his bearing the royal arms was simply a token of his gratitude to the king, as he had been advanced to the see of York at his majesty's request.

Including that of William de Melton, there are twenty-one episcopal seals between 1309 and 1420, at which periods the custom began and ended, on which the royal arms are found. Of these, Walter Raynald was treasurer of England when consecrated bishop of Worcester in 1309; he was chancellor in 1310-11, and was keeper of the great seal when translated to Canterbury in 1313. Thomas Fitzalan of Arundel was chancellor when translated to York in 1388, but with these two exceptions I can find no examples of bishops bearing royal arms on their seals who were in high office at the time of their consecration. Richard de Bury of Durham, who has the lions of England on both his seals, was consecrated in 1333; he became treasurer of the exchequer Feb. 3, 1334, and chancellor later on in the same year. Roger Northburgh of Lichfield, Alexander Neville of York, Simon de Sudbury of Canterbury, and Henry Wakefield of Worcester did not attain high office under the Crown till some time had elapsed after their consecration.

I can find no trace of the other eleven having been employed by the State in any responsible office. On the other hand, if it were the custom at that period for high officials to place the royal arms upon their seals, how is it that we find no trace of them on the seals of John de Thoresby of York, William of Wykeham of Winchester, Thomas Langley of Durham, and John Kemp of York, who were undoubtedly chancellors at the time of their election.

William la Zouche, who had been lord treasurer as dean, was elected to the vacant see in 1340, though he was not conse-

crated till 1342, owing to the vehement opposition of the king, Edward III. His seal of dignity is the first to combine into one group, with the figure of the archbishop, the side panels, which had hitherto been isolated. The figure of the conqueror at Neville's Cross is much defaced, but two shields are on either side, the first with ten bezants within a bordure engrailed, and the second with ten bezants without the difference. The ten bezants are the arms of the Zouches, and I am indebted to Mr. St. John Hope for the information that those with the bordure are William la Zouche's differenced arms as archbishop.

Legend :

..... ARCHIEPISCOPUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET SECUNDUS .....

William la Zouch has also bequeathed to us the first seal *ad causas* in our series. It is sad to compare this beautiful seal with the *ad causas* seals of the present day, which are merely feeble imitations of the seal of dignity without its legend. St. Peter and St. Paul stand in finely designed canopy work with the Virgin and Child in a niche above ; in base was a figure of the archbishop between two shields as in the seal of dignity. The inscription is :

TÆSTIBVS HUIS SIGNO | CAVSAS CŪ MARGINE DIGNO.

The seal of John Thoresby, the good archbishop, the great statesman, and the builder of the presbytery at York, comes the next. The effigy is in a niche on a carved corbel; the pallium, the embroidered amice, the *mitra pretiosa* and the cross are worthy of notice. On either side also under canopy work are figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. The legend is the same as usual with the words : *Anglic Primatis*.

The counter seal presents St. Peter and St. Paul under heavy canopies with the archbishop kneeling in base and the legend :

Sis multis annis Petre | Dux Paule iohannis.

A seal from Durham, which is given to John Thoresby on my list and is marked doubtful by Mr. Birch, should rather be referred to an abbot of Selby ; it bears a figure of St. Germanus and the arms of the abbey, *sable, three swans argent*.

It is to be observed that archbishop Thoresby's arms are not given on any of his seals. We gather, however, from the Calais roll, that he was present at that siege (1347) with ninety-nine followers and that he bore *argent, a chevron between three lions rampant sable*.

Alexander Neville's (1374-1388) elaborate seal of dignity is the last of our series in which the effigy of the archbishop is predominant. The whole seal is adorned with rich tabernacle





bearing the same arms as on the seal of dignity supported by two griffins. Above is a large coronetted helm surmounted by the crest, a bull's head.

Legend :

§ alexandri de nebill . . . . . ie primatis



SIGNET OF ALEXANDER NEVILLE, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, 1374—1388.  
(Full size.)

Our next seal, that of Thomas Fitzalan of Arundel (1388-89), is so much defaced as to render any detailed description impossible. We may, however, conjecture that it comprised three stories. The Blessed Virgin and Child being above; St. Peter seated, with other saints on either side in the centre; and the archbishop kneeling in base, with the arms of England on one side and his own arms on the other. This conjecture is supported by the *ad causas* seal, and, if it is correct, this is the earliest of the York seals of dignity of the second class, viz., with the effigy sub-dominant and kneeling in base.

The *ad causas* seal is very similar in design. In the centre is St. Peter, with St. Etheldreda on the dexter, and St. John the Evangelist on the sinister. Mr. W. de Gray Birch describes a different example from mine from which it appears that on one side of the archbishop, who is kneeling in base full face in prayer, are France ancient and England quarterly, while, on the other, are Fitzalan and Warren quarterly, within a bordure engrailed. These arms with the bordure are in his Ely and Canterbury seals, and Willement\* states that they used to be in the archbishop's hall at Canterbury.

Legend :

§ : thome: Archiepi | eborac' ad: causas.

\* Willement's *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 156.

When Fitzalan became primate of all England, Robert Waldby, bishop of Chichester, was translated to York (1397). His brass in St. Edmund's chapel in Westminster abbey church commemorates the four sees over which he presided :

*Ingenuus medicus . et plebis semper amicus  
presul Aduren . post hic Archas Dublinensis  
Hinc Cicestren tandem primas ebores.*

No seals of his have come down to us except the well-known double seal of the regality of Hexham. A recent writer in the *Archaeologia* tells us that that the liberty of Hexham 'about the beginning of the reign of Henry I. was severed from the see of Durham and given to the archbishoprick of York, for we find that in 1112, Thomas, archbishop of York, instituted a priory of regular canons there and gave the prebend of Salton to it.'\*

This seal is round, as usual in seals of temporal dignity, and



SEAL OF DIGNITY OF HENRY BOWET, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, 1407—1423.  
(Full size.)

the obverse bears a shield of the ancient arms of the see of York, an archbishop's cross in pale surmounted by a pall, impaling

\* *Archaeologia*, li. 151.

a lion rampant gutté and crowned, within a bordure componée, for Waldby. This seal is valuable as showing what the archbishop's arms were; they have disappeared from his brass.

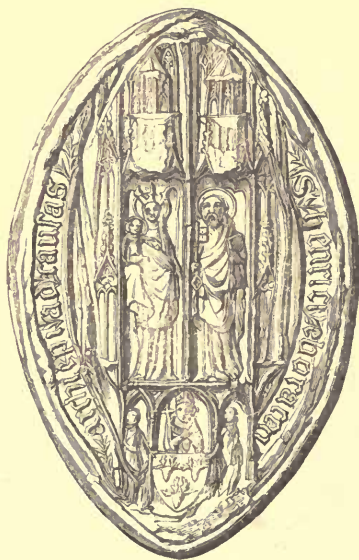
The reverse bears a beautifully diapered shield of the modern arms of the see, which were originally the arms of the cathedral church, two keys in saltire with in chief a crown in shape somewhat like unto a tiara.

Both obverse and reverse bear the legend :

Sigillum : roberti : eboracensis : archiepiscopi : anglie : primateis :  
et : domini : de : hexthildefham.

The matrices, having four lateral rings, have found a home in the York Museum.

The fine seal of dignity of Henry Bowet (1407–1423) is in three tiers, the upper representing the Holy Trinity flanked on either



SEAL *ad causas* OF HENRY BOWET, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, 1407–1423.  
(Full size.)

side by an archbishop, the middle the Virgin seated holding the Holy Child on her right knee; on her right are St. Peter and St. Andrew, and on her left are St. Paul and St. William of York. In base is the archbishop kneeling with his hands joined in prayer. At the sides, on masonry, are two shields of arms, the

one the modern arms of the see, the other *three reindeers' heads cabossed*, for Bowet.

Legend :

Œ' henrici dei gra Ebor' | archiepí : anglie primatis.

The *ad causas* seal is of the usual type. The Blessed Virgin crowned, with the Holy Child on her right arm, and St. Peter nimbed, with key and book, are under rich canopies. In base is the archbishop, bearing what appears to be a crucifix, and in front of him is a shield of the arms of Bowet, as before. On each side of the archbishop, under a canopy, is an angel holding the shield by one hand.

Legend, with sprigs for stops :

Œ' henrici eboracen | archiepí ad causas.

When Bowet's tomb was opened nothing of moment was found except his ring, which was of gold, and had 'an odd kind of stone set in it.' On the inner verge was engraven

Honneur et Joye.

A curious interest attaches to Bowet from the fact that he was one of the first Englishmen to wear spectacles. In the voluminous roll of accounts of his executors, still preserved at York, is the entry, 'Pro pare de spectakeles de argento et deaurat.' They were valued at twenty shillings.

John Kemp, who held successively the sees of Rochester, Chichester, London, York, and Canterbury, and was at last, as the quaint old chronicler says, 'translated from this to another life,' came to York in 1426. Seals of this period have been well compared to a gorgeous reredos, and Kemp's is a fine example of this type. In the upper part in a niche is a representation of the Holy Trinity ; on either side is an archbishop. The central figure is St. Peter as pope, wearing the triple crown. To the sinister is St. Andrew, and to the dexter St. Paul. Beyond these, on either side, are figures of archbishops fully vested, and wearing the pallium. In base is archbishop Kemp kneeling in prayer between two shields of arms, the dexter being that of the see of York modern, the sinister (*gules*), *three garbs within a bordure engrailed (or).*'

The legend is as follows :

Sigillum ioh'is dei gracia eboracen archiepí | anglie primatis  
et apostolice sedis legati.

The seal of William Booth (1452-64) was evidently copied from that of his predecessor, and only differs from it in the fol-



lowing points : The upper part contains the Virgin and Child, with St. Catharine and St. Margaret on either side. St. Peter bears a patriarchal cross, and the place of St. Andrew is taken by an archbishop. To the right of Booth's kneeling figure is a shield bearing his arms, *three boar's heads erect and erased, within a plain bordure.*

I have no seals of George Nevill (1465-76), Laurence Booth (1476-80), or Thomas Scott *alias* Rotherham (1480-1500); and a glance at that of Thomas Savage (1501-7) is enough to show how sadly, in a few years, the art of seal engraving had declined. St. Peter, vested in a cope fastened by a morse, wearing the triple crown, and carrying a key and a book, stands between St. Paul and St. Andrew. In base is the archbishop kneeling, with his cross held obliquely across his body. To the left is a shield bearing the arms of the see of York modern, and on the right is another shield bearing the see of York ancient, impaling, *argent, a pale lozengy sable*, for Savage.

Legend :

SIGILLVM THOM[AS] SAVAGE DEI GRA | EBORACENSIS :  
 ARCHIEPISCOPI ::  
 A'GLIE P'MATIS ET APO | STOLICE S'DIS L'GATI.

Cardinal Wolsey's seal (1514-30) presents a still greater change. It is of an entirely different type from those already described, and it is difficult to believe that it was designed by an English artist. In a double niche, with pediment above in the Italian style, are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul; in base are Wolsey's arms, now best known as being those of Christ Church, Oxford; above the shield appear the head of the archbishop's cross and his cardinal's hat.

The legend is :

SIGILLIVM (*sic*) THOM[AS] COMM[UNIS] ISE | ATIONE DIVINA  
 CARDINALIS ANGLIE.

The seal of his successor, Edward Lee (1531-44), is very similar, and the only point worthy of note is that the ancient arms of the see of York appear for the last time on the seals of the archbishops.

Here our series ends, and I will not trespass further on your patience than to ask whether nothing can be done to restore to our episcopal seals that dignity and beauty which they have so utterly lost. I desire to see no mere slavish imitation of the past, beautiful as that past has been, but I do plead for a reverent adaptation of her lessons to the needs of the present.

The points to be aimed at seem to me to be these :

1. The relegation of the heraldry of the seal to its proper and subordinate place.

2. The inscription to be in Latin, and the words 'Dei gratiâ' to be restored.

3. The effigy to be either (1) Our Blessed Lord in Majesty; or (2) the patron saint of the cathedral church; or (3) the bishop himself in the vestments that he actually wears in celebrating the divine offices.

Sure I am that the bishops of the future would gladly turn for guidance to our venerable Society, if they knew that she was ready to give them that counsel which she is so well able to bestow."

The Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., communicated an account of the discoveries recently made by him in barrows in the east riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Greenwell's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, January 30th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Compiler, the Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A.:—St. Margaret's, Addington, Kent. [A List of Patrons and Rectors from 23 Apr. 1326 to 18 Oct. 1883.] Broadsheet. Folio, 1889.

From the Author:—The Royalist Rising in 1655. [From the Original Thurlo State Papers in the Bodleian.] By Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart., F.S.A. 8vo.

From the Author:—Pre-historic Times, as illustrated by ancient remains, and the manners and customs of modern savages. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. Fifth Edition. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Author:—Types de Peuples de l'ancienne Asie Centrale. Souvenir de l'Jénisséi. Par J. R. Aspelin. 8vo. Helsingfors, 1890.

From the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A.:—Presentation of a Pastoral Staff to the Bishop of Durham, with description and plate. 8vo. Durham, 1890.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Morning Herald, No. 1668, Wednesday, March 1, 1786. Price Three Pence. [Containing "Impeachment of Mr. Hastings."]

From the Editor and Publisher:—Rugby: the school and neighbourhood. Collected and arranged from the writings of the late Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, O.R., F.S.A., by the Rev. W. H. Payne Smith, M.A. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author:—Church Plate. By Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A.  
Reprinted from the Newbery House Magazine, Nov. & Dec., 1889. 8vo.  
London.

From the Compiler, George Scharf, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., Director, Keeper, and  
Secretary to the National Portrait Gallery:—A Descriptive and Historical  
Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures at Woburn Abbey. Privately  
printed for Hastings, ninth Duke of Bedford, K.G. 4to. 1890.

Andrew White Tuer, Esq., and Basil Woodd Smith, Esq.,  
were admitted Fellows.

On the nomination of the President, the following gentlemen  
were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the  
ensuing year :

Charles Isaac Elton, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

Henry Jenner, Esq.

George Laurence Gomme, Esq.

Professor Thomas McKenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S.

W. ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze statuette of  
Jupiter Conservator, accompanied by the following note :

"I have the pleasure to exhibit a small bronze standing  
figure of Jupiter, recently acquired through a friend. The god  
is represented in his peaceful character of conservator or custos,  
preserver of the imperial and public weal. The worship of the  
god in this character was, according to Vaillant, introduced by  
Nero after his escape from the conspiracy of Piso. The hair is  
here arranged in rich curling locks and the beard very ample.  
Around his head is a laurel wreath fastened by a fillet, the ends  
of which hang down upon his shoulders. The face has some-  
what suffered from corrosion, but the features are still sufficiently  
well preserved to show the majesty and benignity of the deity.  
On removing a little of the dirt and oxide I found the eyes to  
be inlaid with silver, not an unusual occurrence in works of the  
period to which this little figure belongs. The neck is massive,  
the chest expanded and nobly developed. The mantle, probably  
the *himation*, is passed behind the back ; one end, thrown over  
the left shoulder, falls down in front ; the other, hanging from  
the fore part of the slightly extended right arm, drops in thin  
graceful folds as far as the knees. His right hand grasps a  
thunderbolt, the left, which is raised, a short staff. This last is  
a fanciful restoration, for the god, as we see him here, should  
have held a headless spear, the *hasta pura*. The firmly-placed  
right leg bears the full weight of the body, and is in admirable  
artistic contrast with the repose of the left, which is slightly  
advanced, and has the heel raised and toes just touching the  
base.

This figure, which was most probably produced in the first or second century of our era, represents the god in a matured ripe manhood, although not of abnormal or undue muscular development. The artist has successfully employed his talent to express the majesty of the chief deity of the ancients. This is indeed so marked that one is forced to suggest the idea of its being a direct copy from a larger model by some master hand. That the works of the greatest sculptors of ancient times were fruitful in stimulating the production of such copies is well known, and our statuette, which probably owes its origin to this cause, may I trust, in its turn, be considered to afford an example worthy the attention of those of our own time devoted to the plastic art."

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of the remarkable brass of Fridesmonda, wife of Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham, in St. Andrew's church, Auckland, on which he read the following remarks :

"This small brass, measuring 1 foot 4½ inches by 12½ inches, is interesting for its design, which has no analogy with any other of the sixteenth century to which it belongs, and it is to the memory of the wife of Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham. There is an artistic freedom in the way in which the component parts are put together which commends itself to us.

A small Greek cross forms the centre of the composition. This is impressed upon a flowering plant striking from the angles of the cross in saltire, to use an heraldic term. The stem of this plant is straight, with leaves well arranged, for the most part trifoliated, and a prickly burr-like seed or flower at intervals, all well drawn. At the upper part above this is a scroll very carefully designed, somewhat after the German fashion of the time. In the centre of this is a rose irradiated, which divides the following : 'VICTRIX CASTA FIDES.' The rose is derived from the arms of Barnes, as granted 13 Elizabeth, viz. : *Azure, on a bend argent, between two estoiles or, a bear passant ready to devour a child sable; on a chief argent, three roses gules, irradiated proper.* At the base is another scroll similarly designed thus inscribed, 'O FRIDESMONDA VALE,' a classical, or, as some would call it, Pagan form. Curiously enough, beneath this is a conventional representation for clouds, which is found in the middle of the fifteenth century. Enclosing the whole is this inscription in Roman letters : 'FRIDESMONDA BARNESIA EX ILLVSTRI AC GENEROSA GIFFARDORVM FAMILIA ORIYNDIA CASTISSIMA CONIVNX RICHARDI BARNESII EPI DVNELMEN HIC SEPVITA JACET.' The date is given on a scroll on each side the cross, thus : '8 APRIL—AN. DNI 1581.'



This memorial was found, when the church was restored by Mr. Blomfield in 1881, to be half an inch thick. It is let into a brassless slab, the matrix showing an elegant cross-flory with two shields of arms at the top, all enclosed by a fillet round the verge. Date, about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and possibly to the memory of a priest. In Raine's *Auckland Castle*, p. 72, is an excerpt from the bishop's accounts, 1583: 'To the gouldsmythe at Yorke for a plate to sett over Mrs. Barnes, 32s.' We should like to have had the name of this goldsmith, for he certainly understood design. At Great Berkhamstead is a palimpsest, one side of which commemorates a London goldsmith of about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is finely executed, and the initial letter 'O' has a well-designed figure of St. Jerome as a cardinal, holding in his right hand a cross, with a lion rearing up by his side. The history of art often associates this craft with the artist, who thus often began his career.

I have endeavoured to find out the plant used by the artist in the design, and believe it to have been one of the trefoils, and *trifolium cochleatum alterum*, as found in herbalists of the sixteenth century,\* seems to be that particular species."

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE suggested that the two crossed branches were intended for palms, and that the engraver never having seen a real palm had drawn two branches of a budding willow, such as have long done duty for palms in England.

Mr. WALLER replied that Mr. Hope's suggestion was ingenious, but untenable, as the leaves were trifoliate, and those of the willow were not, and at the stage when they were known as palms they showed none.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, Esq., M.A., read a paper on a hieratic papyrus containing the festival songs to be sung in the temple of Amen Rā at Thebes, and the book of the Becomings of Rā and the overthrow of Apepi.

Mr. Budge's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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\* Vide *R. Dodonæi stirpium Historia*, 1582, figured in edition, Antverpiæ 1616, p. 575.

Thursday, February 6th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—How I found the Bunyan Warrant. By W. G. Thorpe, F.S.A. Reprinted from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1890. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.:—Carlisle in the olden time. A series of Views of antient public buildings formerly in the city of Carlisle; designed from the originals, by M. E. Nutter. Folio. Carlisle, 1835.

From the Author:—A Bibliography of Tunisia from the earliest times to the end of 1888. By H. S. Ashbee, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1889.

From J. Brooking Rowe, Esq., F.S.A.:—Transactions of the Devonshire Association. Extra Volume. The Devonshire Domesday. Part vi. 8vo. Plymouth, 1889.

The Rev. C. R. MANNING, F.S.A., exhibited an inscribed brooch found at a depth of eight feet in the churchyard at Shelfhanger, Norfolk. It is of silver-gilt, circular, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and has two coloured glass beads set in raised bezels; one green, the other deep blue. The *acus* remains, and where its point rests on the circle there is a quatre-foil. The circle is slightly ridged; the inner face is engraved with a flowing pattern, and the outer one with the following inscription :



INSCRIBED BROOCH  
FROM SHELFHANGER,  
NORFOLK.

(Full size.)

IOSV ICI ΠΤΙ VCL.

Its date is early fourteenth century. French at that period in England was bad, and the President suggested that the motto was a blundered version of one of a class not uncommon as a posy on a love-gift, and in modern French would read :

JE SUIS ICI  
A TOI VOICI.

This opinion was afterwards confirmed by Mr. Franks, in whose collection of rings at the British Museum are several with very similar mottoes, and, as regards the first line, almost identical. The frequency of inscriptions on rings, seals, etc.,

beginning with *Je su* for *je suis* suggests the probability that a double purpose was intended to be served; the sacred name *Jesu* being reckoned a charm.

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited a number of sheriffs' precepts for the county of Derby, *temp.* Commonwealth, on which he submitted the following remarks:

"Among the Derbyshire county records are a large number of sheriffs' writs and precepts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Those of the Commonwealth period, forty-two in number, are of special interest, particularly, as I understand, since there are very few of such documents of that date remaining in the record rooms of other counties. Of these I now show six examples.

The history of those eventful years can almost be read from these precepts, according to the change of heading. So long as the king was living, though for some time practically deposed, it was considered necessary to retain his name in all official documents pertaining to public business, but after his execution it became necessary to alter the style and title of the government.

A precept to the sheriff bidding him summon the sessional jury for April, 1649, begins: *Custodes libertatis Anglie auctoritate vic' com. Derb'*. But towards the end of 1650 the leaders of the Commonwealth decided to introduce the use of the mother tongue in the place of the Latinised 'tortuous ungodly jungle of English law.' This principle was carried out with great completeness; even the grand jury endorsed the bills that they ignored with 'Wee knowe not,' instead of '*Ignoramus*.'

The Derbyshire precepts issued by the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, as *Custos Rotulorum*, in 1651, 1652, and 1653, run thus: 'The keepers of y<sup>e</sup> libertie of England by authorite of Parliament to y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> county of Derby greetinge—'

A precept issued by Colonel Thomas Saunders, the local Parliamentary chief, as *Custos Rotulorum* for Derbyshire, on January 9th, 1654, together with several subsequent ones, points to the further march of events, for it begins: 'Oliver Lord Protector of the Comon Wealthe of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and y<sup>e</sup> dominions therto belonginge, to the Sheriffe of the county of Derby.'

In 1658 a further change was necessitated, through the death of the first Lord Protector, and the precepts or writs were now headed 'Richard, Lord Protector of the Comon Wealth of England Scotland and Ireland, and ye Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging.' The year 1659 sees another change, for the precepts then addressed to John Mundy, the Sheriff

of Derbyshire, revert to the earlier Commonwealth use, and run : 'The Keepers of ye Libertie of England, by authority of Parliament.'

The sheriff, in his 'return' to a sessional precept certifying that the preliminaries for summoning the sessions had been complied with, appended certain schedules or panels to the precept, on which were written the names impanelled to act as jurors on the grand inquest for the body of the county. At the time of the sessions, those that were sworn on the inquest had the word '*jur*' placed by their names. In two of the Commonwealth examples that I produce, the panel of the jury still remains attached by the leather thong to the back of the precepts. They are also found attached to several of the Stuart precepts, as well as to some of the earlier Elizabethan examples.

The 1658 example is not a sessional precept, but a writ of outlawry directed to Sheriff Mundy against one John Hollingsworth, of Somersall Herbert, husbandman. He was to be outlawed if he appeared not to answer to certain offences of which he stood indicted, after three summonses before the sheriff's monthly 'county,' that is county court. This is endorsed as follows : 'Att my county of Derby, held att Derby, in ye county of Derby, ye third day of february, in ye yeare of our Lord 1658, ye within-named John Hollingsworth was ye first tyme proclaymed, and did not appeare.' This is followed by two like records of proclamation and non-appearance on March 3rd and March 31st. The old duty of a coroner with regard to outlawry has for the most part been now forgotten. Though the sheriff or his deputy proclaimed, it pertained to the coroner to pronounce the judgment of outlawry after non-appearance. Several of the Derbyshire outlawry precepts bear witness to this ancient custom, and give the names of the coroners. In Derbyshire, as shown by two Elizabethan precepts, the remarkable and surely unique use prevailed of the two county coroners acting together, and conjointly pronouncing outlawry.

A memorable name is appended to the great majority of these Commonwealth precepts, memorable at least in the history of the struggle in the Midlands, Thomas Saunders, who was Custos Rotulorum for Derbyshire. He seems to have been a man of much ability and administrative power, and held the office from the beginning of 1654 till the Restoration. He was also the most active of the Derbyshire justices of this period, and was what we should now term chairman of quarter sessions. Of him Carlyle says very little, though much could have been gleaned, and the little he says is altogether wrong. In his *Cromwell Letters*, No. lx., he says, 'He is of Derby-



shire, it seems; sat afterwards as king's judge, or at least was nominated to sit; continued true to the Cause, in a dim way, till the very Restoration; and withdrew then into total darkness.'

At the Restoration Colonel Saunders was included in the general pardon, and lived peaceably on his manor at Little Ireton, but under very heavy recognisances never to leave the township, and to personally appear whenever summoned before the Council. In 1665 a charge of complicity in an alleged treasonable plot hatched in Staffordshire was made against him, but it came to naught. In the reign of James II. Saunders petitioned for the discharge of his recognisances, and with success.

The matter came before the court at the Trans. Sessions, 1687, when the following entry and order were made upon the books:

'Att the Court at Hampton Court the 18th of June 1687 By the King's Most Excellent Matie and the Lords of His Maties most honble Privy Councill.

Upon readinge this day at the Boord the humble Petition of Thomas Saunders of Little Ireton in the county of Derby Gent setting forth That on the 26th of July In the 35th yeare of his late Matys reigne, Hee entred into a Recognizance before Sir Henry Every barrt One of his Matys Justices of the Peace for the County of Derby of Two Thousand Pounds Penalty together with two Suretyes each of them in a Thousand pounds penalty, Conditioned for the Pet'rs personall appearance before his late Maty in Council when thereunto required, and not to depart without License and in the meane tyme to keep his Maties peace, as well towards his Maty as all his leige people, That the Petr hath ever since behaved himselfe peaceably and loyally, was never summoned to attend the Councill, nor hath anything beene objected against him, And therefore prayinge the said Recognizance may be vacated His Maty was graciously pleased to grant the Petrs request, And accordingly did Order That the said Sir Henry Every or such other of his Matys Justices of Peace for the said County whome it may concerne doe Cause the said Recognizance to bee forthwith delivered up to the Petr and vacated upon Record.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Upon hearing read in Court this p'sent Sessions by the Clarke of the Peace An Order of his Most Excellent Maty and the Lords of his Most Honoble Privy Council dated at Hampton Court the 18th day of June 1687 Granted upon the humble petition of Thomas Saunders of Little Ireton in this County gent. For the vacatinge a Recognizance entred into by the said Thomas Saunders of Tve Thousand pounds penalty and

from his two Surtyes of One Thousand pounds penalty a peece before Sir Henry Every barrt one of his Matys Justices of the Peace for this County the 26th day of July In the 35th yeare of his late Matys reigne Conditioned for the said Thomas Saunders his psonall appearance before his late Maty in Conncell when thereunto required and not to depart thence without License and in the meane tyme to keepe his Matys peace as well towards his then Maty as all his leige people, This Court in humble Obedience to and in psuance of the said Order doth Order and it is Ordered by this Court That the said Recognizance bee and is vacated accordingly discharge of the said Mr. Saunders and his Surtyes.'

The old Parliamentary Colonel and Custos Rotulorum for Derbyshire enjoyed his perfect freedom for eight years, dying in 1695, at the age of 85. He was buried at Mugginton."

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following account of the recent collapse of a portion of the cathedral church of Seville :

"The cathedral church of Seville is known, at least by name, everywhere, and a short account of the terrible catastrophe which befell the centre of the building, on August 1st, 1888, cannot be without interest to all students of the art and archaeology of the Middle Ages.

The number of those who have visited the south of Spain is comparatively small. I must therefore, on the assumption that many are not acquainted with it, give a short description of the cathedral church of Seville. Indeed, without this it will be difficult to explain what has happened.

I do not know that any good measured drawings of the church have been published. A set of plans were prepared for the cardinal archbishop Delgado, by Miguel Fernandez, in 1755, and engraved by Ballester. These drawings, although valuable, are not very accurate.

The magnificent work that is being produced at the charge of the Spanish Government, the *Monumentos Arquitectonicos d'España*, and which, through all changes and political troubles, continues in a sedate and leisurely way to be issued, has not yet included the cathedral church of Seville.

I believe there is an impression abroad that the cathedral church of Seville is much like that of Milan. Superficially there is a resemblance, both churches having their central naves flanked by double aisles, these aisles being exceedingly lofty as compared with the nave. When we cannot find a plan elsewhere, we turn to that refuge for the inquiring mind, Fergusson's *Handbook*, and in this work is a plan of Seville cathedral church

on a scale of 100 feet to the inch, prefaced by the following statement: 'The cathedral of Seville, the largest and grandest ecclesiastical edifice in Spain, is an exact counterpart of that at Milan.'

I would be the last to undervalue the immense industry shown by Mr. Fergusson; at the same time statements made by him must be taken with extreme caution, and this case is no exception, he having undertaken, in compiling this book, a work almost beyond the powers of any one mortal man.

A glance at the plan of the two churches of Milan and Seville, both near together in Fergusson's *Handbook*, shows in a moment how incorrect is the statement just quoted; the only features common to the two churches being the double aisles flanking the central nave. In section, however, they differ. At Milan,\* the outer aisles are lower than those next the nave, but at Seville the outer aisles have their vaults level with those of the aisles next the nave, and these aisles being about equal in height to the higher of the aisles at Milan (viz., 90 to 100 feet), the internal effect of the two buildings is very different.

The apsidal terminations of the choir and transepts, the more easterly position of the latter, and the greater multiplicity of parts, give the plan of Milan a more northern look than is to be observed in the plan of Seville.

The statement is also far from correct that the church of Seville betrays, in all its parts, the same want of knowledge of the true principles of Gothic architecture as Milan. In the largeness of its parts Seville certainly differs greatly from northern Gothic, and large as the interior looks, it fails to impress upon the spectator how enormous it really is; but in the grouping and sections of its columns, in the way in which the arch-moulds and vaulting-ribs are carried down to the ground by the members of the clustered columns, in the method of vaulting, and in the absence of iron ties, it is far superior to Milan, where the stability of the vaults depends, as in so many Italian buildings, not upon equipoise, but upon iron tie-rods thrust in without forming any part of the design, and where the vaults are, in fact, domes, with ribs on the face, not genuine ribbed vaulting.

In one respect at least the two churches agree. They are probably the most colossal efforts of medieval art in Europe.

Before entering upon the history of the cathedral church at Seville, it may not be out of place to give a few particulars of its plan and dimensions, comparing them with those of some of our great churches at home.

\* See the section given by Fergusson.

The external wall of the cathedral church encloses a rectangle. The transepts do not project beyond the line of the rectangle, but they are, on plan, engaged in the width of the double aisles, and of the chapels beyond, which fill the spaces between the lateral buttresses of the aisle walls. The reason for this rectangular plan will appear later on.

The plan of the church consists of the great nave, five bays long, the crossing, and an eastern limb of three bays. The nave and eastern limb are flanked by two aisles on each side, the external aisles being flanked on their outer sides by deep chapels filling in the spaces between the buttresses. Nothing can be simpler than the plan. The east wall is treated in the same way as the side walls, with chapels between the buttresses, the centre behind the altar being broken into by the *Capilla real*, a building of later date than most of the church.

Of the five bays of the nave the two easternmost are occupied, after the Spanish manner, by the *Coro*. The crossing is open, and two of the three bays east of it are occupied by the *Capilla major*, with the high altar and a sacristy behind it, the third bay serving as an aisle behind the sacristy and giving access to the *Capilla real*.

The church covers an area some 400 feet long and 270 feet wide. The following dimensions will give some idea of the immense size of its parts. The nave from centre to centre of the pillars is 55 English or 60 Spanish feet in width. The transepts are the same. The aisles are each of them 36 feet 4 inches from centre to centre of the pillars; the chapels are 27 feet 6 inches deep. Each bay of the building is 36 feet 4 inches from centre to centre. The total length, including the chapel of the kings at the east end, is 430 Spanish or 402 feet 6 inches English. The lesser columns carrying the vaults of the aisles are about 10 feet through; the greater columns forming the nave piers are about 12 feet. These are all of them at least 60 feet high to the spring of the aisle vaults, whilst the nave vaults and the arches at the crossing spring from the level of the crowns of the aisle vaults and arches.

The nave vault at Seville is about 140 feet above the floor. The aisle vaults fall a little short of 100 feet from the same level.

When we reflect that the nave vault of Westminster abbey church, the loftiest medieval stone-vaulted building we have in England, is but just higher than the aisle vaults at Seville, that the bays of the nave in that church are twice the span of those at Westminster, and that its side aisles are within a foot or two of the width of the abbey nave, we begin to realise on how vast a scale the building is laid out. The total length from east to



west of each aisle is a little in excess of the full length of Westminster abbey church from west end to apse; the aisles of Seville consequently represent the nave and choir of the abbey church repeated four times side by side.

It has already been said that the ground plan of the church is contained within a rectangle.

This rectangularity of plan is very common in Spain. The reason of it at Seville is very obvious. The building covers the site of a mosque. The courtyard of the mosque, with much of its surrounding wall, still remains on the north side of the present church.

In 1389-90 various additions and repairs were made to the mosque; but it was afterwards decided to remove it entirely, and the chapter resolved to build a new cathedral church so magnificent that the world should think them mad to have undertaken such a work.\*

In 1403 the work was begun. It went on for one hundred years. Cracks and settlements revealed themselves during the progress of the works, and in the year 1508 Joseph Tirado, chief master of the works, and Lorenzo Fernandez de Iglesia, master of the quarrying works, made a report.†

The gist of this report is to show that the water had entered at the tops of the walls and by the vaults, that the stone was in many places not as good as it should have been, and that sundry pinnacles were either unfinished or ruinous, the ruin being caused by iron bars or cramps built within them.

It must be borne in mind that this church, like many of the later medieval churches in Spain, has no external roofs covering the tops of the side walls and the vaults. Any settlements and cracks consequent upon them let the water into the very heart of the walls and vaults, and to prevent this it is recommended in the report to cover the outside of the vaults with plaster, and pave the thickness of the wall tops with brick.

How far these recommendations were carried out I cannot say, but there lay a terrible catastrophe in store.

This I must describe in the words of Ortiz de Zuñiga, taken from his *Anales de Sevilla*, 1677.‡

‘The architect who completed the work of our holy church had ventured to charge the four pillars at the crossing with a

\* The resolution to construct the church was taken on March 8th, 1401, whilst the see was vacant, and it is said that towards the cost of so sumptuous a work the prebendaries gave up their incomes, reserving only just sufficient to live upon. *Viage de España* Antonio Ponz, tom. ix. p. 3. Madrid, 1786.

† *Memoria sobre las causas del hundimiento accaduto el 1º de Agosto de 1888, en la catedral de Sevilla*, p. 5. Sevilla, 1888.

‡ See *Memoria*, p. 7.

structure so lofty that it rose above the roof almost the height of the body of the church and nearly equal to the Tower.\*

In this construction people did not fail to apprehend danger, the supports not being judged sufficient. This proved to be the case, for one pillar splitting, the 28th day of December, 1511, the Feast of the Innocents, after being sustained, as it were, miraculously all that day, it ended at eight o'clock that night by opening and falling down. It brought down with it all the lantern (*cimborio*) and three of the great arches with a noise that stunned the whole city and filled it with grief and sadness, although as yet no one knew that it had been restrained from falling by a miracle of our Lady of the See, since without a marvel it was affirmed it could not have been sustained from the morning, when it began to split, until the night, when it came to the ground.

The chapter and the city immediately proposed its repair, and the citizens aided with copious alms, in which the king, Don Fernando, assisted. The archbishop having next day granted indulgences to as many as should assist to clear the church, there was such fervour that in twenty-four hours all the stone and rubbish was taken out. Meetings (*juntas*) of architects were held about restoring that work to the same size as before, but all deciding that to reconstruct it of equal altitude it would be necessary to build the four pillars upon which it must stand much more bulky, from which would result a great want of uniformity, whilst the quire and the *capilla* (i.e. the bay immediately before the high altar) would be incumbered, it was agreed to construct it as it now is without a high lantern; wherefore neither has the floor space been made less nor does any sign appear of the building having been different from what it is now.'

I have not been able to find any pictures or representations of the *cimborio*, as the central lantern of a Spanish church is called. Its summit must have stood fully 100 feet above the nave vault, and some 250 feet from the ground. It was crowned with statues of the apostles, prophets, and of saints, wrought by Pedro Millar, Miguel Florentin, and Jorge Ferdinand Aleman.

The plans relating to the cathedral church, which had been preserved at Seville, were unfortunately removed by Philip II. (1598-1621) to Madrid, and were consumed in the fire which destroyed the old palace of that capital on December 24th, 1734.

Eight years were occupied in repairing the damage under Pedro Lopez, master of the works at Leon, Henrique de Egas

\* By this he means the Giralda, the great Moorish tower still standing by the north-east corner of the church.

de Toledo, and Juan de Alva de Villoria, who had built in 1498 the *Capilla mayor* in the cathedral church at Placencia. Juan Gil de Hontanón superintended the construction of the new *cimborio*, which was finished in 1517, under Juan de Badajoz, architect to the Chapter of Leon.

Instead of rising some hundred feet or more above the great vaults, the new *cimborio* stood up but 25 or 30 feet. The wall spaces over the four great arches and below the wall ribs of the *cimborio* vault being filled with pierced panels; and the whole work was most richly cusped and flowered.

Heavily weightied with the probably conflicting opinions of so many excellent men, we can hardly wonder that the new *cimborio* has at last tumbled down like its predecessor.

It is not, however, fair to speak of this *cimborio* as though it were entirely fallen. Its north and east arches are standing, and half the vault. Signor Casanova, the architect in charge, is of opinion that this half of the vault is quite secure. The appearance it presents looking up from below is rather terrifying; there being no centering or any support beneath it.\*

We must not attribute the fall of the lofty *cimborio* entirely to overloading the piers on which it stood or to their insufficient strength. There had been a serious earthquake on April 5th, 1504. In 1511 there was another, less serious.

A report of the greatest interest, and going into very full detail, is to be found in the chapter documents which is headed:

‘Opinion and report which Alonzo Rodrigues the master made upon the damages (and remedy for them) which the structure of the church received with the earthquake.’†

This was, we must suppose, the earthquake of 1504, but internal evidence seems to show that the report was made after the fall of the lantern tower. He begins:

‘Most reverend and very magnificent lord.

The openings and cracks in this, your holy church, are the following.’

Then follows a terrible list, beginning with those in the chapel near the north-east corner.

Having given a list of many cracks he goes on:

‘The remedy of all these openings and cracks, most reverend lord. It is well to make a castle of timber, which must be made with such art that it can be drawn through the whole church, as well along the naves as across, going from chapel to chapel, taking out all the stones that are cracked and putting sound in their stead, as well in the main arches as the cross, and in all the haunches and walls, arches, and rere-arches of the windows.

\* March, 1889.

† See *Memoria*, p. 9.

Then, that for the remedy of the side chapels into which the timber castle shall not be able to enter, they shall make hanging scaffolds from which all can be repaired and bound together and plastered that it may appear there has never been any crack there. So all the cost of these repairs is the castle and the scaffold. And in this manner shall be mended all the other things up above where there are some cracks of little importance.'

The next information is more comforting, as we are told that notwithstanding the fall of the lantern tower, the north side of the great nave 'has not the slightest change in the parts above.'

The earthquake is reported to have moved some of the pinnacles. Having gone carefully round the walls the pillars are next examined pillar by pillar. In some the stone used was too soft, in others the filling in was imperfectly done. In the base of one a slender rod could be put two hands breadths between the stones.

We find that the pillar which fell and let down the *cimborio* was the north-west pillar at the crossing. This had been rebuilt when the report was made. Of the opposite pillar, the one which fell on August 1st, 1888, the description is as follows:

'The third pillar, which is the companion of the new one, has cracks by a failure in ten courses of stones, and in this height the cracks go in and out through divers parts.

The next pillar is bruised and has a crack which shows light through from one side to the other.'

At great length the way to put new stone into the pillars in place of the broken ones is described, and Rodrigues is evidently afraid that the archbishop will not believe that the suggested works can be done. He says: 'And in order that your lordship may give credit that it can be done, you shall know that it is a matter of common knowledge in Bologna that a tower was removed from one place to another entire as it stood, and the needle of Rome is greater than any of the side pillars, and it was placed upon three great wagons of metal more than a thousand years ago. And many other great works could be cited as examples. Many things appear to men difficult which, if the instruments and appliances were seen with which they are done and executed, would appear a small matter to do. In Seville, if one had to launch a carrack on the river, or to take it out of the river and place it on the land, it would seem an impossibility, and in Genoa they hold that nothing.'

The subsequent history of the church proves that the undue haste with which it was built, the indifferent stone with which many parts are constructed, and the occasional earthquakes, gave rise to constant anxiety and repairs.

The new *cimborio* had four heavy corner turrets; these were



removed to lighten the burden on the great pillars. It was even proposed not to groin the *Capilla mayor* with stone, but to roof it with wood. It was, however, groined in stone, as may be seen to this day.

In 1755 there was a sharp shock of earthquake, which is thus described:\*

‘On Saturday, the 1st of November of the year 1755, exactly at 10 in the morning, there was felt in our Patriarchal Temple an earthquake so terrible that, not only did it exceed anything in the recollection of the natives, but of those who had experienced the earthquake of the year 1680, of the 9th October.’

The matter threatened truly to be an image of that described to us by the prophets, which is to happen at the Day of Judgment, and all the people of this great city cried out that the day had come, especially those who were in our holy church. The day began with wrath, but ended with pity, by the prayers of our sovereign empress.

At the hour before mentioned they began to perceive, gently, a perceptible noise from the east, which increased gradually until the oscillation of the church produced confusion and horror. They were singing the kyries of the mass, with the full harmony of the voices, organs, and instruments as usual. Instantly all sounds were hushed, and then in their place arose dismal cries of *misericordia, piedad, confession!* Some collapsed in a fit, benumbed; others fell, either overtaken with fear or because the ground failed them with its violent movements. Many rushed out of the church, trampling on each other in the doorways in search of some place of refuge, a cause of death to some few.

In the church was so terrible a noise that it resembled the report of cannons, caused by the toppling over upon the vaults of the crossing of the balustrades of stone which adorned the exterior and the four lofty pinnacles. Others fell upon the vaults of the aisles; a cause beyond doubt of the circumstance that the inside of the church was filled with a dense cloud, various fragments of stone falling upon the pavement with some of the bands of flowered decoration which adorned the interior of the crossing.

No greater damage happened than that which has been stated.’

The above description is very graphic. The bombarding of the huge vaults by falling pinnacles gives a peculiar horror to the scene.

Since 1880, the greatest anxiety had been felt about the general security of the fabric. Signor Casanova, the architect

\* *Motivos que fomentaron la ira de Dios en el terremoto de 1º de Noviembre de 1755.* Por el Dr. F. J. de Olayaval y Olayzola. Sevilla.

in charge, called attention to the dangerous condition of the *cimborio* in his report of May 30th, 1882.

On the 20th October, 1882, there was an earthquake, and further cracks and openings revealed themselves. The *cimborio* was banded round, as a precautionary measure, with an iron tie.

In a report made in 1883, it is shown that the condition of the crossing was most critical, and the cracks and settlements increasing, whilst many pillars and arches were found to be in danger. Signor Casanova concludes this report by stating 'that the fabric has suffered from terrible cracks and dislocations, and that if much time and money be not immediately expended the life which remains in this renowned artistic gem will go out.'

In December, 1884, there was again an earthquake.

To steady and support the building immense timber scaffolds have been erected, and are so arranged that they form a species of jacket to those pillars which show the greatest signs of weakness.

In the south transept the great vaults were taken down. In the north the vault immediately adjoining the crossing was taken down and has been since rebuilt.

One of the pillars in the south transept was taken down to the ground and completely rebuilt; the adjoining arches and vaults being sustained on a forest of timber. This pillar is the one that was described by Rodriguez as having a crack you could see through, and stood next to the great pillar carrying the south-west corner of the *cimborio*. On the 1st of August, 1888, this great pillar came down with a crash, bringing with it two great arches carrying the south and west walls of the *cimborio*, one arch of the nave arcade, one of the transept, and all the pieces of vaulting adjoining. The arch of the nave arcade fell on the top of the south organ, smashing it and some of the stalls beneath to splinters. The huge beams of the scaffolds were broken like matches, and the great hole in the marble pavement made by the upper part of the pillar and the springers of the *cimborio* vault, which seem to have come down all in one piece, is a terrible sight.

Most fortunately the damage done to the furniture of the church is much less than could have been believed. A superb gilt metal screen or *reja* extended between the north-west and south-west pillars of the lantern. This has been bent and knocked about, but not by any means past repair. The choir stalls, which are really the most valuable pieces of the church furniture, have suffered worst, a little less than half of them on the south side being utterly smashed. The immense and very *rococo* organ-case above is quite demolished, and no great loss. The sumptuous

marble work facing the aisle and enclosing the back of the stalls is not much damaged; one arch only being broken down out of three. The church is now\* enshrouded in scaffolds and strutting in all directions. The holes in the roofs are covered in with corrugated zinc; and the greatest energy is shown in carrying out the works of repair. Signor Casanova, the architect superintending the works, has very courteously presented the Society of Antiquaries, through me, with a copy of the memorandum† he has drawn up, and from this I have culled most of the facts I have had the honour to lay before the Society.

The works seemed to be those of the most genuine and absolutely necessary repair; indeed, there is fortunately no room for restoration until the time comes to replace the broken stalls and the organ case."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, February 13th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Report on Flint Implements of the North-East of Ireland. By W. J. Knowles. 8vo. Dublin, 1889.

From J. E. Nightingale, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Templi Vaticani Historia*. A Patre Philippi Bonanni, S.J. Folio. Rome, 1715.

From C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.:—Oval white marble medallion portrait of himself, by G. Fontana, 1857. 1 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. by 1 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Charles Roach Smith for his gift.

The PRESIDENT, in announcing the gift of the medallion, referred in suitable terms to the great services rendered by Mr. Roach Smith to the study of archaeology, and mentioned that a subscription list had been opened to raise a fund for striking a bronze memorial medal, bearing on one side Mr. Smith's portrait, and on the other, as at present proposed, a list of his

\* March, 1888.

† The *Memoria* already referred to.

principal works. So far the appeal had been well supported, and it was hoped that, after defraying the cost of the medal, there would be a handsome surplus, which could be handed over to Mr. Roach Smith.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited forty-two examples of silver sugar-tongs, of pierced and embossed work, and all different, of English manufacture, ranging in date from 1750 to 1800.

C. J. JACKSON, Esq., read a paper on the spoon, its history, its form, material, and development, more particularly in England.

In illustration of Mr. Jackson's paper Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to lend to the Society the silver-gilt (and formerly enamelled) Coronation Spoon, a notable English example of early thirteenth century date.

Other spoons were also exhibited by the President, Mr. Jackson, the Mercers' Company, Mr. W. J. Hardy, Mr. R. C. Hope, Mr. W. J. Cripps, Major Cooper Cooper, by the authorities of the Mayer museum, Liverpool, and the Salisbury museum, by Mr. W. Stephenson, Mr. E. J. Barron, Mr. Stanyforth, Mr. Nightingale, Dr. Blackmore, Mr. R. Drane, Col. Hill, M.P., Mr. Alma-Tadema, and Mr. Soden Smith.

Mr. Jackson's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

A humble vote of thanks was also passed to Her Majesty the Queen, patron of the Society, for her gracious loan of the Coronation Spoon.

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Thursday, February 20th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From J. Brooking Rowe, Esq., F.S.A.:—Dartmoor Preservation Association Publications. I. Short History of the rights of common upon the forest of Dartmoor and the commons of Devon. Report of Mr. S. A. Moore, and appendix of documents. 8vo. Plymouth, 1890.



From Messieurs G. Giacomini and V. Capobianchi:—Catalogue de la collection d'Armes et des rares objets d'art appartenant à M. le Chev. Raoul Richards. 4to. Rome, 1890.

From Robert Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Reprints from *Archaeologia Æliana*. 4to. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1889.

From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., P.S.A.:—

1. Remains from the Iron Age of Scandinavia. By Oscar Montelius. Pts. 1 and 2. 4to. Stockholm, 1869.

2. Report on the Exploration of Brixham Cave conducted by a Committee of the Geological Society. By Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., F.G.S. 4to. London, 1872.

3. An Analysis of the Life-Form in Art. By Harrison Allen, M.D. 4to. Philadelphia, 1875.

4. Les Temps Préhistoriques dans le sud-est de la France. Allées Couvertes de la Provence (2nd Mémoire). Par P. Cazalis de Fondouce. 4to. Montpellier, 1878.

From the Author, through J. Evans, Esq., D.C.L., P.S.A.:—La Munda de los Romanos. Nuevos Estudios. Por el Marqués de Salvatierra. 8vo. Ronda, 1889.

From the Author:—Report on the Preservation of the Ruins of Kirkstall Abbey. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. January, 1890. 8vo. Leeds.

From the Author:—A History of Coggeshall, in Essex. By G. F. Beaumont. 8vo. Coggeshall, 1890.

Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following report on a recent fire at Carlisle castle:

“Most of the Fellows of this Society will have learnt from the public prints that a disastrous fire occurred in the ‘Old Messhouse,’ Carlisle castle, on the morning of Saturday, January 18th, 1890. The building was in use as offices and storehouse. The flames, fanned by an easterly gale, spread with great rapidity, the roof and floors speedily fell in, and a large mass of military records and clothing were destroyed; the colours of the 3rd battalion Border Regiment (the Cumberland Militia) were also burnt. I have since visited the scene of the fire in company with my brother, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., and I am happy to be able to report that nothing of archaeological interest has been in any way injured by the fire.

The Old Messhouse is in the inner ward of Carlisle castle, and formed part of the Edwardian palace there, and was formerly known as the ‘Great Chamber,’ or the ‘Great Chamber and Chapel.’ Its appearance in the last century is well shown in a plate, entitled *The Long Hall and Chapel in the Castle*, given in *Carlisle in the Olden Time*, published there in 1835, by Charles Thurnam. The plates in this work are from sketches made by the late Mr. M. E. Nutter, from older sketches mainly by an artist of the name of Robert Carlisle, who lived in the last century. Mr. Nutter’s sketches are now in the possession of my brother.

The Old Messhouse, or Great Chamber, is the building in the centre of the plate, with a hooded staircase leading up to it. The low building with grated windows is the Long Hall, and the lofty building at the other end of the Old Messhouse is the barracks, erected, as an inscription used to tell, in the time of queen Elizabeth. These barracks connected the Old Messhouse with the Norman keep, a corner of which appears on the right of the plate, with the wall of the staircase up to the ramparts. The buildings once well known as Queen Mary's Tower are concealed by the barracks.\*

About the beginning of this century the Government pulled down the Elizabethan barracks; then they pulled down the Long Hall, and erected a gunpowder magazine on its site. In 1835, spite of all remonstrances, they pulled down Queen Mary's tower. At some date or other in the reign of George III., as proved by the royal arms and initials on the fire-grates, they altered the Great Chamber into the Old Messhouse, by gutting it; by putting on a modern fir roof; by building up all the old doors and windows, leaving their outlines traceable; by erecting huge brick chimney stacks in the interior; and by dividing it by a floor of deal, and by lath and plaster partitions, into an indifferent mess-house and officers' quarters. The building continued to be used as such until some ten or twelve years ago, when it was converted into stores and offices, and a new mess-house was erected in the outer ward.

The fire has simply gutted the building, leaving the modern chimney stacks and the ancient walls standing. These walls are uninjured and substantial, some three feet thick. In all probability the building will be re-roofed and made into a store-house, which will be the best use that could be made of it.

The sole fragment left of the buildings destroyed in 1835, and known as Queen Mary's tower, is the shell of a staircase of early Edwardian, and very beautiful work. This is built into the Old Messhouse, or the Great Chamber; but the fire enables one to see that it is of earlier date, and in no way bonded into the walls of the Old Messhouse.

I propose to communicate with the Secretary of State for War, and ask him to let me see any plans that may be made for the restoration of the Old Messhouse. I also propose to ask him to move to some place where it can be seen the inscription which was formerly on the front of the Elizabethan barracks, and which is now concealed behind some militia store-houses."

\* A plan is given with a paper of mine on Carlisle castle in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, ii., 56. The Old Messhouse now burnt includes from the "mess-room" on the plan to "remains of Queen Mary's tower."

The Hon. H. A. DILLON suggested that the date of the removal of the tablet be indicated in some way.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, Esq., read a paper on some Egyptian bronze weapons in the collections of John Evans, Esq., and the British Museum.

In illustration of Mr. Budge's paper, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*, the President exhibited a magnificent spear-head, and other weapons, described by Mr. Budge, and Mr. Hilton Price exhibited a fine collection of bronze axes, and other weapons and implements, all from his collection of Egyptian antiquities.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, February 27th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Notes on the Flemish Brasses in England. By Andrew Oliver, A.R.I.B.A. 8vo. St. Albans, 1889.

From the Author :—Naval Commissioners from 12 Charles II. to 1 George III., 1660-1760, compiled from the original warrants and returns, by the late Sir George Jackson, Bart. With historical notices by Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart. 4to. 1889.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 6th, 1890, and a list was read of the candidates to be balloted for.

G. E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, submitted the following communication on the desirability of the complete and systematic excavation of the site of Silchester :

“All who have had to do with the explorations of Roman remains in towns in Britain know well under what unsatisfactory conditions they are generally undertaken. A Roman camp on unoccupied ground, through the liberality of its possessor, may occasionally be excavated ; and whenever this has been the case the results have generally been satisfactory. But who has, up to the present time, been in the position to carry

out the excavation of a Roman city in this country? What do we know of *Deva*, of *Lindum*, of *Ratæ*, all important places in the Roman period? The little information obtainable respecting the disposition of their streets and public buildings has been arrived at under many difficulties, generally when drainage works have trenched the thoroughfares of their modern representatives, or when building operations on a larger or smaller scale have opened up new ways of communication, and often enough even these scanty opportunities have been lessened by the hurry of contractors and builders, impatient of any interruption whatever.

The mosaic pavements of London and Cirencester, the massive fragments found in Leicester and Bath and York, and preserved in the museums of those towns, show how much lies beneath our feet, which we have very little chance of ever exploring.

Two sites, however, of Roman cities, and those of the largest size in Britain, viz., Wroxeter and Silchester, remain to us, both exhibiting a broad extent of arable land within their encompassing walls, free from the impediments which make research elsewhere well-nigh impossible.\* Both have shown, from excavations already attempted, what valuable additions may be made to our knowledge of the Roman period by a continuance of those excavations. Wroxeter, from reasons which need not be detailed here, cannot as yet be re-explored; but Silchester, through the kind permission of its present noble owner, the Duke of Wellington, is now available for further excavation.

As to the position of the Roman city now called Silchester, upon the ways of communication spread over Britain, it is here scarcely necessary to say much, the present paper having rather to do with the site itself than with its particular connection with the system of the Roman roads. It may be sufficient to say that *Calleva Atrebatum*, to give it the name now generally assigned to it, stands at the point of junction of two main lines of road, one running up from the south coast, the other coming from *Londinium*, passing through *Calleva* towards *Corinium*, and so onwards into Wales. Of these two ways, the one from the south was in Stukeley's time very perceptible, and he describes it as to be seen stretching for miles in a perfectly straight line in the direction of *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester).

The first fact which strikes an observer on looking at a plan of the city is its very peculiar form, which is that of an irregular

\* Perhaps also *Verulamium* might be added to the two sites above named, though a certain portion of the site is occupied by a suburb of the town of St. Albans.



octagon, whose longest side is towards the north-east. This irregularity of shape, so unlike the rectangular plans of *Glevum* (Gloucester), *Camulodunum* (Colchester), or *Lindum* (Lincoln), it shares with the still larger cities of *Uriconium* (Wroxeter), of *Verulamium* (St. Albans), and with the south-coast fortress of *Anderida* (Pevensey), and probably with some other exceptions to the general rule, leading to the supposition that the Roman surveyors laid out the lines of the city within the mounds of a Celtic oppidum which they found on this spot, perhaps the chief place of strength of the Attrebates. This idea receives further confirmation from the fact that a mound, with a ditch on its outer face, at no great distance from the town wall, protects the site on the north, the west, and partly on the south side, thus forming (if we suppose the site of the town to have been originally a Celtic camp) a first line of defence, and that on the quarters most open to attack.

The Roman wall which encloses the irregular space of ground referred to (a space covering a hundred acres, which is rather less than two-thirds the acreage of Pompeii) is ten feet thick and stands in places as high as twenty-one feet. It is of the usual construction of Roman city walls in this country, except that the tile courses, so prominent a feature in the walls of Roman camps and towns, are here supplied by lines of flat stones, and that the intermediate facing courses are laid here and there in herring-bone fashion. The wall in its entire circuit is lined within by an earthen mound, and at intervals occur what look like buttresses projecting inwards. Buttresses they can scarcely be, and it is probable that further examination and a trenching of the mound would prove them to be the remains of towers internal to the wall, such as occur in the Roman fortifications of York, and in some of the stations on the Northumbrian wall. A wide ditch outside the wall, clearly traceable for most of the circuit, completes the defences.

The mural barrier is pierced by five gates, north, south, east, and west. Two of these occur at the eastern angle of the city; one, a mere postern, being evidently to give access to an amphitheatre situated about 300 feet east of the eastern angle of the city. This amphitheatre is formed of mounds of earth in the well-known manner of those of *Durnovaria* (Dorchester) and *Corinium* (Cirencester.) Close to the amphitheatre is a spring of water, by which lie two large pieces of moulded coping of Roman date; these seem to indicate the fabric of a *nymphæum* on this spot.

Nothing appears to be known of the western gate except its site, but the two eastern gates have been excavated as well as the northern and southern ones. These latter very much

resemble in plan the gates in the walls of Pompeii, and the fragments of capitals of the Doric order lying in the roadway of the southern gate show that this latter had some architectural pretensions. The large eastern gate has a strong likeness in its plan and measurements to the principal entrances of the station of *Cilurnum* (Chesters) on the Northumbrian wall. The modern road which traverses Silchester passes to the south of this eastern gate.

Having thus briefly described its external defences we turn to the city itself. The space enclosed by the ring of wall lies bare and open; a wide extent of arable land with few hedges and fewer trees, traversed from east to west by a modern highway, the road already mentioned, which, entering at the east gate, passes across the open fields to the western wall, where, turning southward within the wall, it makes its exit from the city by the western gate. No buildings are to be seen except the farmhouse just within the east gate, and close to it, and also within the city, the church of Silchester. The land is generally level, especially in the northern half of the site, and there is a broad flat ridge running from the north to the south gate; but on the east side of this ridge a deep valley extends from near the centre of the city in a south-easterly direction, and the ground also falls away somewhat in the south-western part of the site.

The plan shows within the encircling walls four lines of streets running from north to south, and five at right angles to them from east to west. One of these, a main line of communication, has a perfectly straight course from the north to the south gate, whilst another crosses it at right angles. Coming from the west gate, it strikes the extreme eastern angle of the walls, where, however, there is no exit; the gate to the amphitheatre and the great eastern gate being respectively to the north and south of this point. These lines of roadway appear to be the lines from which all the others have been set out, and on the eastern side of the city they are laid down in the most regular manner on the Ordnance plan, the lines forming rectangular divisions or *insulae* somewhat varying in size. With respect to these lines we find that they have been observed as long ago as Camden's time. Camden says in his *Britannia*: 'The people who live hereabouts mentioned to me a circumstance they had long observed, that though the soil is very rich and fruitful the corn will not grow in certain places intersecting each other in little lines, which they suppose were formerly the streets of the city.' And again in the *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Stukeley, in 1722, speaks of the streets being visible in the corn. Even at the present day, we are

informed by the present rector of Silchester, traces of the streets may be seen in the crops in dry seasons. If they are correctly laid down on the plan, as we have reason to believe, they show the wonderfully regular lines on which the city must have been laid out by the Roman surveyors, and, what is still more singular, that the place had received no material modifications during the ages of the city's existence, which latter circumstance scarcely seems possible. Nothing, however, but excavations can make this matter clear.

One other city of Roman Britain, *Verulamium* (St. Albans), shows the same rectangular arrangement, or nearly rectangular arrangement, of its streets, apparently set out also from two main lines crossing each other. Excavations at St. Albans, conducted by Mr. J. W. Grover in 1869, and described and illustrated by him in the twenty-sixth volume of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, very clearly displayed this disposition of the Roman streets. The outline of the site of *Verulamium* assumes an irregular form, and includes an area much larger in extent than Silchester.

The remains of the buildings which have been discovered at Silchester occupy portions of the different squares or *insulae* formed by the streets just mentioned. As yet, the list consists of four or five houses, some baths, a circular edifice supposed to be a temple, and, the largest section yet uncovered, the Forum and Basilica. Thus much for the site of the city, and what has up to the present time been found there.

This list includes all the points which have been examined within the walls of the town. We mention this because a notion is current that the excavations have been much more extensive than is actually the case, and have exhausted all chances of further discoveries. A reference to the plan will show what a very small portion of the 100 acres of which the site consists has been really examined, and we hope to indicate how very much more has to be done before the ruins of *Calleva* can be said to have been thoroughly explored.

Until the time when the excavations of Silchester, commenced in 1864 by the late rector of Strathfieldsaye, the Rev. Gerald Joyce,\* revealed to us the forms of the houses figured on the plan, our knowledge of the habitations of the citizens in the Roman towns in Britain may be said to have been *nil*. From time to time, it is true, scanty remains of foundations of domestic buildings have been partially uncovered in various cities, and Professor Buckmann, of Cirencester, succeeded in uncovering a small portion of ancient *Corinium*;

\* See, for records of these excavations, papers by Mr. Joyce, in vols. xl. and xlv. of the *Archaeologia*.

but the lines of the masonry were in too ruined a condition to afford any clear idea of the arrangements of the houses. Now, however, the examples at Silchester tell us something of the disposition of such dwellings, and also point to the important fact that they differed considerably from the well-known types of the Roman house as seen in the south of Europe. The examples are as yet too few to allow us to say positively what rule can be laid down respecting these differences, and only the further excavation of a greater number of examples can enable us to form a positive opinion on this point.

The dissimilarity of our northern climate from that of the south of Europe must have induced an equal dissimilarity in the habits of life, and the Greco-Roman or Roman house as seen in Pompeii would have proved uninhabitable in Britain.

The two larger houses which have been uncovered each contain a few rooms heated by hypocausts, and though for the most part, as might be expected, they are floored with the simpler forms of mosaic, yet they contain chambers here and there having pavements of a richer character. On so extensive a site, and with so many habitations to be examined, it seems scarcely possible but that some pavements of size and value will be found.

It will be interesting to note, should excavations be undertaken, if any of the larger houses contain private baths. In Pompeii these are rare, only houses of considerable importance possessing them; but then in that city three large establishments of public baths have already been found. Certainly no Roman country-house in Britain of any consequence is without its baths, often on a very complete scale for the size of the house.

The differences in the private dwellings are again repeated in the public edifices. A plan of the basilica of *Callea* and of that of Pompeii will show how wide these are, as will also the comparison of the forum of the one with the forum of the other.

Another question suggests itself, and has an important bearing upon the numbers of the population. Was the town as closely built as other Roman towns whose plans are known, or did the squares into which it was divided contain much vacant ground?

Unfortunately Mr. Joyce never undertook the excavation of one entire *insula*, which would have assisted towards a solution of the problem. That, therefore, remains undecided, for further exploration to solve. The thorough excavation of such an *insula* would be a most desirable way of re-commencing in earnest the excavations.

A series of baths, first discovered in 1833 and afterwards completely dug out after Mr. Joyce's death, has been very fully



illustrated and described in the paper read by Mr. Hilton Price on the subject in 1886, and published in the fiftieth volume of the *Archaeologia*. These baths show the usual arrangements, but the various chambers are combined with so much clumsiness and want of consideration as to effect and convenience, that it is difficult to believe they can be the public baths of so important a city as *Calleva*. They are in a certain way connected with a quadrangle of buildings which has been only partially explored. Considering the great scale of the basilica and forum, one is led to the belief that the public baths were, architecturally, of greater importance than these seem to be, and that they have yet to be found, and in a more prominent position.

The mention of the baths leads to speculation as to the way in which the city was supplied with water. Of this we know nothing as yet, no excavations having been undertaken which could help to indicate the system adopted; and of the method of drainage of the town we are equally ignorant.

Did the city contain a theatre? There is no irregularity of the ground that would warrant such a supposition, and yet the only theatre unearthed in a Romano-British city, that of *Verulamium* (St. Albans), showed but few traces of where it lay beneath the soil before it was excavated. A likely site at Silchester for such a building is the valley south of the church, where, too, the baths might be looked for.

In 1744 there was found on the site of the forum an inscription in honour of the Segontian Hercules. This makes it possible to hope that some relics of the temples of the gods may still remain, and if *Calleva*, as would seem most likely, had a continuous existence down to and even beyond the date of the withdrawal of the Roman government from this island, there might be some chance of discovering the remains of buildings dedicated to Christian rites. The site has produced as yet only two objects of the Christian period, a small leaden seal found in the basilica, perhaps belonging, as supposed by Mr. Joyce, to the reign of Magnentius, and the well-known gold ring of Senecianus, inscribed *SENECIANE VIVAS IN DEO*.

Yet further questions suggest themselves to us for solution. We might expect to find, by careful excavation, many traces of the occupations of the inhabitants. The forum contained a certain number of shops, but the lines of the streets will certainly exhibit them in greater number and variety than in the forum. What a collection of the thousand and one articles of use and ornament might be formed from the objects sure to be found in these shops and in the houses!

Trades, too, and it is impossible but that some trades were practised within the walls, will have left evidence of their

existence. Of these, the most easily to be recognised would be the fullers, the dyers, the tanners, and the smiths. That of the bakers, the most prominent in Pompeii, would probably not be noticed here, the comparatively small mills in the houses, examples of which have been found, taking the place of the larger ones used in the bakers' workshops of the above-named city.

From the busy life of the town, if we turn to the final resting-places of its inhabitants, we shall find before us a rich field for investigation. Even if the site does not afford to our researches many inscriptions, the cemeteries should produce some materials in this form to add to our knowledge of the Roman period, and that knowledge, it is to be hoped, may also be further increased by the discovery, either among the ruined buildings of the town or amongst the tombs outside its walls, of coins which will prove of value in the study of numismatics.

With reference to the coins found on this site, Mr. Joyce says: 'The number is perfectly surprising. In point of chronological range, they commence with the reign of Caligula, A.D. 37, and end only with the Roman evacuation of Britain in the reign of Arcadius, about A.D. 410 to 415. The whole of this period is covered at every point, there being scarcely, if at all, one decade of years unrepresented.'

To sum up in a few words: The result of excavations at Silchester, if those excavations are carried on steadily and thoroughly, will be to reveal to the world the whole life and history, as seen in its remains, of a Romano-British city, a city which we already know had a long-continued existence.

What has been done, and excellently done, by General Pitt-Rivers to display the village life of the native race under its Roman masters in the south of England ought also to be done to elucidate the life of the cities.

In Italy the government undertakes the exploration of historic cities; in England similar explorations are left to private enterprise, or can only be achieved under the auspices and by the aid of learned societies.

Our country has many Roman sites still awaiting the pick and spade, none more promising than Silchester, and it is a reproach to English archaeology that so little has as yet been done to make them yield the harvest of knowledge which they would undoubtedly afford.

That the site of Silchester ought to be completely and systematically excavated is a point upon which English antiquaries have for some time been agreed; but either from unwillingness to face so large an undertaking, or the question of expense, or some such cause, no definite plan has yet been brought forward.

The complete excavation of a site of 100 acres is of course

a stupendous work, and the large size of the area as seen from the walls is enough to dishearten a good many people. If, however, we give way to such feelings, Silchester will never be excavated at all, and even if it will take more than one man's lifetime to do it thoroughly, that is no reason why the work begun by Mr. Joyce should not be systematically resumed and carried on unflinchingly year after year.

That such a systematic excavation is desirable we have already shown. The next point is, how should it be carried out.

Some months ago, having arrived at the conclusion that unless some definite scheme was set on foot the excavation of Silchester would be indefinitely postponed, we drew up the following brief memorandum, which General Pitt-Rivers, who has throughout most warmly supported the scheme, was so kind as to submit in person to the noble owner of the site, the Duke of Wellington:

‘Memorandum on a proposed excavation of the site of  
Silchester, Hants.

‘The site of Silchester is of great importance as being that of a Roman city, not a camp, and is, moreover, one of the few of the kind in Britain where the whole area has continued free from buildings (with a small exception on the east side) since the Roman occupation.

‘In size the area is about two-thirds that of Pompeii.

‘The excavation of this site would reveal what up to now we are entirely ignorant of, the plan and disposition of the houses, temples, and other public buildings of a Romano-British city, and would also show the difference of plan adopted by the Romans in domestic buildings in northern and southern climates.

‘The accompanying plan shows all that has been hitherto discovered on the site, and how small a part of it has yet been uncovered.

‘It is proposed to undertake by private or public subscription, and with the full concurrence of the noble owner and the tenant, a regular and systematic exploration of the whole area within the walls. It has already been ascertained that the city was divided into squares by streets intersecting each other at right angles, and this fact renders the conduct of excavations more easy.

‘On the plan submitted with this memorandum the portion coloured red seems a suitable one on which to commence operations. This portion could be enclosed by a fence, and arrangements made for compensation to the tenant for the temporary occupation of the ground. After the thorough excavation of each section has been completed, and plans and models made of

the buildings uncovered, the ground would be restored to its original condition, and be again available for cultivation. It need hardly be said that the turning-over which the soil would receive would improve its condition.

‘All objects of antiquity, such as pavements, coins, etc., found during the excavations would of course remain the property of the Duke of Wellington, and be at his absolute disposal.

‘It is intended to ask the Society of Antiquaries to undertake the entire management and conduct of these excavations.’

Not only has the Duke been pleased to express his entire approval of this scheme, and to consent to the excavations being carried out as therein suggested, but he informed General Pitt-Rivers that he would give a site for a museum, and contribute towards its erection, and assist in defraying the cost of roofing in any remains of sufficient importance to be kept open.

Since General Pitt-Rivers’ interview with the Duke we have conferred on the spot with the Duke’s agent, Walter Mousley, Esq., and with the present tenant of the site, Mr. Edward Cooper, and obtained their cordial co-operation; there is therefore now no reason why the work of excavation should not be resumed this year.

There is, however, the question of ways and means to be considered.

Besides the cost of labour, there are certain working expenses and the compensation to be paid to the tenant. This last item, since not more than two or three acres can be dealt with at a time, will not form a serious charge. An initial outlay will also be necessary for planks and barrows, and for an iron hut to serve as a drawing office and shelter. Hurdles for fencing can probably, if necessary, be hired in the neighbourhood.

Possibly the Council of the Society of Antiquaries may see their way to make a grant from the Research Fund, which, if supplemented by external aid (and there is no reason why the work should not be a public one under the Society’s direction), would enable at any rate a beginning to be made this year, and there is little doubt that when once satisfactorily started the work can be carried on annually. As the pavements of the buildings are not usually much more than three feet below the present ground level, and as it is not proposed to move the soil away bodily except in very special cases, the work of excavation will not present any important difficulties, and it can therefore be carried on economically and quickly.

The excavation must, of course, be done thoroughly, and under constant and careful supervision, and too much must not be attempted at a time. All walls and buildings must be care-



fully measured up, and to ensure accuracy be plotted and drawn on the spot to a uniform scale, with sections and models where necessary.

All objects found must be properly labelled and registered, and the exact spot where found fully recorded. It is highly desirable that as far as possible everything should be retained and preserved on the spot in a proper museum, the nucleus of which already exists ; but objects of unique character or special value might, with the noble owner's approval, be deposited in the British Museum, or elsewhere, for safety.

We have already spoken of the desirability of completing the excavation of an entire *insula*, and that to the south of the forum, containing the round temple, is an excellent one to take in hand. No works are, however, practicable this year in the area south of the highway, as it is sown with wheat, but the tenant has no objection to excavations there next year. We must therefore confine ourselves this year to the northern part of the site, where the most profitable work would be to complete the *insula* whereon the large house marked 'Block II.' stands, and if possible to proceed with the two parts of the *insulæ* west of it. The west gate, which has never been excavated, might also be undertaken, and the north and south gates re-excavated, and properly measured and planned. Another useful work, too, would be to cut a section through the mound inside the wall, and endeavour to find out who made it. This, however, as well as similar operations on the outer bank and the amphitheatre need not be undertaken immediately.

From the condition of the remains of the forum and basilica, and other excavated buildings still left open, it is quite clear that to leave the walls exposed to frost and rain is to ensure their speedy destruction. It will, therefore, be advisable in most cases to cover up all foundations and walls after they have been properly measured and planned, and restore the ground to cultivation.

That this is the only practical way of dealing with the remains is proved by the fact that the walls of the basilica are already reduced in some parts to mere lines of loose stones, and, as we ourselves found, it is quite impossible in its present state to make an accurate measured plan of it without partial re-excavation. Only in very special cases should anything be left open, and then it will have to be covered with a permanent roof.

That the Society of Antiquaries is the proper body to undertake the complete and systematic excavation of Silchester there can be no question. The expense ought not of course to fall entirely on the Society or its Fellows, but there should be

appointed an influential general committee, including also persons outside the Society, which should undertake the collection of the necessary funds for the yearly conduct of the works.

Besides the general committee there should be a small executive committee, consisting of the actual supervisors and directors of the excavations, who should have the full control of the work, and be nominated by the Society of Antiquaries. They would of course be responsible to the general committee for the proper conduct of the excavations and expenditure of the funds.

A full account of the excavations should be periodically communicated to the Society, and on the recommendation of the Council be printed in the *Archaeologia*, but the paper should also be published in a separate form so as to become an illustrated consecutive record of the work. The funds could thus be entirely devoted to the excavations.

It is unnecessary on this occasion to discuss the matter further.

If it be agreed that it is desirable to undertake the complete and systematic excavation of Silchester, the Council of the Society of Antiquaries may safely and properly be asked to take the necessary steps for beginning and carrying on so important a work.

We have an Egypt Exploration Fund, a Cyprus Exploration Fund, and a School of Archaeology at Athens. Surely it is time for us to turn to what is beneath our feet, and maintain a fund for the excavation of the site of the great Roman city of *Calleva Atrebatum* at Silchester."

The PRESIDENT, in opening the discussion which followed, referred to the Research Fund, which he had instituted for the purpose of carrying on such works as that proposed to be done at Silchester, and of the successful response to it which had already been received. He also mentioned in connection with the Celtic occupation of the site of Silchester that coins inscribed CALLE and SEGO were known, though doubts existed as to the meaning of these legends, and no examples of such coins had been as yet found at Silchester.

Professor MIDDLETON spoke of the great importance of excavations on the site of Silchester, which had already yielded some remarkable results, including specimens of marble wall linings from the basilica, made, after the fashion of great buildings in Rome, not only of foreign marbles, but also of English Purbeck. He would venture to propose the following resolution :

“That a systematic and complete examination of the site of the Roman city at Silchester is desirable, and that the Council be requested to consider the steps necessary for continuing excavations on the spot.”

Mr. HILTON PRICE said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, as, from personal acquaintance with the site of the Roman city, he was convinced that further excavation at Silchester would yield most important results.

Mr. FORTNUM suggested the desirability of appointing a proper overseer of the works.

The TREASURER said he thought the excavations of Silchester was a matter for which the Society might very properly open its purse-strings, but he was also of opinion that particular sections of the work, such as the excavation of a complete *insula*, might be undertaken by individuals.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Grover, who kindly exhibited in illustration plans of the Roman city of *Verulamium*, and by Mr. Howorth, and Mr. Ralph Nevill.

Mr. FOX explained the diagrams he had prepared showing the difference of arrangement between the basilica of Pompeii and those of Silchester and Wroxeter in England, and the superiority in size of the latter over the Pompeian example, and spoke of the desirability of some further excavations in the Silchester basilica to elucidate certain points which had hitherto been overlooked. He also contrasted the remarkable difference in plan between typical large and small houses at Pompeii, and similar buildings already uncovered at Silchester, which it was to be hoped further research would throw more light upon.

Mr. HOPE, referring to the Treasurer's suggestion of individuals defraying the cost of special works, mentioned that one gentleman had already promised a subscription towards the elucidation of the line of the great street from the west to the east gate.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Messrs. Fox and Hope for their communication, and on the motion of the President a special vote of thanks was passed to His Grace the Duke of Wellington for the kind and liberal manner in which he had acceded to the proposed scheme of excavation at Silchester.

Thursday, March 6th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Frederick Davis, Esq., F.S.A.:—Universal Technological Dictionary, or familiar explanation of the terms used in all arts and sciences. By George Crabb, A.M. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1823.

From J. F. Boyes, Esq., F.S.A.:—Genealogical Collections concerning the surname of Baird, and the families of Auchmedden, Newbyth, and Sauchton Hall. Reprinted from the original MS. of William Baird, Esq. 4to. London, 1870.

From the Compiler, Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Grover, R.E., F.S.A.:—Grover Pedigree from deeds and other documents in possession of the family in 1884. Broadside folio; shields of arms of Grover, chromolithograph, 1 leaf folio; and some Notes about the Coats of Arms borne by families surnamed Grover. Folio, 1882.

This being an evening appointed for the election for Fellows, no papers were read.

Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, reported that he had received a letter from the military authorities promising that he shall be shown the plans that will be prepared for the restoration of the part of Carlisle castle recently destroyed by fire, and asking him to point out the most suitable place for refixing the slab at present hidden by the storehouse.

The TREASURER stated that a carved stone at Salonika, which he had been at great pains as well as some expense to endeavour to rescue for preservation, had, he regretted to say, been wantonly defaced by the women of the place, to prevent its coming into his hands.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

Professor Henry Francis Pelham, M.A.  
Cuthbert Edgar Peek, Esq., M.A.  
Rev. Elias Owen, M.A.  
Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith, LL.D.  
Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Esq., M.A.  
Rev. Edward Synge Wilson.  
Leland Lewis Duncan, Esq.  
Christopher Alexander Markham, Esq.



Rev. John Melville Guilding.  
Robert Birkbeck, Esq.  
Edward Milligen Beloe, Esq.

Thursday, March 13th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—The Aselepiad. No. 25, vol. vii. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. Svo. London, 1890.

From the Author :—Pages in Facsimile from a layman's Prayer-book in English about 1400 A.D. By Henry Littlehales. Svo. London, 1890.

From the Society of Antiquaries of the Morinie:—Les Chartes de Saint-Bertin. Par M. L'Abbé D. Haigneré. Tome ii. 2<sup>me</sup> Fascicule. 4to. Saint-Omer, 1889.

From G. L. Gomme, Esq., F.S.A.:—Folk-Lore, a quarterly review of Myth, Tradition, Institution, and Custom. Vol. i. No. 1. March. Svo. London, 1890.

From C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.:—A volume of various Treaties of Peace and Alliance, Articles of Commerce, etc., between Great Britain and foreign countries between A.D. 1654 and 1677. 4to. London, 1654-77.

From W. J. Belt, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Helm said to have been dug up at the Mount, Hadley, near Barnet, in 1879.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith, LL.D.

Leland Lewis Duncan, Esq.

Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Esq., M.A.

Lady CHARLOTTE SCHREIBER, through A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., exhibited a silver or white metal seal and counter-seal of the provost's court of Monte Falcione, S. Italy.

The seal is a pointed oval,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, having for device a man in long gown and hood cutting a tree with a large axe. On the tree is perched a bird. In base is a shield bearing a crowned eagle displayed.

Legend :

†:S:CVRIE DÑI PP|OITI MÖTIS FALCIS.

Appended by a chain,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, from the loop on the back of the seal, is a small counterseal. This has the common conical handle, with trefoil loop for suspension, and is circular,  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inch in diameter, bearing simply a shield of arms as on the seal.

A. S. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited a cast of a fragment from a *Tabula Iliaca*, on which he read the following notes :

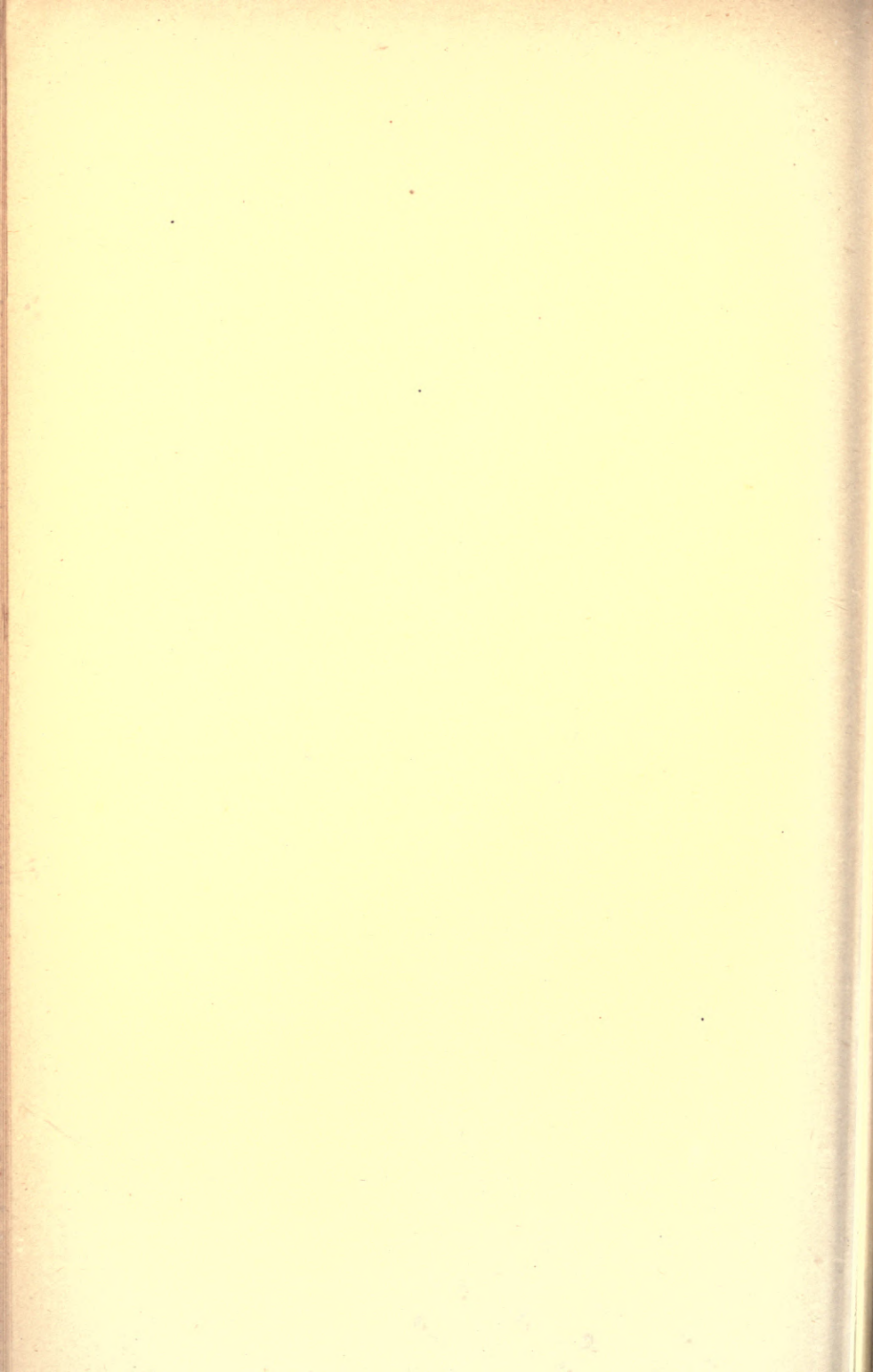
"It was part of the business of a grammarian in the Alexandrian age of Greek learning to construct for the use of his pupils epitomes and tables of contents drawn up from the books that were to be read. An example of this has survived in a MS. at Leyden, known as the school book of Dositheus; this Dositheus having been a grammarian who lived about A.D. 200. In those days, and for some time thereafter, the most popular books of instruction were the *Iliad*, and the various other poems which turned on the Trojan war. And it was then that those verses which now stand at the head of each book of the *Iliad*, to indicate its contents, were composed. Apparently also it was then that the several books of the *Iliad* were first numbered with letters. Of course, there was much else done in the way of commentary. But for the present I wish only to consider the epitomes; and in connection with them the interesting question, how far were they accompanied by illustrations. We know of illustrated MSS. such as the famous *Virgil*, and probably the *Virgil* is a survivor of a whole series of older MSS. But we want illustrated epitomes for school use, and for these we must turn to a small series of marble tablets, or rather fragments of tablets, which have been found at various times from the seventeenth century in Rome or its neighbourhood. In nearly all cases these tablets are sculptured with scenes connected with the Trojan war, drawn from the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, *Cypria*, the *Little Iliad* by the poet Lesches, and the *Aethiopis* by Arctinos. The inscriptions which accompany the reliefs leave us in no doubt on these points. It is therefore appropriate to call them *Tabulae Iliacae*. Altogether there were ten of these fragments known in 1873, when Jahn's *Chronikenbilder* was published, in which they are collected and edited with great care and thoroughness. Since then M. Rayet has published a finely-preserved fragment found by M. Thierry in his excavations at Tivoli, which proves to be part of the *Little Iliad*. It is inscribed: ΙΑΙΑΣ ΜΕΙΚΡΑ ΚΑ[τὰ Δέσχην Γυρραίων.]\* Dr. Weber is now fortunate in being able to add one more to the list. (See *Illustration*.) He obtained it in Italy, and we may suppose that like the rest it had been found in the neighbourhood of Rome. The material is *giallo antico*, as is also the material of several others. From the thinness of these tablets, and the fact that most of them have small holes pierced in them, it would seem as if they had been

\* O. Rayet, *Études d'Archéologie*, p. 184.



FRAGMENT OF A TABULA ILIACA.

*(Full size).*





pinned against the wall; but this does not apply to them all, because some have designs or inscriptions on both sides. In two of the fragments there occurs the name of a certain Theodoros, who in the one case appears as the artist and in the other as the person who drew up the epitome. Possibly he had been a man of learning, who like Philostratos had been trained in his youth to the practice of art.

In Dr. Weber's fragment the smaller group at the top represents Achilles dragging the body of Hector behind his chariot round the walls of Troy. Underneath Hector is written his name, ΕΚΤΩΡ. In front of Achilles is his name also, [ΑΧ]ΙΑΛΕΥΣ. The scene is, therefore, from book xxiii. of the Iliad, which fact ought to be indicated somewhere on the marble by the letter X, equivalent to xxiii. This same group occurs on the large fragment in the Capitoline Museum, but by no means in so good preservation. Dr. Weber's fragment is clear and explicit. We see Automedon leaning over his horses and lashing them to full speed. Achilles turns round to look at an armed man who follows hard with spear in hand. If this armed figure is some leading Trojan who cannot endure to look on while Hector's body is being dragged in the dust, that would account for the speed at which the chariot of Achilles is being driven and for the attitude of Achilles himself. But if we turn to the Iliad, we find no indication of any Trojan having pursued the chariot of Achilles. On the contrary, we are told expressly that the aged Priam would himself have rushed out of the gates of Troy, had his frightened warriors allowed him.\* Jahn, in discussing this group as he found it on the Capitoline tablet, supposed that the figure pursuing the chariot was one of the Greeks who just before had been looking on while Achilles spoiled the armour of Hector. But the attitude of the figure is too hostile for that. Besides, in such a case the speed of Achilles was quite unnecessary. I can only conjecture that this hostile figure is Aeneas, and that he had been introduced into the group to suit the taste of the Romans who traced their lineage to him, and to show that though there is no warrant for the pursuit of Achilles in the Iliad, yet the Trojans were not the cowards on this occasion that Homer makes them out to be.

Lower down on Dr. Weber's fragment we have a group on a larger scale representing, as far as it goes, Achilles and Athena. But it does not follow that this is a later scene in the Iliad,

\* A relief, *Arch. Zeit.* 1864, pl. 181, fig. 2, represents Achilles dragging Hector behind his chariot, while Trojan women are seen lamenting within the gate; similarly a relief in *Arch. Epigr. Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich*, 1890, p. 69; see also the *Ara Casali* (*Wieseler*), pl. 3.

because it is lower down in the relief. In fact, the scenes on the Capitoline table go in order from bottom to top, and clearly we have the same order here. Achilles is still unarmed. We must go back at one step from book xxiii. of the Iliad to book xix. 352, where Athena comes and gives Achilles nectar and ambrosia, whereupon he rouses himself and proceeds to put on the new armour which, in the beginning of that book, Thetis and her Nereids had brought him. The curious thing is, that in the Iliad, at this point, Athena does not appear to him as a goddess, but comes in the form of a harpy. This view of her appearance, however, seems to have been discarded in Greek art, for we find a painted Greek vase\* on which she, in her proper person, stands before Achilles and urges him to arise and gird himself. This Greek vase supplies us with just that modification of the Iliad which we require. Only our group goes a step further, and shows us the effect of Athena's remonstrance, her nectar and ambrosia. Achilles has roused himself and clutches at the shield of Athena.

In the Capitoline fragment at this particular place we see Achilles standing nude, but beginning to put on his armour. At one side of him are the Nereids who have brought his new armour. At the other side is a female figure wearing a helmet and carrying a helmet. She has been explained as Thetis. But Thetis could, under no circumstances, wear a helmet on her head. The figure must clearly be Athena, and the group must include that later stage of book xix., where Athena appears on the scene, in the form of a harpy as the poem says, but in her own form as art says.

But now comes the question of the shield which she bears on her arm. If it is her own shield, as it clearly seems to be from her manner of holding it, why should Achilles clutch at it when the Nereids have just lately brought him his own new shield? I should suppose that the artist merely wished to indicate the eagerness of Achilles to be armed when once, under the influence of Athena, he had roused himself. To judge from her attitude, as I have said, the shield is plainly her own. She had had nothing to do with the bringing of the new armour. Besides, on the other tablets, where the new shield of Achilles is represented, it displays an obvious attempt to reproduce the famous scenes sculptured on it by Hephaestos. On the shield here we have for device a bird's-eye view of the walled town of Troy, with the Greek ships in the foreground, *Τρώων τε πόλις καὶ νῆες Ἀχαιῶν*, just such a view as we find on the Capitoline tablet. Athena, in her character of Polias, the defender, or on occasion the destroyer, of cities, would rightly have such a device on

\* Overbeck, *Gal. Her. Bildw.*, pl. 20, fig. 4.

her shield, all the more so when the device pointed specially to the town of Troy.

As a result of these considerations it would seem to follow that where discrepancies exist between our text of the Iliad and ancient illustrations of it, we need not at once suppose that our text is wrong, but rather that artists, in obedience to the laws of their own art, or for other ends, may often have been obliged to introduce modifications of the scenes. It may be otherwise in dealing with archaic Greek representations of Trojan scenes produced in an early age when as yet the text of the Iliad was not finally put together. Under such circumstances there may well be discrepancies between the illustrations and our text. Even in these cases something may be due to the artist, who, for the sake of a better composition, perhaps, might desert the strict letter of the text. It is not necessary, as often happens now, to suppose that he had been acquainted with some other version of the poem, not known to us, which would suit him better in this or that detail. He might do many things that a philologist would not do. But in later works of art, such as these *Tabulae Iliacae*, the probability is that any divergence which they present from the text of the Homeric poems, as we now have them, was due to artistic motives or to some tradition independent of the poems. In any case Dr. Weber's fragment is an interesting addition to this small series of reliefs, both on account of its subjects and because of the clearness with which they are represented."

H. RIDER HAGGARD, Esq., through the President, exhibited a remarkable glass bottle of the Roman period, from Cyprus, on which the President read the following remarks:

"On behalf of Mr. H. Rider Haggard I exhibit to the Society a remarkable glass bottle, which he acquired from the finder when he was travelling in Cyprus about three years ago. In outward form it resembles many of the bottles of the Roman period, having a nearly spherical body with a slightly expanding neck, somewhat constricted where it joins the body. The neck is about  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch long and 1 inch in diameter at the mouth; the body is 3 inches in diameter, and the total height of the bottle is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. On the body of the bottle, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the base of the neck, are six small triangular projections, apparently made by lifting up a small part of the glass while still soft with heat by means of a pointed instrument.

So much for the outward form.

The most remarkable feature in the bottle is that within the spherical body there are five delicate threads of glass attached at their upper ends close to the constriction of the

neck, and at their lower ends to the lower part of the body of the bottle at about an inch above the base. As the glass is thin and clear these threads can be seen inside the bottle, diverging radially from around the neck and slanting downwards at an angle of about 60 degrees. At the spots whence



GLASS BOTTLE OF THE ROMAN PERIOD, WITH INTERNAL THREADS, FROM CYPRUS. (Full size.)

the threads around the neck proceed there are slight depressions outside. There are also depressions where the threads join the body of the bottle below, but these are deep conical holes extending into the threads in one case as much as half an inch.

The existence of these conical cavities seems to afford a clue as to the manner in which this remarkable example of ancient skill was manufactured.



It appears to me that in the first instance a bottle was blown of much the same general form as it was to be when enlarged, but smaller and possibly flatter and of thicker glass; that while still hot a fine but blunt tool, like a knitting pin, was pushed into the body of the metal in a slanting direction, which carried forward with it enough glass to form a small tube, the end of which was by pressure made to adhere to the upper part of the spherical body close to the neck.

The small bottle would then have five tubes in it arranged like the threads in the enlarged bottle, but shorter and larger in diameter. It would then be heated again and the blowing resumed until the sphere assumed its present dimensions, and while this was going on the tension in being stretched and the pressure in blowing would reduce the diameter of the tubes and partly convert them into mere threads, the conical depressions at the outer ends being all that was left to testify as to their original character.

The slight depressions in the outside of the bottle around the neck are witnesses of the strain exerted by the tubes while being stretched.

The flattening of a part of the sphere so as to form a base on which the bottle could stand would be a final process, as would be also the finishing off of the neck.

I am not aware of any other example of such a bottle being in existence. I think that it may be safely referred to Roman times."

In illustration of the President's remarks, Mr. Harry Powell and Mr. C. V. Boys, F.R.S., exhibited specimens of similar bottles with internal threads formed from tubes, which they had independently made, after examining the original bottle that afternoon, according to the method thus suggested. Mr. Boys said it was quite clear that the bottle could have been formed in no other way than that suggested by the President.

Sir J. C. ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a copper-gilt chalice with silver parcel-gilt bowl, of Italian workmanship, formerly belonging to a church at Anghiari.

The chalice is 8½ inches high, with a round foot chased with scroll-work, enclosing panels filled with fruit and three oval medallions, one bearing the imprint of Our Saviour's face on the handkerchief, a second with the cross and other instruments of the Passion, and the third an enamelled shield, *per fess argent and gules, in chief a fleur-de-lis of the last*. The knot is chased with panels containing instruments of the Passion.

On this chalice being recently repaired there was found inside

the foot a small piece of paper with an Italian inscription, of which the following is a translation :

“ In the annals of the town of Anghiari, vol. 2, p. 185, may be read the following memoir :

Whereas the Jews resident in Anghiari were compelled on the Feast of Saint Martin to furnish a prize, *correre un palio*,\* for a foot-race, of the value of ninety soldi. Therefore to do away with the remembrance of that folly, on the 18th of August, 1572, the value of the prize was commuted into a chalice, the bowl to be of silver gilt, bearing the arms of the city, and it was presented to the sacristy of Saint Francis of the Cross, where down to the present day it may be seen.

The present memoir was extracted by the Very Rev. Signor Provost Niccola Tuti, and consigned to me for preservation, and to that end, on the 15th of June of the year 1829, I placed it under the enamelled plaque in the foot of the chalice in question, that by this means might be handed down to posterity the memory of this fact, as it may be found in the annals of Taglieschi.

PIETRO BIAGIOTTI, Capellano Sacristan.

His signature in his own handwriting.”

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A., communicated a paper on inventories of plate, vestments, etc., belonging to the cathedral church of Lincoln. Mr. Wordsworth's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, March 20, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the British Archaeological Association:—The Journal of the British Archaeological Association. General Index to volumes xxxi. to xlii., the Collectanea Archaeologica, vols. i. ii., and the separate volumes for the Winchester and Gloucester Congresses. By W. de G. Birch, F.S.A. Svo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—The Family of Blayney. By E. Rowley-Morris. Reprinted from the Montgomeryshire Collections. Svo. London.

From Robert Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Reprints from *Archaeologia Æliana*, in continuation. 4to. South Shields, 1889.

From J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A.:—His Majesty's Speech in the Star Chamber, the xx. of June, anno 1616. Sm. 4to. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker.

\* “Palio,” pièce d'étoffe qu'un donne à celui qui gagne à la course.

From the Author:—*De Paris au Sahara: Itinéraire descriptif et Archéologique.* Par Ambroise Tardieu. 8vo. Batna, 1890.

From Emanuel Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Wax impression of the first Great Seal of George III., in use 1764-84.
2. Impression of the Seal of John Hough, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1699-1717.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Edward Milligen Beloe, Esq.

Christopher Alexander Markham, Esq.

ERNEST H. WILLETT, Esq., F.S.A., by the kindness of Captain Anson, R.N., exhibited a fine and perfect example of a Roman *mortarium*, recently dredged up by a trawler 20 miles south-east of the Kentish Knock lightship, or 40 miles due east of the North Foreland.

It is  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches deep, with a broad overhanging rim stamped on either side of the spout:

GATISIVS

GRATVS

The spout appears to have been at some time broken, and the fracture rubbed down to a smooth surface.

The object was found in about 12 fathoms of water.

J. W. WILLIS-BUND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a wrought-iron coffer, with traceried panels, of early sixteenth-century date, and probably of French workmanship, formerly belonging to the abbey of Fécamp. It is lined with stamped leather of much later date, and contains a poor modern brass seal bearing the figure of St. Benedict, and the inscription:

SIG. PRIOR. SS<sup>CE</sup> TRINITATIS CONG. S. MAVRI.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berkshire, exhibited a sword, a fibula, some knives, and other relics found at East Shefford, on which he communicated the following remarks:

“In the course of construction of the Lambourn Valley Railway, near the Manor Farm, East Shefford, what appears to be an extensive Anglo-Saxon burial-place has been discovered. The situation of the cemetery, like many other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, appears to have been selected from its commanding height and picturesque situation on a high ridge of land on the left bank of the little river Lambourn, and a short distance above the main road from Newbury, which runs parallel with the stream. Within the excavated space, some 120 yards in length, a large number of skeletons have been met with, both of male

and female adults and children, at a depth of about 2 ft. 9 in. below the surface. By the side of one of the male bodies was a broad, straight-bladed iron sword of the distinctive Saxon type, 2 ft. 9 in. in length, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide. It is double-edged, and had apparently been enclosed in a scabbard protected at the top and bottom with an outer casing of bronze, portions of which, with the wood attached, are preserved. Near it, on the right side of one of the skeletons, was an iron spear-head of common form, with two knives known as *seaxas*, the weapon so frequently alluded to in the Anglo-Saxon poem of "Beowulf." On the left shoulder of one of the women was a cruciform fibula of copper gilt,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length, also a small necklet of amber beads, and a pair of bronze tweezers, which had probably been attached to the girdle, as close by was a small bronze girdle buckle. On the breast of another female skeleton were two circular bronze fibulae,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, of the type usually found with Saxon interments in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire. In another part of the cutting a cinerary urn was found, but was broken to pieces by one of the workmen. Two spindle-whorls of clay and part of a bronze armlet were also found in another grave.

With regard to the date of these interments, it appears from the Saxon chronicle that in A.D. 519 'Cerdic and Cynric assumed the kingdom of the West Saxons,' and they gradually possessed themselves of the tracts of country including Dorset and Wilts on the west, and Hampshire and Berkshire on the east; yet they were not established there till some time after the year A.D. 552, when we find them fighting against the Britons at Salisbury. In the eighth century the Saxons began to bury in churchyards and churches; the date of these burials may therefore be assigned to the intervening period, the sixth or seventh century.

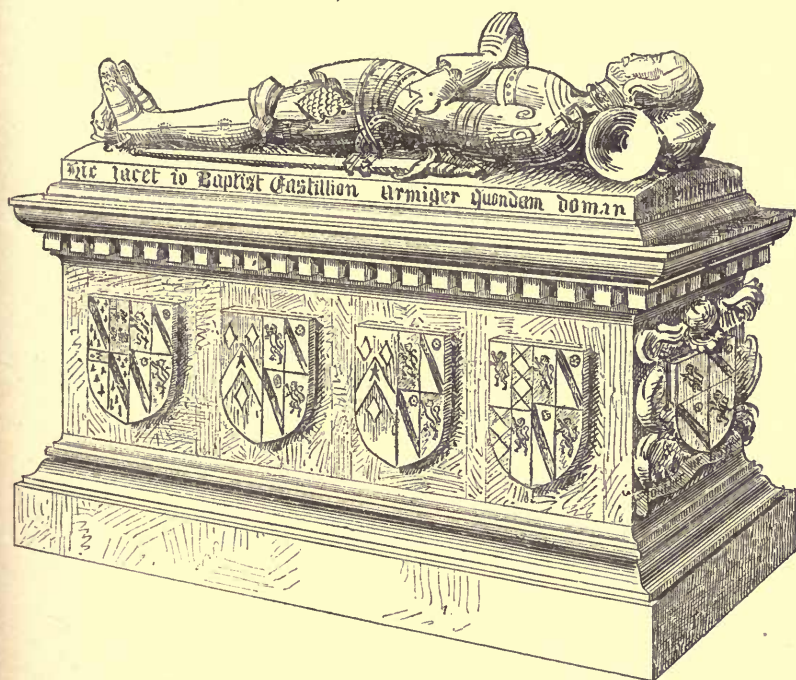
A great number of other articles have been found of which no close or accurate account can be given at present, as they have fallen into various hands."

Mr. MONEY also communicated the following note, accompanied by coloured drawings, of the tomb with shields of arms of John Baptist Castillion, Esq., in Speen church, Berks:

"In vol. xxxii. of the *Archaeologia*, pp. 368-372, will be found a letter from the late Sir George Bowyer, Bart., F.S.A., to Albert Way, Esq., Director S.A., on the 'History of the Family of Castiglione.' The more interesting portion of this communication is that relating to John Baptist Castillion, of Benham-Valence, in the parish of Speen, near



Newbury, the confidential servant and friend of the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen. He was imprisoned in the Tower for devotion to her service, and suffered on the rack while con-



TOMB OF JOHN BAPTIST CASTILLION, ESQ., SPEEN CHURCH, BERKS.

fined there. In the memorandum from a roll quoted by the late Sir George Bowyer, it is mentioned that John Baptist Castillion 'lyeth in peace under a monument at Speen, Berks.' With all the research and examination of our parish churches which has taken place of late years, this monument, so far as I know, has never been described or figured; I therefore have taken a drawing of it, with the shields of arms, which I venture to submit to the Society as a corollary to Sir George Bowyer's communication.

The shields on the tomb have been somewhat incorrectly repainted, but are given by Ashmole\* as follows:

On the south side

1. Castillion (*gules, a lion rampant argent, in the dexter chief a castle or, a crescent for difference*).

2. Castillion and Compaigne (*or, a bend sable, and in chief a rose gules*) quarterly, impaling: quarterly, 1, St. John (*argent,*

\* *Church Notes*, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

on a chief gules two mullets of the field, with a crescent for difference); 2, Beauchamp (gules, on a fess between six martlets or, a mullet sable); 3, Ewarby (argent, a saltire engrailed sable, on a chief of the last two mullets or); 4, Carew (or, three lions passant gardant sable). For Sir Francis Castillion, eldest son, and his first wife.

3. Castillion and Compaigne quarterly, impaling: quarterly, 1 and 4, Calton (or, a saltire between four cross-crosslets sable); 2 and 3 (or, three water-bougets sable). For Sir Francis Castillion, and his second wife.

4. Castillion and Compaigne quarterly, impaling Peyton (sable, on a cross engrailed or, a crescent of the field, in the first quarter a mullet argent). For Peter Castillion, third son.

On the north side

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Leigh (or, a lion rampant gules); 2 and 3, Lymme (gules, a pale lozengy argent), impaling Castillion and Compaigne quarterly. For Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married to Peter Leigh, of High Leigh, co. Chester.

2 and 3. Hyde (azure, on a chevron between three lozenges or, a mullet sable), impaling Castillion and Compaigne quarterly. For Anne, second daughter, married Robert Hyde, of Hatch, co. Wilts; and for Barbara, third daughter, married Lawrence Hyde, of Salisbury.

4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Cheney (ermine, on a bend sable, three birds or); 2, Shurland (azure, six lioncels or, a canton ermine); 3, Shottesbrooke (ermine, a chief per pale indented or and gules charged on the dexter side with a rose of the last), impaling Castillion and Compaigne quarterly. For Selina, fourth daughter, married Robert Cheney, of West Woodhay, co. Berks.

On the west end of the tomb, in bold relief, is a shield of Castillion and Compaigne quarterly, with helm, crest, and mantling, and motto: *Oublier ne doy.*

The inscription painted round the tomb is as follows:

*Hic iacet Jo. Baptist Castillion, Armiger, quondam Dominus de Benham, in Comitatu Berk. qui obiit xii Febr. a. dmi. 1597."*

J. H. MACMICHAEL, Esq., exhibited part of a bronze balance, perhaps of Roman date, recently found at a depth of 19 feet on the site of Baynard's Castle, in Thames Street, London. The yard had been of wood, part of which still remains in the socket.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on recent excavations on the Saalburg, near Homburg:

“In the Taunus mountains to the north of Homburg von der Höhe, about four English miles from that town, is situated upon a hill called the Saalburg one of the most magnificent Roman fortresses I have ever had the good fortune to examine. The Saalburg, or Artaunum as it was called by the Romans, was one of a series of forts that were erected along the south side of that great Roman barrier, known as the ‘Pfalgraben’ by German archaeologists and ‘Limes Imperii’ by the Romans, which extended from Regensburg on the Danube to a place on the Rhine situated between Hönningen and Rheinbrohl. This immense earthwork and wall, known as the Teufelsmauer, with a dyke on the north side of it, formed the northern boundary of the Roman Empire, and it was protected by a series of forts, camps, and watch-towers along the whole line.\* We read that these square towers were two or three stories high, with a wooden platform on which sentinels were stationed, and from whence, according to Vegetius, they gave notice of the approaching enemy by smoke in the daytime and by fire signals at night. These towers were surrounded by a walled or palisaded courtyard. Some years ago one of these towers was rebuilt on the original foundations on the Winterberg, opposite Ems. Another may also be seen along the Elisabethenschneisse, a road leading out of Homburg. This was built by Herr Jacobi. For a full description of this great wall, I commend to your notice an admirable little work privately printed at Oxford entitled, *A walk along the Teufelsmauer and Pfalgraben*, by Mr. J. L. G. Mowat, of Pembroke College, Oxford. He and his friend, Mr. Crowder, walked along its whole length in the autumn of 1884. Colonel A. von Cohausen† has written a very exhaustive treatise upon this subject, and given plans and sections of the various camps, etc., along the line of the Pfalgraben.‡

By means of this wall the Romans were able to keep in check the savage Chatti for a considerable length of time, but it is recorded they were constantly at war. It is supposed by some authorities to have been built during the reign of the emperor Augustus, and it is stated by Roman authors that Drusus recognised the strategic importance of the Saalburg, and was the first to erect a fortress on this spot about the year 11 B.C., against the attacks of the wild tribes on the

\* *Das Römercastell Saalburg*, von A. V. Cohausen und L. Jacobi, of which there is an English translation by F. C. Fischer.

† *Der Römische Grenzwall in Deutschland*. 2 vols. Svo. Wiesbaden, 1884.

‡ Other valuable treatises on the Pfalgraben will be found in *Archæologia Eliana*, 2nd S., ix. 73, by Dr. Hodgkin, and xi. 52, by Rev. Joseph Hirst; and in *Archæological Journal*, xli. 203, by Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A.



north. In that valuable little work beforequoted, *Das Römercastell Saalburg*, it is written that the Roman dominion on the Rhine lasted for the first three centuries of the Christian era, and this fortress was continually being conquered by the Chatti or German tribes, and as frequently retaken and rebuilt by the Romans. At least five times history records that it was destroyed, and three distinct layers of rubbish or strata have been plainly made out during the excavations in the interior of the camp, which are evidence of its destruction, and phoenix-like it has again and again been reconstructed. Again, we read that in the A.D. 9, after the battle of Varns in the forest of Teutoberg, Artaunum was captured by the Chatti, with the entire garrison. Nothing more is known of it until A.D. 15, when Germanicus (the younger Drusus) appeared with his legions on the Taunus mountains and discovered the ruins of the great work erected by his father Drusus.

It cannot be doubted that this place was of extreme importance, and was strongly held and fortified during all the expeditions undertaken by the Romans against the Chatti and later on against the Alemanni. In the year 84, we read, Domitian caused the Pfahlgraben or *Limes Imperii* to be thrown up from the Sieben-Gebirge on the Rhine to the river Main.

It is generally supposed that Caracalla spent some time on the Saalburg, and he inhabited the villa just outside of the Porta Decumana, as a votive tablet dedicated to him in the year 213 has been found there. During the latter part of the reign of Alexander Severus the fortress on the Saalburg was temporarily lost, but must have been regained under the rule of Postumus, 258-267, and it was in the possession of the Romans as late as the reign of Probus, 276-282; as it is stated of him that he re-established the old fortifications against the Alemanni along the whole frontier, of course it is supposed that would include the Saalburg. The latest coin, however, that has up to the present been found there is of Claudius Gothicus, 268-270.

After this it is supposed that the Romans fell back on the Rhine, and that Artaunum was deserted and destroyed by the enemy, as no remains, that is to say, no antiquities that could be stated to belong to any subsequent period, have ever been found on the site. The place must have gradually become forest, and thus have been preserved to posterity, as it was not rediscovered until the latter part of the last century.

As the *castellum* or fortress is in such excellent preservation, a short description of it may be desirable to place upon record, as it throws much light upon the construction of Roman camps, which is useful to those investigating ancient camps in this



country. The form of this Saalburg camp is a parallelogram with its angles rounded, the longest sides being north and south. It was furnished with four gates, each flanked by two square towers. The Porta Praetoria was on the north, facing the enemies' country, about 300 yards from the Pfahlgraben, the Porta Decumana on the south—both of these gates are placed in the middle of the walls—the Porta principalis dextra on the right, and the porta principalis sinistra on the left, both of which latter are nearer the south side.

The size of the *castellum*, inside measurement, is about 260 paces long by about 160 paces broad. This was surrounded by a high earthen bank, with a battlemented wall surmounting it. For the dimensions I cannot do better than quote from Colonel A. V. Cohausen and S. Jacobi's excellent little guide. 'Immediately outside the wall is a walk or *berme*, and before this two ditches, about 3 metres, or 10 feet, deep, and about 8 or 9 metres, or 30 feet, wide. These were separated by a small steep ridge, so that their total width was about 17 or 18 metres, or 50 or 60 feet, just about the distance for effectually throwing the *pilum*, or Roman spear, from the walls. The rampart, from 2 metres 30, or 8 feet, to 2 metres 70, or 9 feet, high, was accessible from the interior by a gentle slope, and formed on the top a walk 3 metres, or 10 feet, wide. Above the top of the rampart rose the parapet, 83 centim., or 2 feet 9 inches, high, on which were the battlements, 1 metre, or 3 feet 4 inches, wide, and 1 metre 60, or 5 feet 3 inches, high, completely covering a man, with openings from 2 to 3 metres, or 6 feet 8 inches to 10 feet, between them, to give room for throwing the *pilum* and thrusting at an attacking enemy, for the height of the wall from the *berme* to the parapet was scarcely  $3\frac{1}{2}$  metres, or 11 feet 8 inches.'

The gates were not approached by bridges, but the roads or causeways were continued through the ditch by filling it in to the level of the road.

The Porta Decumana, the principal entrance to the castle, had double gates. It led in a straight line to Novus Vicus, the modern Heddernheim, near Frankfort. Judging from the large statues, vases, bronze and other Roman antiquities found there, this must have been a settlement of considerable importance. The principal objects are exhibited in the Historical Museum at Frankfort, including a large column and statues of Mithras. It is generally supposed there was a temple in honour of Mithras at this place (Heddernheim).

The camp was divided into three parts; on the north end was the *praetentura*, in the centre the *praetorium*, and on the south the *retentura*.

In the *praetentura*, the only buildings discovered have been the baths, hot and cold, and in the north-east corner, close up to the wall, the *latrina*. This latter was flushed from time to time by the flow of dirty water from the baths, which had the effect of washing it out beyond the ditch.

The well, which is in this quarter, is about 80 feet deep. In the centre of the *praetentura*, between the north gate and the *praetorium*, is a large hollow depression, which is supposed to have been a kind of amphitheatre where the soldiers enjoyed their sports.

The *praetorium* occupied the central portion of the camp and was the house of the commander of the fort. It has an *atrium*, with dwelling rooms leading out of it, and a colonnade running all round it. In this atrium were two wells. To the south of the atrium was a long building or shed, probably used for drilling troops in bad weather; on the north side of the atrium was the *oecus*, which contained the private apartments of the commander. The foundations of all these buildings are well preserved.

The *retentura*, the southern portion of the camp, was called also the *quaestorium*. In this are the remains of four buildings and a well. These were probably the quarters of the commissariat, and contained granary, butchers' shops, etc. The wings, which extended the whole length of the camp from north to south, were probably the exercising grounds for the troops. This fortress is supposed by military authorities to have been capable of holding in time of war three cohorts of 360 men each, thus we may suppose the garrison consisted of about 1,100 men.

The troops who are known to have been on the Saalburg were the 8th legion (*Augusta*) and the 22nd (*Primigenia*, *Pia*, *Fidelis*), the 1st cohort of Roman volunteers, 2nd cohort of *Rhaetians* (Swiss), and the 4th cohort of *Vindelicians* or *Bavarians*. A large number of tiles have from time to time been discovered in excavations here, bearing the legionary stamps or those of the cohorts thus: *LEG · VIII · AVG.*, *LEG · XXII · P.P.F.*, *COH · IIII · VIND.*, *COH · II · RAE.*, *COH · I · CIV · R.*

Upon coming out of the camp at the *Porta Decumana*, on the right-hand side, is a fine villa, which is supposed to have been occupied at one time by *Caracalla*, whilst he was upon the *Saalburg*. It measures about 112 feet by 64 feet, and contains some large chambers. One, the *triclinium*, has an apse at each end, the walls are of solid masonry, and most of the rooms were heated by means of hypocausts, of the usual types common in England and elsewhere, with the box-shaped flues for conveying the hot air into the chambers above. Many of the hypocausts are constructed in channels running through the room with others crossing in various parts, similar to some I have observed at

Silchester, whilst the most usual are those having pillars of tiles arranged at certain distances apart to carry the floor above.

No mosaic pavements have been discovered here, but large quantities of window glass. Adjoining this villa are the foundations of a large building, which is considered to have been stables, as a quantity of horse-shoes were found there.

On each side of this way or street are stone foundations of cellars, in excavating which many fragments of amphorae and drinking vessels were found; these are supposed to have been taverns. Upon the south-eastern side of the camp was a large civil settlement. A great many foundations of houses have been discovered, and over thirty wells, ranging in depth from about 20 feet to 35 feet. In these much leather work, such as shoes and sandals, woodwork, etc., has been brought to light. The civil settlement also extended to the eastern and western sides of the fortress, and some foundations have been found down the hill towards Homburg. There is still a very considerable area which must have been covered with buildings still unexplored. Up to the present time no traces of a temple have been met with; this has yet to be discovered. In all probability a cave dedicated to Mithras will yet be found.

The next thing to mention is the cemetery. This is situated on the south side of the camp. After leaving the Porta Decumana, and continuing along the road towards Novus Vicus, crossing the high road to Homburg, in about 100 paces the site of the cemetery is reached. It extends for a considerable distance upon each side of this road and by some ancient by-roads. There was a *columbarium*, upon the foundations of which a modern one has been most ably constructed, in which are graves with their contents, showing exactly the manner in which they are found. In front of this building was the *bustum* or platform where the cremation took place. A great many graves have been explored and their contents preserved in the Saalburg Museum at Homburg.

When visiting Homburg in 1888 I made the acquaintance of Herr Jacobi of that town, a very learned antiquary in Roman antiquities, who has the management of the Saalburg and of the Saalburg Museum in his hands. Having expressed a desire to have some digging on the Saalburg, he informed me that if I would come out the following year he would give me some. Accordingly, in the month of August of 1889, I again paid my respects to Herr Jacobi, and he most courteously granted me permission to make excavations, both in the camp and cemetery, and he further obtained some labourers to do the work. Thus on the 19th August I presented myself to Herr Burkhardt, the caretaker or watcher, and immediately proceeded with him to

the cemetery, and made search for graves. He soon found one at less than 18 inches beneath the surface. We commenced by finding potsherds lying upon the top of the grave. Upon clearing away this débris we came upon some roughly hewn stones about one foot in length, forming the sides of the grave. They were arranged so as to form a small square cist, about 2 feet 6 inches across. In it we found several iron nails, fragments of 'Samian' and common red pottery, an earthenware jug (much broken), a pair of iron shears about 6 inches in length (in two pieces), an iron knife with a bronze band round the part that fixed it into the haft, and some calcined bones, and at the bottom of the grave, resting upon a floor of hardened clay, was an elegant red terracotta lamp, made without any handle. As there had been trees standing above this grave, probably for centuries, the contents were crushed by their weight and by their roots. After this many trial holes were dug, but without success, until the morning of the 30th August, when Burkhardt and I found a very good grave behind the columbarium, on the west side of the old road.

This grave was found about 2 feet beneath the surface. Upon removing the turf, a considerable quantity of potsherds and nails were met with, and then the top of the stones which were placed round the grave became visible. Upon taking the measurement we found it to be about 2 feet square. Upon making the hole deeper we soon became aware that there was a large urn in red pottery, about 9 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, with a red pottery bottle, with a handle on the right-hand side of it, which measured 8 inches in height by 5 inches in diameter. The urn was filled with calcined bones, but I refrained from emptying it from fear of its falling in pieces. The urns found here usually contain a coin. In none of the graves that have been opened have any warlike implements or female ornaments been discovered. Many of the graves only contained a quantity of pot sherds and some calcined bones. In one we found some bones imperfectly calcined, which were fully 3 to 4 inches in length. In another only a red pottery jug or bottle was found, placed within four rough stones. With the exception of a few sherds and some fragments of calcined bones nothing else was found in it.

There is still within the camp, on each side of the praetorium, a considerable tract of ground yet to be excavated. It extends up to the walls of the camp. We accordingly directed our attention to these parts, and as we had four men, three of them were placed on the left side, that is, on the north-west end, and one man with myself on the right side on the



north-east end, and we worked forward trenching, throwing the earth back and levelling it as we proceeded. The excavations were carried on from the 19th August for a fortnight. The daily finds were necessarily very similar, so in order to prevent too much repetition in the account of them, I propose to take each side separately, and give a list of the articles found.

Commencing with the right-hand side, we discovered a large quantity of pottery, but only fragmentary, consisting mainly of the coarse ordinary wares in black, red, and yellow, necks of amphorae and jugs, a large quantity of fragments of 'Samian' ware (some plain), portions of pans, some turned black from the effects of burning, and a considerable number of fragments of 'Samian' bowls having figures in relief. The potters' marks found on this side of the castellum were CASSIVS,\* VARIVS, IOCCVS, MΘΘIC, VIMPVS.† COSILVS, PLAG—, and PRIMIO—. These two last were imperfect as to the termination of the names. Many other fragments with illegible stamps were also discovered. Several pieces of mortaria and of querns; and a large number of the bases of vases, carefully clipped, were found. These were, it is generally supposed, used for playing at some game. Among other things found were several pieces of glass, some of extreme fineness, beautifully ribbed in high relief; portions of glass bowls; the base of a square bottle; and a number of fragments of window glass, some of the pieces curled up from excessive heat; a small convex glass roundel, similar to those so frequently found in Egypt, which were most likely employed for inlaying in some object, or setting in finger rings; also a blue fluted bead. Of objects in iron a large find was made, including a great quantity of nails of various shapes, some well preserved, a hook, an iron spear-head 4 inches in length, iron keys, styli, half of a horseshoe, and an object  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, shaped like a fibula with two pegs behind. It was evidently intended for fixing into leather or woodwork.

Of bronze we found several fragments, such as fibulae, without pins, a handle of a box, and a very pretty little object somewhat like a fibula, but considered by Herr Jacobi to be a cloak fastener. It was lunar in shape, rather less than 1 inch broad by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch high, and apparently never had a pin, but was furnished with two loopholes for the insertion of hooks. It had been covered with blue enamel; in the centre was a rosetto filled with white enamel, upon either side of which were horn-shaped ornaments filled with blue enamel.

\* This name has been met with on pottery found in London, and the name is also found upon a red bowl lately acquired from Bordighera by the British Museum.

† This name has also been seen on pottery found in London,

We also found a bronze coin, which had been silvered, too much burnt for the inscription to be read; a denarius of Vespasian; several bits of tiles, some having the impressions of the nails of a sandal; and a quantity of charcoal.

On the left-hand side of the camp we commenced operations with two men, but in a day or two obtained the assistance of a third. On this side, quite close to the slope of the wall, some foundations of a stone building were discovered, but as it was only a small piece it was not measured, being unimportant. A little to the westward again of this latter place, the foundation of what might have been a *præfurnium* was met with, at any rate the stones found were all much burnt, and there was a large quantity of burnt debris. In course of the steady clearance of this side, which like the other was covered with shrubs, brambles, and roots of trees, we discovered a great deal of coarse pottery of the usual textures; some good pieces of 'Samian,' including half of a patera; and a half of the base of a 'Samian' bowl, with part of a wheel scratched upon it. It is quite common to meet with fragments of pottery with private marks, such as names, initials, crosses, etc., scratched upon them. A potter's name, *HONORATI*, was found upon a piece of 'Samian' ware. There were also discovered several tiles, such as are met with in hypocausts, about 8 inches square, bearing the following legionary stamps: *LEGXXIIPPE* (Legio 22, *primigenia pia fidelis*), *COH.III.VIN.* the 4th cohort of the Vindelicians, *CIIR* and *CIIB*, 2nd cohort of the Rhaetians, one showing the *r* reversed; these cohorts formed part of the 22nd legion. It is generally believed that this legion was on the Saalburg for a long period. It came to Mayence A.D. 79, and was then afterwards transferred to the Saalburg, where it probably remained until after the year 280 A.D.

Among other objects were a considerable quantity of iron nails; an implement much oxidized, like in form to a bipennis, but it is doubtful whether it was such; some iron rings; a ring of a chain; a spear head  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length; a key, a staple, a knife; three iron pins, from 6 to 10 inches long, stated to have been used for the purpose of fixing on chariot wheels; a ring, likewise in iron, 5 inches in diameter, the top of a tripod stand; a bronze implement, 6 inches in length, having a spoon at one end and a knife at the other; some flat stones and some round ones, probably projectiles for the catapult; some bases of vases used in some game; a stone, 10 inches square, with a hollow on each side, of different depth and size, for holding amphorae; bits of slag, and a couple of very badly burnt brass coins. Throughout the excavations much evidence of fire was observable, and what was most in-

teresting was the occurrence of three different old floor levels, with their attendant débris. This bears out the statements of the camp having been many times taken by the Chatti and Alemanni, and as many times retaken by the Romans.

The Saalburg Museum in Homburg contains all the interesting and valuable objects which have from time to time been discovered in excavations carried on on the Saalburg.

Great praise is due to Herr Jacobi for the admirable manner in which it is arranged ; all the finds are carefully and systematically grouped, and plainly and neatly labelled. Many very interesting and useful models are exhibited, such as one of the Castell on the Saalburg, with its walls, gates, towers, buildings, etc., of a watch tower, of Roman villas, of hypocausts, of wells, and of walls formed of stones with logs of wood placed between the layers. It is most useful and instructive to the antiquary and student to see how these walls, which are now only found as shapeless heaps of stones, were constructed. Similar models may also be seen in the museums of Mayence and Wiesbaden. Then there are examples of the different sorts of roofing adopted by the Romans. The models of three different kind of locks, which I now have the pleasure of exhibiting, are excellent. That in wood is considered to be the earliest. It was known to the Egyptians, Russians, Africans, and Asiatics, and is still used in remote parts of Germany to the present time, notably in the neighbourhood of the Saalburg.

The museum also contains a splendid collection of tools of all kinds in iron, and they, in common with all the iron objects, are excellently preserved. There are axes of various shapes, masons' hammers, anvils, nippers, compasses, trowels, borers, chisels, carpenter's brace, plane, etc. It is very interesting to observe that the tools of the present day are very close survivals, and in some cases they are identical. Of garden or field implements there are ploughs, forks, spades, and rakes, and many ordinary household utensils and implements. A large quantity of locks and keys have from time to time been found on the Saalburg, likewise nails, handles of boxes and doors, knobs, hinges, bronze lamps, strainers, styles, lead piping and parts of millstones. There is much glass, such as window glass, bottles, dishes and fragments of a superior quality. Then there are specimens of daggers, swords, lance points, pikes, lances, spurs, and horseshoes. Personal ornaments are also well represented, portions of metallic mirrors, bronze and iron finger rings, buttons of various kinds, pins, safety pins, needles, beads, and a large number of fibulae, many of very interesting and rare designs, some of which are enamelled. One of them is designed in the form of a swastica, another like a cock, a third represents Fortune

standing on the globe with a palm branch and a Roman eagle, and a fourth is fashioned like a dog's head, etc. There are also many keys of small locks attached to rings for wearing on the finger, and several enamelled cases like vinaigrettes, which possibly contained charms.

There is a good collection of coins, comprising denarii and first and second brass; with the exception of a few denarii of the Republic they extend from Augustus to Claudius Gothicus.

There is of course a very large collection of pottery of all kinds, amphorae and fragments of amphorae, many pieces of handles bearing the maker's name, also lamps which likewise bear the impressed stamp, and a great assortment of fragments of 'Samian' bowls bearing the impressed marks of potters' names; likewise many pieces of pottery with the initials or private marks of the owners scratched upon them. This was a very general custom with the Roman soldiers, as we so often observe the same thing upon bits of pottery from Roman sites in England. There are some votive altars, tiles of all sorts and sizes, some bearing legionary stamps, bones of animals, and a few stones axes.

On the 17th June, 1875, when excavations were being conducted within the camp, a mass of iron implements was discovered at the foot of an oak tree. From the form of them, for they were cemented together with oxide of iron, they must have been all placed together in a bucket, probably by a soldier before setting out on a march. The bucket itself has, of course, long since perished, but the following objects may be very readily recognised: axe heads, lance points, keys, chisels, rings, etc. In addition to these were several specimens of pottery, of which nine examples were perfect.

The value of the waters of Homburg was well known to the Romans, as, in addition to the remains of villas being found near the Ludwig and Elizabeth springs, a considerable number of small 'Samian' and other cups have been found when excavations have been made round the wells with the object of deepening the approaches."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The President announced that, in accordance with the resolution of the Society passed at their ordinary meeting of February 27th last, with regard to the desirability of the complete and systematic excavation of the site of Silchester, the Council had appointed a small executive committee to carry on the work. The Council had also voted £50, £25 from the Society's funds



and £25 from the income of the Research Fund, towards the excavations, and in addition another £50 had already been promised, including £10 from Mr. Hilton Price, £10 from Mr. Minet, and £30 from Lieut.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers. Besides these contributions the Treasurer had most generously undertaken the excavation of an entire square block or *insula* of the city at his own expense.

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Thursday, March 27th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Cocked Hats at Evesham and Stratford-on-Avon. By Major G. Lambert, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author, James Hilton, Esq., F.S.A.:—Some Remarks on the Pfahlgraben and Saalburg Camp in Germany, in relation to the Roman Wall in Camps in Northumberland. (Reprinted from the Archaeological Journal, vol. xli. p. 203.) 8vo. London, 1884.

From Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, F.S.A.:—Examples of Papal and other Bullae.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A., and Somers Clarke, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Drawings of Sidbury Church, Devon.
2. Drawings of Thornhaugh Church, Northamptonshire.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A., for his gift of a number of Papal and other Bullae.

Notice was given that the Annual Meeting for the election of President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Wednesday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day, at the hour of 2 p.m.

W. J. C. MOENS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited four silver parcel-gilt beakers, the "sacrament cups" of the Dutch church at Norwich.

The beakers are  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter at the mouth, with a bold egg and tongue moulding round the base. The lips are engraved with a band of, in two cases, roses

and honeysuckle ; in the other two cases, of daisies and honeysuckle. The weight of each is about 10 ounces.

Round the middle of each beaker is a band inscribed :

THE GYFTE OF MR RYCHARD BROWNE OF HEIGHAM,

the letters being singularly combined in places to gain space.

All four beakers bear the following hall-marks : (1) The arms of Norwich ; (2) A cross surmounting a globe, being the mark of the maker, Peter Peterson, a well-known goldsmith ; (3) A greyhound's head erased and collared, incuse. These marks belong to a period *circa* 1560-70, and the beakers were therefore not improbably given at the time when the Dutch church was founded in Norwich in 1568.

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., exhibited a fine portrait of queen Elizabeth, recently discovered in Sussex, on which F. M. O'Donoghue, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes :

“ The portrait of queen Elizabeth which is exhibited this evening possesses a twofold interest, first, from the fact that it differs in some respects from any other known representation of her, and, secondly, from the curious circumstances under which it has come to light.

It was found in a small upper room in a cottage inhabited by the village blacksmith at Coolham Green, near Shipley in Sussex, where it had been built into the wall immediately over the fireplace and in front of the chimney flue ; apparently it must have been fixed there at the time the cottage was erected. Though in no way concealed from view, its surface was so obscured by the dirt and smoke that had gathered upon it that, to the casual observer, it appeared to be nothing more than a black panel of oak. Its existence was quite unknown in the neighbourhood until about a year ago, when it was observed by the landlord, a builder at Strood Green, whilst doing some repairs at the cottage. He, thereupon, acting on the advice of Mr. Downing, Lord Leconfield's surveyor at Petworth, to whom he mentioned the circumstance, removed it from its position, and it was then found that the back of the panel had from the first been left quite bare, with nothing between it and the open roof, and that a quantity of broken tiles and other rubbish had accumulated against it, the result of frequent reparations of the roof. It was then sent up to London to the care of Mr. Ingress Bell, at whose office in Queen Anne's Gate Mr. Scharf and I inspected it. Although much of the superficial dirt had been removed, the picture then, as might be expected, presented a very dismal appearance ;

nevertheless, it had not materially suffered by its long sojourn in such unsuitable quarters, and having since been placed by Mr. Downing, its present owner, in the hands of Messrs. Haines, has been completely restored to its original appearance.

Of the circumstances under which this portrait came to find a resting place in a cottage in an out-of-the-way Sussex village, nothing can now be ascertained ; but there is one fairly plausible theory which may account for it. Shipley is some twenty miles distant from the spot where stand the ruins of Cowdray House, the seat of the Brownes, Viscounts Montagu, and it is a tradition in the neighbourhood that on the occasion of the disastrous fire which destroyed that famous historic mansion in 1793, many of the valuables, after being rescued from the flames, were purloined. There are other pictures in houses in the vicinity which are understood to have been formerly at Cowdray, and to date their change of ownership from that day, and it is therefore quite possible that such may also have been the case in this instance. The cottage, I am told, was erected just about that time, and it may be that the new proprietor of the picture thought that to build it into the wall of his dwelling would be a good way of securing his acquisition. All this is, however, pure conjecture. As the first Lord Montagu was in great favour with Elizabeth, who honoured him with a visit at Cowdray in 1591, it may almost be assumed that he possessed her portrait ; but there is no actual record of the fact, and Sir William Musgrave's MS. catalogue of the pictures existing at Cowdray in 1775, now preserved in the British Museum, does not mention one. There remains the possibility that the portrait, though originally at Cowdray, went astray at an earlier period, when the place was pillaged by Sir William Waller's troops in 1643.

The queen is represented life size, nearly to the knees, standing slightly towards the left, her eyes directed towards the spectator. She wears a deep radiating chin ruff of rich white lace, and a low head-dress jewelled with large pyramid-shaped diamonds and rows of pearls. The dress is entirely black, with the exception of the close-fitting sleeves, which are patterned with black flowers on a white ground, and studded with large jewels, each of which has a red or black stone in the centre. The black stones are intended for diamonds ; over these sleeves are others of fine gauze. Down the whole front of the dress passes a broad band of brocade adorned with jewels similar in character to those on the sleeves, a large heart-shaped red stone framed in diamonds being conspicuous on the breast. About this is festooned a necklace of pearls, and a girdle of pearls and jewels encircles the waist. At the wrists she wears ruffles, as well as

long lace cuffs. A conspicuous feature in the costume is the veil, formed of a thick white material, adorned with stripes of gold lace and spangles, which is attached to the back of the head and falls over the shoulders, being bowed out with a wire so as to form a circular space round the head and ruff. This appears to be a modification of the hooded mantle termed a huke, then much worn by ladies both here and abroad. In her right hand she holds, in an upright position, a fan of tall ostrich feathers, the handle of which is jewelled to correspond with the dress, and her left rests on the arm of a red leather-covered chair, of which a portion of the high back is visible. Her hair, or rather wig, which is of a yellow-brown colour, is dressed in crisp curls, and a large pearl hangs from the head-dress on the forehead. She wears no ear-ring, and the only rings on the hands are a gold one with a stone in it, on the little finger of the right, and a small black hoop on the corresponding finger of the left. The background is a dark flat wall, decorated with a yellow arabesque flower pattern; the back of the chair is ornamented in a similar manner.

The queen is here represented at an advanced period of life, with a thin, aged face. Until near the end of her reign she followed the then prevailing fashion for unmarried ladies of leaving the neck and bust exposed, as may be observed in the whole length from Hardwick, the 'rainbow' picture from Hatfield, and the 'Blackfriars Procession,' all now in the Tudor Exhibition; but a time must have arrived when she found it desirable to abandon this mode, for some years before her death, as all her late portraits show, she returned to the high-necked dresses and close-fitting ruffs of her younger days, as we see here.

There is a great affinity between this portrait and the one now in the New Gallery, which formerly belonged to Lord Strangford, and is now the property of Lord de l'Isle and Dudley. Most of the details of the dress and jewels are the same, but in the Penshurst picture the ruff is smaller and the veil is studded with pearls, while the fan is held in a peculiar manner, the handle being interlaced with the fingers, and the left hand, instead of resting on the arm of a chair, holds (as though showing to the spectator) the George of the Order of the Garter, which hangs at her bosom.

The picture is painted on an oak panel, 37 by 32 inches, formed of three planks joined vertically, and is enclosed in the original frame of black and gold; the likeness is true and unflattered, and the painting, especially in the details of the costume, is carefully and honestly, if somewhat mechanically, executed by an artist who clearly belonged to the school of Marc Gheeraedts. It should be observed, that the gold of the



jewels is all successfully represented with yellow paint, and not, as was so frequently the case at that period, and still more so in the time of Holbein, actually gilded."

ARTHUR J. EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on a Late-Celtic cemetery at Aylesford, Kent.

This cemetery is of great interest as presenting a stage in sepulchral practice not hitherto noticed among the ancient Britons, as well as from the new class of native earthenware and imported bronze vessels brought to light. The graves were small pits in the flat earth, arranged in 'family circles,' and each containing a group of cineraries and accessory vessels.

Mr. Evans showed that the form of interment answered to that prevalent in a large part of Gaul at the time of the Roman invasions, and in a previous paper had already traced certain situla-shaped cinerary vases through intermediate examples in Belgic Gaul and the Rhine district to the Illyro-Italic or Old Venetian province round the head of the Adriatic.

The bronze vessels which he now described included a *patella* and *oenochoe* of Italo-Greek work, the first authentic instance of the discovery of such imported vessels in a British cemetery, though Mr. Evans showed that the custom of associating Greek and Etruscan bronzes with their sepulchral deposits was very widely spread among the Gallic tribes on both sides of the Alps. Among the bronzes of indigenous Celtic fabric discovered was a very beautiful plated pail surrounded with a zone of animals and foliated ornaments in *repoussée* work, presenting the closest resemblance to the decorative work found in the Helvetian station of La Tène, in Switzerland. The fabulous animals depicted were, on the other hand, almost identical with those found on the coins of the Remi, from which Mr. Evans drew the conclusion that this pail had been manufactured in the Reims district and imported into Britain. Two British gold coins were also discovered in the cemetery, of uninscribed types which occur indiscriminately on either side of the Channel, and which, therefore, might be referred to some Belgic prince who reigned in part of both Gaul and Britain.

No single object of Roman origin was found in the cemetery, and from a general survey of the evidence Mr. Evans considered that the sepulchral deposits found must be ascribed to the century immediately preceding Caesar's invasion, and referred to the same Belgic invaders who seem at about the same date to have introduced the ancient British coinage.

On the other hand, the presence of some ruder urns, in the

traditional British style, and of skeleton interments in cists on the outskirts of the cemetery, seemed to indicate the partial survival of the earlier inhabitants on this Kentish site.

Altogether, the conditions brought to light by these discoveries, and the close connection that they presupposed between Britain and the Belgic parts of Gaul, suggested a comparison with that which subsisted between England and Normandy in the period that immediately succeeded the Norman conquest.

Mr. Evans's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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The Society then adjourned its Ordinary Meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, April 17th.

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Thursday, April 17th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

- From the Author:—Robert Browning's Ancestors. By F. J. Furnivall. Read at the 72nd meeting of the Browning Society, Friday, Feb. 28, 1890. 8vo.
- From the Compiler, Constance A. Hartshorne:—Memoir of Michael Stephen Joseph MacCarthy. By C. Desmond MacCarthy. With a Pedigree showing his Descendants. Privately printed, March, 1885. (2 copies.) 8vo.
- From the Editor, Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P. and Treas. S.A.:—The Vestry Minute Books of the Parish of St. Bartholomew Exchange in the City of London, 1567-1676. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1890.
- From H.M. Madras Government:—Government Central Museum, Madras. History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company, and Catalogue of the Coins in the Madras Museum. By Edgar Thurston. 8vo. Madras, 1890.
- From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.:—The Monumental Inscriptions of the Church, Churchyard, and Cemetery of St. Michael's, Dalston, Cumberland. Edited by J. Wilson, M.A., Vicar. 8vo. Dalston, Cumberland, 1890.

From the Editor, W. Harry Rylands, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Holbein Society. A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia. By Thomas Hariot. A reproduction of the Edition printed at Frankfort in 1590. Folio. Manchester, 1888.

From the Author:—Popular County Histories. A History of Cumberland. By R. S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle. 8vo. London, 1890.

From Dr. D. G. Brinton:—The Cradle of the Semites. Two Papers read before the Philadelphia Oriental Club. By D. G. Brinton, and Morris Jastrow, Jr. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1890.

From the Author, Professor John Ferguson, LL.D., F.S.A.:—

1. The Brothers Foulis, and early Glasgow Printing. 8vo. London, 1889.
2. Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets. Parts v. and vi. (conclusion). Sm. 4to. Glasgow, 1889-90.
3. Bibliographia Paracelsica. Contributions towards a knowledge of Paracelsus and his writings. Part iii. Privately printed. 8vo. Glasgow, 1890.
4. Bibliographical Note on the "De Triumpho Stultitiæ" of Perisaulus Faustinus. 8vo. London, 1890.

From E. W. Brabrook, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Archaeological Review. Vols. 1-4. 8vo. London, 1888-90.

From Mrs. Charles Spencer Perceval:—Two Boxes of Papers on Seals, etc., from the collections of the late C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Treas. S.A.

Special thanks were passed to Mrs. Perceval, and to the Treasurer, for their gifts to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Professor Henry Francis Pelham, M.A.  
Cuthbert Edgar Peek, Esq., M.A.  
Robert Birkbeck, Esq.  
Professor John Ferguson.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Account for the year 1889 was read (see page 128).

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on Monday, April 23rd, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1889, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following ABSTRACT :

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
1889.	£ s. d.	1889.	£ s. d.
Balance of the last Audited Account up to 31st December, 1888 . . . . .	236 10 10	To Printers and Artists, etc., in the Publications of the Society . . . . .	1,585 10 0
By 9 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1888 . . . . .	18 18 0	For Binding . . . . .	91 18 9
492 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1889 . . . . .	1,033 4 0	Taxes . . . . .	41 18 9
6 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1890, in advance . . . . .	12 12 0	Salaries . . . . .	994 2 0
By Admission Fees of 37 Fellows . . . . .	1,064 14 0	Stationery . . . . .	34 14 9
Compositions received from 2 Fellows . . . . .	194 5 0	Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses . . . . .	350 15 7
Sale of Published Works . . . . .	73 10 0	Tea, including attendance . . . . .	17 13 9
Four three-months' Dividends on the Three per Cent. Metropolitan Stock standing in the name of the Society . . . . .	95 19 0	Petty Cash for the year, including Postages . . . . .	130 0 0
Received from Sale of Metropolitan Stock . . . . .	316 17 11	Plan of Drainage of Society's Apartments . . . . .	3 3 0
Stevenson Bequest . . . . .	1,037 9 6	Subscriptions to Books, and Books purchased . . . . .	128 19 7
	604 15 3	Legacy Duty of the Stevenson Bequest . . . . .	64 3 9
		Subscription to the British School at Athens . . . . .	5 5 0
		Catalogue of the Library . . . . .	4 5 0
		Index to Archaeologia . . . . .	60 0 0
		Archaeological Investigations . . . . .	34 16 0
		Extra Minor Debts, other than Petty Cash . . . . .	2 14 0
		Insurance . . . . .	17 1 3
		Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st day of January, 1890 . . . . .	17 0 4
	<u>£3,624 1 6</u>		<u>£3,624 1 6</u>

Witness our hands this 31st day of March, 1890.

CHAS. I. ELTON.  
HENRY JENNER.  
G. L. GOMME.  
T. M'KENNY HUGHES.

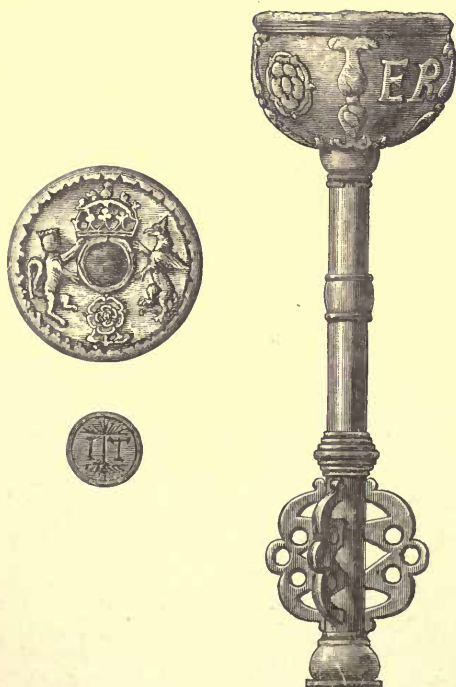
Stock in the Three per Cent. Metropolitan Board of Works, on the 31st day of December, 1889, £10,583 19*s.* 7*d.*



J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Mrs. Berger, exhibited a silver ring, found at Cobham, Kent, on which he communicated the following note :

“The ring is well designed and belongs to the latter part of the fifteenth century. The hoop has alternate bands, plain and beaded, diagonally arranged as a coil. The top has an oblong *en dos d'âne*, the sides of which are slightly concave engraved with figures of saints nimbed, but so very rudely executed that it is difficult to assign them. Both are in precisely the same attitude, one being the reverse of the other ; thus the emblem held in the right hand by one is in the other's left. If the beardless one is a female figure, it would be St. Barbara, as suggested by Mr. Hope, holding a tower. Though more worn, a similar if not the same object seems to be held by the male figure. On each side of the *dos d'âne* is a prettily-executed sprig, probably intended for a palm. As the ring is of an ecclesiastical character, it possibly belonged to one of the priests of the college of Cobham founded by John, third Lord Cobham, in 1362.”

HENRY POWER, Esq., exhibited an ancient brass mace of



MACE OF BIDFORD, CO. WARWICK. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

Bidford, Warwickshire, which was thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant Secretary :

"The mace exhibited by Mr. Power is of gilt brass, and measures 7 inches in length. It consists of a shaft of three short lengths, with moulded bands between, surmounted by a hemispherical mace-head. The lowest length of the shaft has three perforated projecting flanges of copper, and terminates in a flat button, engraved with the initials I. T.

The mace-head is divided by ornamental bands into four panels, containing respectively a fleur-de-lis, a portecullis, a Tudor rose, and the initials E. R. On the top is a circular plate kept in place by a number of pointed dentils, and having in relief originally a circular shield of the royal arms, crowned, and supported by a lion and a dragon, with a slipped Tudor rose below. The shield itself has unfortunately been destroyed, and in its place now appears the end of the iron core of the mace.

This interesting little mace appears to belong to the end of the sixteenth century.

Bidford, although an ancient demesne of the Crown as early as the days of Edward the Confessor, was never incorporated, but merely a small town, with a weekly market granted in 4 Henry III. (1219-20). The mace is probably, therefore, the ensign of office of the constable of the place."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant Secretary, read the following notes on some further examples of the medieval sculptured tablets of alabaster called St. John's Heads :

"On the 23rd January last, I had the honour of laying before the Society a paper on the medieval sculptured tablets of alabaster called St. John's Heads. Since reading my paper three additional examples of these curious sculptures have come under my notice, a brief description of which may be of interest to the Society.

The first of these panels is exhibited by our Fellow, Mr. John Parker, and is the most simple in style and character of all the examples that have yet been noticed.

It is, as usual, of alabaster, and when whole measured  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth.

The device consists of the head of St. John lying in a plain charger; and below, a small figure of the Holy Lamb on a mount, and looking up at the saint's head. The head has a short rounded beard and long hair hanging down on each side. There is no cut over the eye.

This tablet belongs to type A of my classification, but it differs much in style and execution from every other example, and perhaps it is a little earlier in date.

The back has the stumps of two latten wire fastenings run in with lead. This appears to have been the usual way of securing sculptured panels and images in position, and reference to it is occasionally found in churchwardens' and other accounts, as, for example, in those of Leverton Church, Lincolnshire :

For lattyn wyer for ye ymage of alabaster.\*

The panel under notice, like all the other examples, has been painted, but only very slight traces of colour now remain.

Two of the corners, as well as one side at the back, have been



A "SAINT JOHN'S HEAD" OF ALABASTER. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

cut, or rather scraped, away. This was probably done for medicinal purposes, as a mutilated St. John's Head in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, bears an inscription stating that 'powder of it is said to have done great service to sore eyes, especially where there was a white speck.'

\* *Archæologia*, xli. 350.

The second panel before us is exhibited by Mr. John F. Bentley, by permission of the rector of Beaumont College, near Windsor.

It is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches high and  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide, but has unfortunately been broken into three pieces, one of which is lost and has been restored in plaster. On the upper part, in a plain charger, lies the head of St. John, with the hair, moustache, and beard disposed in short wavy curls. These are now painted a ruddy colour, but were originally gilded over the usual brownish-red ground. There is no mark of the wound over the left eye.

The lower half of the panel bears the figure of Christ in the tomb, with a curious object on either side meant for a tree, maybe because the tomb was in a garden. The figure of Christ has long flowing hair and short round beard, with a heavy torse to represent the crown of thorns. The left hand is upraised, while the right is placed against the wound in the side.

The field is painted green, with the characteristic groups of red and white spots; but most of the colouring of the panel seems to have been done over again when the missing piece was restored.

The back is, as usual, roughly cut away at the bottom, and has two lead plugs with stumps of latten wire.

This panel also belongs to my type A, and is identical in design and arrangement with one in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and is probably one of the many made at Nottingham by the "alabastermen" and image-makers at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

The third panel is exhibited by the Bishop of Portsmouth.

It measures 10 inches in height by  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width, and belongs to type B of these panels.

The saint's head is somewhat smaller than usual. It has no wound over the eye, and the hair is divided into pointed locks arranged round the head. The beard is short and slightly divided.

The charger is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, and, unlike any other example, has been painted round the rim with groups of spots like those on the field.

Below the saint's head is the figure of Christ in the tomb; the front of which he grasps with the left hand, while the right touches the wound in the side. The hair falls down over the shoulders and is encircled by a heavy torse.

On the dexter side of the panel is a tall figure of St. Peter holding a fragment of a key and an open book. His outer robe is lined with blue, and seems to have been painted red.

The sinister figure is the usual one of an archbishop in albe,



cope, and mitre. The gloved right hand is raised in benediction, while the left holds a tall cross.

The whole of the panel has, as usual, been painted; the field dark green with groups of spots, and the hair of the three saints with gold.

The back is cut away at the bottom and partly up each side, and has two lead plugs and remains of the wire fastenings. The lower of these has been replaced by one of a pair of clumsy modern screws.

This panel was found lying on top of a beam in the cellar of a house at Waltham Holy Cross, but was unfortunately repainted by the person who discovered it, and who gave it to the present owner. The bishop promptly set to work to remove the new paint, and was rewarded by finding beneath it the considerable traces of the original colour and gilding which may now be seen.

Since the reading of my former paper the panels then exhibited have been examined by a large number of gentlemen, including Mr. Franks, Mr. Scharf, the Bishops of Portsmouth and Clifton and other clergy, but no further light has been thrown upon their mystical meaning. I am, however, pleased to find that my explanation of the subject is generally accepted, and that the identity of the panels with the St. John's Heads of medieval wills and inventories may be considered as now satisfactorily established."

The Rev. W. A. SCOTT-ROBERTSON read a paper on the tomb of Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, 1193-1205, in the cathedral church of Canterbury.

In illustration of Mr. Robertson's paper, the DEAN and CHAPTER of CANTERBURY exhibited a number of objects found in the tomb, including a mitre, amice-apparel, ring, chalice, and paten, two of the pall pins, etc.

Mr. Robertson's paper was followed by a discussion, in which the PRESIDENT, Rev. JOHN MORRIS, Dr. BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD, Canon FRANCIS HOLLAND, Dr. FRESHFIELD, and others took part.

As there appeared to be some doubt as to whose relics these were, and to whom the tomb was really set up, the discussion was adjourned to the next ordinary meeting of the Society, when the Rev. John Morris undertook, with the Society's permission, to read a paper on the subject.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

## ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., and W. WINCKLEY, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rev. Samuel Edwin Bartleet.

Professor Richard Claverhouse Jebb.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant Secretary, laid on the table copies of *Archaeologia*, vol. lii., part. i., and of *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, vol. xiii., part i., being the Society's publications complete up to date.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following Address :

GENTLEMEN,

We have this year again assembled on St. George's day, being the statutory day for our anniversary meeting, and according to custom, which in some cases is stronger than law or statute, I have again to address to you a few words by way of anniversary address. I think that we can look back upon the records of the past year with some degree of just satisfaction, but before referring to what the Society has done or gained, I must take into consideration the more painful subject of its losses. These, I am happy to say, have been less than usual, but not a few of our older Fellows have been removed from our ranks.

Since I last had the honour of addressing you on April 30th, 1889, the Society has lost by death the following Fellows :

\*Frederick William Cosens, Esq.

Edward Hailstone, Esq.

General Sir John Henry Lefroy, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.,  
F.R.S.

\* Denotes Compounder.

George James John Mair, Esq.  
William Maskell, Esq., M.A.  
Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., Canon of Lincoln.  
\*Walter Myers, Esq.  
Rev. William Luke Nichols, M.A.  
Cornelius Nicholson, Esq.  
\*Rev. John Papillon, M.A.  
Sir James Allanson Picton, Knt.  
\*Thomas Hayward Southby, Esq.  
Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq.  
John Turtle Wood, Esq.

In addition there have resigned :

Rev. Walter Consitt Boulter, M.A.  
Richard Redmond Caton, Esq.  
Very Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D.

On the other hand, I am happy to have to record that the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Samuel Edwin Bartleet, M.A.  
Edward Milligen Beloe, Esq.  
William Thomas Bensly, Esq., LL.D.  
Robert Birkbeck, Esq.  
Sir Francis George Manningham Boileau, Bart.  
Edward Salmon Clarke, Esq.  
Henry Swainson Cowper, Esq.  
Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick, M.A.  
James Dalrymple Duncan, Esq.  
Leland Lewis Duncan, Esq.  
Professor John Ferguson, M.A., LL.D.  
\*Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Esq., M.A.  
Ernest Leigh Grange, Esq.  
Rev. John Melville Guilding.  
Richard Howlett, Esq.  
Professor Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Litt.D., LL.D.  
Rev. Thomas William Jex-Blake, D.D.  
Rev. George Edward Lee, M.A.  
John Young Walker MacAlister, Esq.  
Christopher Alexander Markham, Esq.  
Thomas Fairman Ordish, Esq.  
Rev. Elias Owen, M.A.  
Cuthbert Edgar Peek, Esq., M.A.  
Professor Henry Francis Pelham, M.A.  
Rev. Edward Augustus Bracken Pitman, M.A.

\* Denotes Compounder.

Vincent Joseph Robinson, Esq.  
Walter Rowley, Esq.  
Right Hon. Lord Savile, G.C.B.  
Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith, LL.D.  
Basil Woodd Smith, Esq.  
Rev. Thomas Stevens, M.A.  
Rev. Charles Swynnerton.  
Andrew White Tuer, Esq.  
Charles Welch, Esq.  
Sir James Whitehead, Bart.  
Rev. Edward Synge Wilson.

The nett result of our gains and losses is an accession of 19 Fellows.

Foremost on the list of our losses, as being, I believe, the "father" of the Society, I must place the name of Mr. THOMAS HAYWARD SOUTHBX, who was elected a Fellow on December 21, 1826, many years before most of those who are here assembled began their mortal career. He died at his residence, Carswell House, near Farringdon, Berks, on the 25th of July last, in his 89th year. Although he was for nearly 63 years a Fellow of the Society, I am unable to trace any communication received from him.

In Mr. EDWARD HAILSTONE, of Walton Hall, Wakefield, we have lost a Fellow of nearly fifty years' standing, as he was elected in 1843. His antiquarian labours were chiefly in connection with his native county of York, though some of his early communications to this Society related to subjects not immediately concerning that county. His *Catalogue of Works relating to Yorkshire*, and his *Portraits of Yorkshire Worthies*, illustrated by photographs from likenesses exhibited in the Leeds Exhibition of 1868, are standard works. His *List of Persons returned to serve in the Parliament of 1656* is also in our Library. So recently as 1887 he exhibited at one of our meetings a good example of an Elizabethan mazer, and an inscribed bowl of beech made in the time of James I. He was in early days a frequent contributor to the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, of which he was one of the founders. He was the possessor of a large collection of various relics, including portraits and satirical prints, and it is stated that he has bequeathed his valuable library of Yorkshire books, manuscripts, and prints, to the Dean and Chapter of York. He died on March 24th, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mrs. Hailstone was, as is well known, one of the first English authorities on lace and needlework.



Sir JAMES ALLANSON PICTON, of Sandyknowe, Wavertree, who died suddenly on the 15th of July last, had rather more than completed a forty years' Fellowship of the Society, having been elected on June 7th, 1849. He was born on the 2nd December, 1805, and after a successful career as an architect and surveyor, became in 1849 a member of the municipal council of Liverpool, in which body he remained until the day of his death. During the long period that he was associated with the municipal affairs of Liverpool, vast progress has been made in raising that town as one of the centres where the value of science, art, and literature receives its due recognition. To Sir James Picton, in conjunction with the late Earl of Derby, Mr. Joseph Mayer, and other munificent donors, the foundation of the library, art gallery, and museum at Liverpool is due, and the circular library connecting the Brown Museum and the Walker Art Gallery has received the appropriate name of the Picton Reading-room. He was a devoted student of all that related to the history of his native town, and his *Memorials of Liverpool*, published in 1873, is an admirable work of its kind, and reached a second edition in 1875. His *Philological Papers*, *Notes of a Sketching Tour in France and Belgium*, and *Selections from the Municipal Archives of Liverpool*, are also in our library. Although Sir James Picton did not communicate any papers to this Society, his contributions to the British Archaeological Association were numerous, and he delivered the inaugural address at their Plymouth, Brighton, and Liverpool Congress, at which in 1887 he was President. He was also an active member of the Liverpool Architectural and Archaeological Society, over which he more than once presided.

Mr. CORNELIUS NICHOLSON died at Ventnor on the 5th of July last at the mature age of eighty-five, having become a Fellow of this Society in 1862. Many years ago he was a partner in the firm of Hudson and Nicholson, booksellers at Kendal, and most of his earlier antiquarian labours were in connection with *The History of Westmorland*. Many of his works are in our library. Among them may be mentioned *The Annals of Kendal*, which has passed through more than one edition; *The Romans in Westmorland*, published in 1877; *Scraps of History of the Northern Suburb of London*, 1879; and his latest work, *A Lecture on Burneside Hall, with a Glimpse of the Border Wars*, published so lately as 1886. In 1860 Mr. Nicholson published a tract on the Roman Station *Alauna*, Westmoreland, and in 1862, he communicated to this Society a paper on the Roman Station at Brougham,\* supplemented by

\* Proc. 2 S. Vol. ii. p. 60.

an account of the Castle of Brougham.\* For many years he took an active part in railway matters, but his literary and archaeological tastes were never quite in abeyance.

The Rev. EDWARD MOORE, Canon of Lincoln, and for many years Incumbent of Spalding, was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1858. He took considerable interest in architectural questions, and so long ago as 1859 called attention to the dangerous state of the west front of Croyland Abbey—on the buildings of which he published in 1855 and 1866 some treatises that are in our library. On the visit of the British Archaeological Association to Croyland in 1878, he communicated to them a notice of St. Guthlac's cell accompanied by a plan. He died on May 13th, 1889.

The Rev. JOHN PAPILLON, of Lexden, near Colchester, was a member of an old Huguenot family long settled in that neighbourhood. He took a warm interest in local antiquities, and became a Fellow of this Society in 1843. His decease took place in October last.

Mr. T. H. WHITAKER was also one of our older Fellows, having been elected in 1849, but his only communication to us was in 1851, when he exhibited the upper stone of a quern found at Ribchester.

The Rev. W. L. NICHOLS was another of our old Fellows, though of less standing in the Society, having been elected in 1865. His principal work is *The Quantocks and their Associations*, printed for private circulation in 1873. He died on September 25th last.

Mr. John Turtle Wood, though he did not become a Fellow of the Society until 1875, had for many years devoted himself to archaeological inquiries. He was born in London in 1821, and was educated as an architect, practising his profession for some years in London, and exhibiting several designs at the Royal Academy from 1853 to 1857. In the latter year he proceeded to Smyrna as the architect of the Smyrna and Aidin railway, but in the following year he threw up his appointment and commenced excavations at Ephesus, in the hope of discovering the remains of the famous temple of Diana. In this search he was for the moment unsuccessful, but he succeeded in finding the Odeum and the theatre of the city, having spent the labour of four years in the work and having seriously impaired his health. In 1864, having again funds placed at his disposal by the Trustees of the British Museum, he returned to Ephesus, and finally, on the last day of 1869, came upon the temple, 22 feet below the surface of the ground. It took him, however, nearly

\* Op. cit. p. 79.

four years to complete the excavation of the site, during which period he suffered not only in health, but from having been stabbed by a native. The results of his work are fully set forth in his *Discoveries at Ephesus*, published in 1877, and on more than one occasion he favoured this Society with an account of the work as it proceeded. Most of the results of his excavations are preserved in the British Museum, including the base of one of the columns, ornamented with sculpture and bearing upon it a part of the dedicatory inscription of King Cræsus. Even of late years he still cherished the hope of returning to Ephesus and continuing his researches, but after a few weeks' illness he succumbed, on the 25th of March last, to an attack of heart disease, at Worthing.

Mr. WALTER MYERS was elected into our body in 1877, and was well known as a diligent collector. During frequent visits to various parts of the Continent and to the East he was constantly adding to his stores, and from time to time exhibited objects of much interest at our meetings, and most of us will remember the collection of Etruscan antiquities that he laid before us in 1887, and the torque and axe from Egypt that he exhibited two years previously. He died on the 1st of December last.

General Sir JOHN HENRY LEFROY, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., closed a distinguished career on the 11th of the present month. He was the son of the Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, and was born at Crondall, in Hampshire, in 1817. In 1834 he entered the Royal Artillery, and, owing to his scientific attainments, was appointed Director of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at St. Helena in 1840, receiving a similar appointment at Toronto in 1842. During the next year he conducted a magnetic survey of North America from Montreal to within the Arctic circle, the account of which he recently republished. On his return to England he held important military appointments, mostly of a scientific character, becoming Director-General of Ordnance in 1868. From 1871 to 1877 he was Governor of Bermuda, and in 1880 he was for a time Governor of Tasmania. We are here, however, more concerned with the antiquarian side of his character. His tastes in that direction may be regarded as hereditary, as he was a grandson of Antony Lefroy, of Leghorn, the catalogue of whose collection of coins and antiquities was printed in 1763. This and some observations on a Greek marble published in Italian by Mr. Antony Lefroy are in our library. The grandson's tastes were further developed through the accidental discovery by two of his brothers in 1828 of an important hoard of Merovingian and English gold coins and ornaments on the heath near Aldershot. In 1864 Lieut.-

Col. Lefroy compiled the official catalogue of the museum of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and in 1868 he described the great cannon of Mahomet II. and some other great Oriental cannon, of some of which he presented photographs to this Society. In the same year he printed privately *Notes and Documents relating to the Family of Loffroy of Cambray*, from which he was descended. On his return from Bermuda he communicated to us a paper on the *Constitutional History of the oldest British Plantation*, which is printed in the *Archaeologia*,\* but it was not until 1884 that he became a Fellow of this Society, serving on our Council the following year. To the Numismatic Society he communicated several memoirs of interest and value, and he also occasionally contributed papers to the meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute. Sir Henry Lefroy had been a Fellow of the Royal Society since 1848, and served on the Council from 1878 to 1880. A man of a cultivated mind, of many pursuits, and great knowledge of the world, he gained and retained the friendship of many, and his loss will be widely felt.

Mr. WILLIAM MASKELL, of Penzance, had been a Fellow of this Society since 1855, and occasionally exhibited seals, pictures, and other antiquities at our meetings. An ancient French picture was presented by him to the Society, and some churchwarden's accounts that he communicated to us form the subject of a paper by Mr. E. Peacock in the *Archaeologia*.† Having been educated at Oxford, he became vicar of St. Mary church, near Torquay, and was one of the chaplains of the bishop of Exeter at the time when the Gorham case created great controversy, and as a result he, in company with Archdeacon Manning and others, seceded to the Church of Rome. His studies in mediæval ecclesiastical practices are illustrated by his work on the *Uses of Sarum, Bangor, &c.*, and his *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, both of which have reached a second edition. His privately printed account of the *Wanderings of Prince Charles Edward after the Battle of Culloden* appeared in 1873, and one out of the fifty copies that were struck off is in our library. We also possess his *Description of the Ivories in the South Kensington Museum*, published for the Science and Art Department in 1872. Mr. Maskell was born at Shepton Mallet, in Somerset, about the year 1814, and was a justice of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant for Cornwall. He died on the 12th instant.

Although Mr. HENRY CAMPKIN, who was elected one of our Fellows in 1861, had retired from our body in 1884, he was

\* Vol. xlvii. p. 65.

† Vol. xlvii. p. 195.



so well known to many of our Fellows as the accomplished librarian of the Reform Club, and so constant an exhibitor at our meetings nearly thirty years ago, that I hardly like to let his decease at the beginning of this month pass unnoticed. Owing to ill-health he resigned his post at the Reform Club in 1879, having done much to improve its library in the departments of geographical and historical literature. He had published in 1851 a small poetical volume, *Peter Little*, which has passed through four editions, and was the author of some other poems. His archaeological work was mainly in connection with the county of Sussex, where he had several antiquarian friends, including the late Mark Antony Lower. His index to the first twenty-five volumes of the Sussex Archaeological Collections is a monument of his patience and skill as well as of his attachment to the history of that county.

The Rev. HARRY MENGDEN SCARTH, prebendary of Wells and rector of Wrington, though not one of our Fellows, had for many years been one of our active local secretaries for Somerset. His knowledge of Roman antiquities was wide and varied, and he ranked among the highest English authorities on the relics of the period of the Roman occupation of this country. His communications to our Society were numerous and important, and for thirty years, commencing with 1855, there is hardly a volume of our *Proceedings* which does not record one or more contributions from his pen. These were not entirely confined to Roman subjects, but also related to subjects either of earlier or later date. His paper on the camps on the river Avon, at Clifton, with remarks on the structure of ancient ramparts, is printed in the *Archaeologia*.\* Prebendary Scarth was also an active member of the Royal Archaeological Institute and the British Archaeological Association, the journals of which societies contain a large number of papers by him. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*. He took a lively interest in the Roman remains at Bath, on which, in 1864, he published a quarto volume under the title of *Aquæ Solis; or, Notices of Roman Bath*. He died at Tangier on the 5th of this month, in the 76th year of his age.

I must now turn to some of those subjects in which the Society has been practically interested during the past year. One of these, the manner in which we could best and most usefully co-operate with the various local Archaeological Societies throughout England and Wales, has already been mentioned in my last Anniversary Address. In it I stated that another Conference

\* Vol. xliv. p. 428.

of the various Societies, including the Royal Archaeological Institute and the British Archaeological Association, was about to be held, and that a small Committee had been appointed to consider what subjects could be most profitably brought under the notice of the Conference. The meeting was held on July 17, and was fairly well attended. Resolutions were passed in favour of the preparation in duplicate of archaeological maps of each county with the view of one of the copies being eventually deposited in our library. It was also resolved that local societies be requested to keep watch against wilful or injudicious destruction of ancient monuments or buildings. A Committee was appointed to consider the best methods of utilising those valuable depositaries of local history, Parish Registers, and attention was called to a Bill for the Preservation of Public and Private Records. The number of "Societies in union" with the Society of Antiquaries amounts at the present time to nearly thirty, and it is hoped that a sure foundation has been laid for cordial co-operation between most of the bodies engaged in one common pursuit, the extension of our knowledge of the past. It is proposed that another Conference should be held in July next, when it will probably be found that some progress has been made in carrying out some of the suggestions that met with approval at the last Conference.

The quadrennial period for which our own Local Secretaries are appointed came to an end in April, 1889, and in making the re-appointments the whole list was carefully considered, and not only some few changes made, but the total number considerably increased. Some hints as to the manner in which those who are so good as to undertake the office of Local Secretary can most usefully and effectually perform their duties are about to be issued by the Council. These will be accompanied by a short set of questions, which will be repeated from time to time, and, if answers are furnished, will enable us to know what discoveries and researches are being made in various parts of the kingdom, and will also supply us with information as to any monuments, earthworks, or buildings, that are in danger of destruction or injury. It is, of course, not at all the intention of this Society that its Local Secretaries should in any way supplant or interfere with the work of the local Archaeological Societies. With these, it is hoped, that our Secretaries will always entertain friendly relations, and assist in promoting the good feeling that ought to exist between the parent Society and its offshoots throughout the country.

Within the last few months I have been able to start and to make some considerable progress in carrying out a scheme that has long been upon my mind—I mean the establishment of a Research

Fund in connection with this Society, by means of which we should always have at our disposal some regular income that could be devoted to the purpose of archaeological research. Already the fund, thanks to the favourable manner in which the scheme has been received and liberally supported by our Fellows, amounts to upwards of £1,800, so that the Council will have an annual income of from £50 to £60 at their disposal. The terms on which the fund has been raised have been purposely left wide, so that there is no necessity for the whole or indeed any part of the income being expended in any given year, and the discretion of the Council is not fettered except in so far as that the income is to be expended in the advancement of archaeological knowledge. With the satisfactory results before us of the investigations of Canon Greenwell, General Pitt-Rivers, and many other antiquaries, there will be but little difficulty in finding an ample field for research, and in the course of a few years we may reasonably hope that our knowledge of many sites of Roman and other early occupations of this country will be largely increased. No doubt many such explorations as those I have in view will be carried on at our own suggestion and entirely under our own directions, but this will, I hope, not be all. We shall now be in a position to aid those local Archaeological Societies on the activity of which so much of our advance in knowledge depends, not only with our advice, but also with pecuniary grants to assist them in carrying out such researches as they may find it desirable to undertake, and which may commend themselves to our Council. I sincerely hope that the aid which we may thus be able to render will strengthen the bond of union between the numerous associations throughout the country and the parent society in London, and if this be the case our fund will be "twice blessed."

I may add one word of caution to those who in disposing of their worldly goods by will may be inclined to leave to the Treasurer of this Society some sum of money that may be added to the Research Fund. It is that such a legacy be directed to be paid from the testator's pure personal estate. I have in my capacity of Treasurer of the Royal Society known benevolent intentions to a great extent frustrated by the omission of such a limitation.

Of course with a fund so recently started, and the subscriptions to which have in many instances not been received, and indeed are not yet due, the income is at present non-existent. The Council have, however, felt justified in to some extent anticipating our income, and have made a grant of 25*l.* from the fund towards the excavations upon the site of the Roman city of Silchester. This grant has been augmented from the ordinary



funds of the Society, and our subscription has formed a nucleus around which others have gathered, so that we shall shortly be in a position to begin work. The noble owner of the soil, the Duke of Wellington, has expressed himself most favourably towards the undertaking, and will be willing to aid in the preservation of any objects of importance that may be discovered, and much general interest has been evinced towards the proposal. The site selected for first examination is one of the square blocks or *insulae*, bounded on all four sides by streets, and lying immediately north of the forum, which was excavated some few years ago. It is to be hoped that something may be found which will clear up the doubts which now exist as to the identification of Silchester with Calleva Atrebatum, and clear up the question as to its relation to the Segontiaci.

During the past year the Society has aided in the excavation of a highly interesting site, belonging, not to Roman, but to medieval times, the Cluniac priory of Castle Acre, in Norfolk. We are still looking forward to an account of the results of the work, which was carried out under the superintendence of our indefatigable Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Hope, whose previous experience in such explorations renders his assistance invaluable.

During the past year Mr. Hope was also called in by the Corporation of Leeds to advise as to the best method of insuring the preservation of Kirkstall Abbey, which has now become the property of the Corporation, who are laudably anxious to fulfil their duties as the trustees for the public of an important historical monument.

By the direction of the Council Mr. Hope has also visited Oxford, in order to advise as to the examination of the shrine of Saint Frideswide in Christ Church cathedral. He has also visited Kenilworth, to inspect what was being done in the Priory church, and to report on a mass of lead, probably the result of the roof having been stripped at the time of the suppression of the monasteries; and he has also been to the interesting old church of Kirk Hammerton, which is partly of Saxon date, and which is about to be restored, it is hoped, in a conservative spirit.

As a matter of some interest to many Fellows of our Society I may mention that a testimonial to the veteran antiquary, Mr. Charles Roach Smith, has been set on foot by some of his friends and admirers, and that the appeal made by them has been heartily responded to by a large number of his fellow-workers. The form that the testimonial will assume is that of a medal bearing Mr. Roach Smith's portrait on the obverse and a suitable inscription on the reverse. The balance of the fund will be handed to him, and already I have been authorised to



forward to him a hundred guineas as some token of the regard and esteem in which he is held; a mark of recognition which in his but too rapidly failing health has, I believe, afforded him no slight gratification.

As to other matters in which the Society has been requested to intervene, I am sorry to say that the threatened destruction of the original pointed clerestory windows in the presbytery of the abbey church of St. Albans, to which our attention was called by Archdeacon Lawrance, in June last, has been ruthlessly carried out by Lord Grimthorpe, who has entirely altered the whole of the principal features of that ancient edifice, and in the name of "restoration" completely destroyed the architectural history of one of the most important and interesting of our public monuments. At our closing meeting in June last attention was directed to a proposal for removing the ancient screen or *pulpitum* in the choir of the cathedral church at Rochester, and a resolution was passed expressing the feelings of the Society against such a destruction of an object unique of its kind and date. The letter from the Dean of Rochester recording the rejection by a majority of the chapter of Mr. Pearson's design for the erection of an open screen is embalmed in a note in our Proceedings.\*

While on the subject of church "restoration," it will be well to call attention to the fact that the Incorporated Church Building Society has liberally presented to us a large collection of old plans and drawings of churches throughout the kingdom. Some of these are of course but of small interest, but many are of great value as being trustworthy, and in some cases unique, records of the form and character of ancient churches before they fell into the hands of the restorer. A committee is still considering the manner in which these drawings can best be arranged so as to be available for reference and use, and no doubt will come to a satisfactory conclusion. When it is known that such drawings are valued and carefully preserved by the Society, doubtless many of our architectural friends will be glad to deposit other interesting plans and drawings in our portfolios, where they can at any time be consulted in case of need, and where they will be handed down to future generations.

During the past year our library has received many valuable presents, including collections of seals from Mrs. Way and Mrs. Perceval, names that will always be held in affection among us, and also a selection of books from the library of our old and valued Fellow the late Mr. Octavius Morgan, presented to

\* Vol. xii. p. 419.

us by his nephew, our Director, Mr. Milman. A fine series of the early Italian bronze coins, or *æ s grave*, has likewise been given us by Mr. W. J. Belt, F.S.A.

During the same period something has been done towards getting our curious and valuable series of ancient paintings into better condition, and towards preserving them from the deleterious effects of a London atmosphere. Some further outlay under this head is however desirable.

The papers that have been communicated to us during the past year have been fully as numerous and important as usual, and so also have been the objects exhibited. Among the latter our most gracious patron, Her Majesty the Queen, was pleased to allow the ancient coronation spoon—not improbably dating from the days of Henry III.—to be included. Most of the important communications are either in the volume of the *Archæologia* now upon the table, or will be printed in the next volume. The subjects treated of range from late-Celtic down to medieval times, and in addition we have had on more than one occasion brought before us papers relating to Egyptian antiquities and literature. We must all be glad to see the field of our researches extended in that direction. Not only are the history and remains of that wonderful people—the ancient Egyptian nation—interesting in themselves, but from the fact that an approximate date can be assigned to so large a proportion of their relics, we can extend our conclusions to some extent to the analogous ancient remains of other contiguous nations, and thus bring Egyptian chronology, to some slight extent at all events, to bear on the prehistoric remains of the peoples who occupied the shores of the Mediterranean, and even of those in the interior of Europe. Recent discoveries are tending to confirm the view that all the civilisation and appliances of Egypt were not entirely the result of internal development, but that ancient Babylonia, Mesopotamia, and other countries of which but little more than the name survives, had even more to do with the progress of the useful arts in Egypt than has hitherto been supposed. When we consider that it is eighty years ago that the Rosetta Stone occupied the attention of our Society, in the apartments of which it for some time found a resting place, and when we bear in mind that the interpretation of the hieroglyphic and other forms of Egyptian writing has now been placed on a firm footing, in no small degree through the labours of Fellows of this Society, we ought gladly to welcome contributions like those which we have lately received from Mr. Budge.

Unfortunately not a few of the interesting monuments still existing in Upper Egypt have within the last few months suffered much from wanton mutilation at the hands of Arabs

or tourists, or both. The subject has been brought under the notice of the Council, and I have, in their name, memorialised the Foreign Office to make a friendly remonstrance with the Egyptian Government, in the hope of preventing such vandalism in the future. I am glad to say that steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such outrages.

While speaking of the *Archaeologia* I may add that, owing to the extension in the number of our Fellows, which now amounts to 683, and to the public demand, it has been found desirable, and indeed necessary, to increase the number of copies printed from 750 to 850. It is a question worthy of consideration whether a small number of Vol. LI., which is the first volume of the New Series, might not with advantage be re-printed.

A feature of considerable historical and archaeological interest during the last few months has been the Tudor Exhibition, mainly organised by our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Dillon, and our Fellow, Mr. Grueber. I need not dilate on the artistic and other treasures there brought together, with which, doubtless, most of you are familiar. It is, however, satisfactory to think that a permanent record of this remarkable collection will remain in the shape of an Illustrated Catalogue, with durable photographic reproductions of the principal pictures, armour, and relics there exhibited.

It is hardly necessary for me to mention all the archaeological publications of the year, but I must call especial attention to the facsimile reprint of a magnificent papyrus, lately acquired by the British Museum, and within the last few weeks published by the Trustees, as I think that it will prove of great interest, not only to Egyptian scholars, but to all that care for the relics of ancient civilisation. It is *The Book of the Dead, a Facsimile of the Papyrus of Ani in the British Museum*. Not only is this magnificent papyrus faithfully reproduced in colours in a series of thirty-seven large plates, but on each of these an account is given in English of the subjects represented in each of the numerous vignettes, so as to form a running commentary on this remarkable production of the scribes of some thirteen centuries before our era. An interesting introduction from the pen of Mr. Le Page Renouf is prefixed, which contains translations of all the important portions of this ancient ritual. To this is appended a list of the principal mythological names that occur in the papyrus, with explanatory remarks, forming a comprehensive guide to the Egyptian Pantheon. The publication of this work in the form in which it has appeared, and at the extremely reasonable price at which it is sold, will, I hope, do something to render more popular the study of Egyptian

archaeology and increase the interest which is even now widely felt in all that relates to that ancient people. I may add that the papyrus was obtained for the British Museum by Mr. E. A. W. Budge.

I must not, however, detain you longer, and will now only add my thanks for the attention with which you have listened to this somewhat tedious address and for the uniform courtesy which during the past five years I have, as President, constantly received at your hands.

The following Resolution was moved by HENRY REEVE, Esq., seconded by J. W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., and carried unanimously :

“That the best thanks of the Society be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The President signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported that the Members of the Council in List I., and the Officers of the Society in List II., had been duly elected, the President read from the chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., *President.*

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Vice-President and Treasurer.*

Granville William Gresham Leveson Gower, Esq., M.A., *Vice-President.*

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A., *Director.*

The Hon. Harold Arthur Dillon, *Secretary.*

Rev. William Benham, B.D.

Charles Isaac Elton, Esq., B.A., M.P., Q.C.

Herbert Appold Grueber, Esq.

Henry Jenner, Esq.

George Payne, Esq.

John Watney, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Arthur John Evans, Esq., M.A.

Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M.

George Edward Fox, Esq.

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., C.B., D.Litt., F.R.S.

George Laurence Gomme, Esq.

Professor Thomas M'Kenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S.



John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.

Earl Percy, P.C.

Lt.-General Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L.,  
F.R.S.

John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

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Thursday, May 1st, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P.:—Carrow Abbey, otherwise Carrow Priory ; near Norwich, in the county of Norfolk. By Walter Rye. 4to. Norwich, 1889.

From F. R. Ward, Esq.:—The History of the Sufferings of Eighteen Carthusians in England. Translated from the Latin of Dom. Maurice Chauncey. Sq. 4to. London, 1890.

From E. H. Owen, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Cambrian Register. Vol. iii. 8vo. London, 1818.

From H. Boddington, Esq., through A. J. Hipkins, Esq., F.S.A.:—Catalogue of Musical Instruments, principally illustrative of the history of the pianoforte. The property of H. Boddington ; formerly the collection of J. K. Pyne. Obl. 4to. Manchester, 1888.

From the Author, C. A. Markham, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. History of the County Buildings of Northamptonshire. 8vo. Northampton, 1885.

2. Ancient Punishments in Northamptonshire. 8vo. Lincoln, 1886.

3. Domesday Book, Northamptonshire. 8vo. Lincoln, 1887.

From the Camden Society:—Publications. New Series xlvii. Essex Papers. Edited by Osmund Airy. Vol. i., 1672-1679. 4to. London, 1890.

From Mrs. H. Streatfeild :—Copperplates, woodcuts, and engravings, prepared to illustrate the History of Kent by the late Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, F.S.A.,

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Streatfeild for her valuable gift.

Sir Francis George Manningham Boileau, Bart., was admitted Fellow.

His Eminence Cardinal MANNING, through the Rev. John Morris, S.J., F.S.A., exhibited a mitre of white damask em-

broidered with gold, with red orphreys, said to have belonged to St. Thomas of Canterbury, which was brought from Sens just fifty years ago by Cardinal Wiseman.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said this mitre should be compared with another mitre of St. Thomas in the Treasury of Sens, engraved in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations*,\* and expressed his opinion that the example exhibited, though now despoiled of its ornaments, was really the archbishop's best mitre, and the probable forerunner of the form called in later times *mitra pretiosa*.

Cardinal MANNING also exhibited his own pall, to which were attached three jewelled pins, now mere ornaments, but in the days when the pall was a strip of woven wool they were actually of use in keeping it in its place.

W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, who had visited Canterbury since the last meeting of the Society, read a paper descriptive of the contents of the archbishop's tomb there lately opened, including a number of additional objects not exhibited on the last occasion.

Mr. HOPE'S paper will be printed in *Vetusta Monumenta*, with full-sized illustrations of the objects found in the archbishop's coffin.

Rev. JOHN MORRIS, S.J., F.S.A., in resuming the adjourned discussion as to the occupant of the tomb, referred to a MS. in the British Museum which gives a pen-and-ink sketch, made in 1599 by a visitor named Scarlett, exactly resembling the tomb at Canterbury, but called in the MS. by the name of Odo; and he suggested the possibility that this tomb might be, not indeed the tomb or shrine of St. Odo, as Scarlett distinguished it from the tomb under notice, but perhaps the fellow shrine of St. Wilfrid, on the hypothesis of his having been newly enshrined by some prior of Christchurch.

As to the identity of the archbishop, Father Morris would have been inclined to call him Theobald, from the desiccated condition of the body and from the local tradition, which the MS. already mentioned takes back to 1599, but a list of archbishops, written between 1517 and 1532 by a Canterbury monk and now at Cambridge, proves that the tomb, as suggested by Mr. Scott Robertson, is really that of Hubert Walter, archbishop from 1193 to 1205, who is described as buried "near the shrine of St. Thomas."

Mr. HOPE said that Father Morris's theory, though ingenious, was untenable. In the first place he had ascertained from careful measurements that it was quite impossible for the tomb to have stood in the Corona where the shrines of Odo and Wilfrid stood; and secondly, it was quite certain that the tomb was made for the place it now occupies, and with that view the heads on the ends of the cover were not so highly finished as those on the front, which were made to be seen. Mr. Hope further showed by rubbings of the lid of the unpolished marble coffin-lid, and of parts of the tomb, that both were made about the same time and worked with the same claw-tool.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, May 8th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From H. S. Harland, Esq., F.S.A.:—Gerald the Welshman. By Henry Owen, B.C.L. 8vo. London, 1889.

From his Honour Judge Bayley, F.S.A.:—*Novum ac magnum Theatrum urbium Belgicæ Fœderatæ, ad præsentis temporis faciem expressum a Joanne Blæu, Amstelædamensi.* Folio. Amsterdam, 1649.

From the Author:—Blodget's Plan of the Battle on the Shores of Lake George, 8th Sept., 1755. By S. A. Green, M.D. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1890.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Judge Bayley for his gift to the library.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., and Earl Percy, P.C., to be Vice-Presidents of the Society.

J. W. GROVER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two bronze celts, found near Mitcham, and five flint implements reported to have been found at Forest Gate, Wanstead, and Pig Hill, Wandsworth.

Mr. FRANKS said that the flint implements exhibited by Mr. Grover were the work of two very clever forgers of such

antiquities, now residing in Essex, and whose handiwork was often difficult to distinguish from what was actually genuine.

The PRESIDENT expressed his entire concurrence with what Mr. Franks had said.

The Executors of the late William Wells, Esq., exhibited a magnificent silver-gilt English censer, with silver chains, of late fourteenth century date,\* and a very fine silver parcel-gilt incense-ship terminating in rams' heads, and of a date *circa* 1480. Both vessels were found in Whittlesey Mere when it was drained some fifty years ago, and from the incense-ship bearing a rebus, a ram's head rising out of waves of the sea, there can be little doubt that they belonged to Ramsey abbey.

The Hon. Sir SPENCER PONSONBY FANE, K.C.B., through Sir J. Charles Robinson, F.S.A., exhibited, as churchwarden, a silver flagon belonging to the parish of Brympton, Somerset.

It has been lost sight of for many years, and has only recently been found in the old chest in the church.

The flagon is 8 inches high, and of the round-bellied form, with low rounded lid and whistle handle. As originally made it was without spout or lip, but an ugly and clumsily made spout has been added in front, and openings pierced in the vessel to allow the contents to pour out by the new way.

On the lid and on the left side of the neck, the latter a very unusual position, are the London hall-marks for 1619-20, with the maker's mark, H I, with a covered cup (?) below.

Round the belly of the tankard is inscribed :

GIVEN · TO · BRMPTON · PARISH · BY · THE ·  
 GVARDEN · OF · THE · PERSONE : | OF · IOHN  
 · SIDENHAME · ESQ<sup>r</sup> · HIS · MA<sup>ties</sup> WARDE  
 · 25 · SEPTEMBER 1637.

The Sidenham crest, *on a chapeau a wolf rampant*, is engraved on the lid and on the front of the spout.

Mr. Franks has found that this device was the third crest of Sir Philip Sydenham, and was therefore added *circa* 1720, after the flagon was given to the church.

ALLAN WYON, Esq., F.S.A., through the kindness of E. R. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., exhibited a silver-gilt standing cup,

\* This is engraved in Shaw's *Decorative Arts Ecclesiastical and Civil of the Middle Ages* (London, 1851), plate 14.





SILVER-GILT CUP MADE FOR SIR NICHOLAS BACON IN 1574 FROM PART OF  
THE METAL OF THE GREAT SEAL OF PHILIP AND MARY. ( $\frac{1}{3}$  linear.)

made for Sir Nicholas Bacon, accompanied by the following remarks:

"Through the courtesy of Edmond R. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., I have the honour to exhibit a silver-gilt bowl or cup made for the celebrated Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

This elegant vessel, including its cover, is  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches high and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and weighs 40 ozs. 6 dwts. (This weight is scratched underneath the foot). It is made of standard silver, and is gilded all over with the exception of the crest on the top of the cover, a *boar ermine*, with a crescent for cadency on its left side, Sir Nicholas having been a second son. The crest stands on a torse. Both crest and torse rest on a small urn-shaped knop with three gracefully curved arms. The crest, knop, etc., forming the handle of the cover stand upon a broad button. Upon the top of the button is the motto of the lord keeper, + MEDIOCRIA FIRMA, a motto expressive of the cautious wisdom of the statesman, whose maxim was, 'Let us stay a little that we may have done the sooner.' The rest of the cover is quite plain.

The cup is a shallow hemispherical bowl with a baluster stem and spreading foot, the upper and lower members of the latter being divided by a reeded band. Round the lip is the inscription: A · THYRDE · BOWLE · MADE · OF · THE · GREATE · SEALE · OF · ENGLANDE · AND · LEFT · BY · SIR · NYCHOLAS · BACON · KNYGT · LORDE · KEEPER · AS · AN · HEYRELOME · TO · HIS · HOWSE · OF · REDGRAVE · 1574. Beneath this inscription is an ornamental line dipping in three places and helping to form an ornamental setting to three shields charged with the following arms:

1. Quarterly 1 and 4, *gules*, on a *chief argent*, two *mulletts sable*, for Bacon of Suffolk; 2 and 3, *barry of six or and azure*, a *bend gules*; in *fess point* a *crescent for difference*, for Quaplade. These are the arms of Sir Nicholas Bacon as a bachelor.

2. Bacon quartering Quaplade (with a crescent for difference in *fess point*), impaling: *or*, on a *bend vert*, three *bucks' heads caboshed argent*, attired *gold*, for Ferneley. These are the arms of Sir Nicholas Bacon as a married man, he having married as his first wife Jane, daughter of William Ferneley, Esquire, of West Creting, in the county of Suffolk.

3. Bacon quartering Quaplade, (with a crescent for difference in *fess point*, and a label of three points, the cadency mark of an eldest son,) impaling: quarterly of six, 1, *azure*, on a *chevron between three estoiles or*, as many *lozenges gules*, for Butts; 2, *gules*, a *boar passant or*, for Bacon of Cambridgeshire; 3, *ermine*, on a *chief dancettée sable*, two *lions rampant or*, for

Buers; 4, *azure, three oak leaves or* (for a family of unknown name); 5, *ermine, a chevron sable, between three roses gules*, for Farmor; 6, *checky argent and gules, a cross azure*, for Roydon. These are the arms of Nicholas, eldest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, who in 1564 had married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund Butts.

The London hall-marks for 1573-4 appear on the bowl and on the cover beneath the button. The maker's mark is a bird, seemingly a lapwing or plover. This mark appears along with the hall-marks, and again by itself on the foot of the cup, which unscrews.

The cup and the spread of the foot and the spreading members of the cover have the surface covered with delicate ribbed lines.

Having thus described the cup, I would invite attention to the inscription, which begins, 'A thyrd bowle made of the great seale of Englande.' This, of course, implies that there were two other 'bowles' or cups made out of the same seal. The question occurs, where are the other two, and what are or were they like? I am unable to say where the other two are, although our discussion to-night upon this cup may lead to the information being furnished to the Society. But as to what they were like I venture to hazard an opinion.

I find that about 40 years ago Messrs. Garrard & Co., the well-known goldsmiths in the Haymarket, had a similar cup in their hands. Messrs. Garrard inform me that although they know the probable year in which this cup was in their hands, they retain no record enabling them to state who took the cup to them, or for what purpose it was in their hands. A drawing, however, was made of the cup, which, so far as it goes, shows that it was precisely like the one now before us, except in the inscription, where the name of the house of STEWKEY appears in place of that of REDGRAVE. My opinion, then, is that Sir Nicholas Bacon had three cups of the same design and size and weight made, one for each of three houses belonging to him; and that on these cups the name of the houses merely was different, and that instead of saying *a thyrd bowle*, he might have said *this is one of three bowls made of the great seal*. This would agree with my belief as to whose seal it was, part of the remains of which we have here before us. Knowing the size and weight of the great seal of our most gracious Majesty the present Queen, and knowing the size of the seal of Philip and Mary, I reckon that the weight of that seal must have been about 120 ounces. This cup weighs, as I have previously stated, a little over 40 ounces; three cups of the same weight would therefore come to about 121 ounces, the weight as I reckon of Philip and Mary's seal.



I have assumed that the seal was that of Philip and Mary, and that for this reason. Queen Mary died on the 17th November, 1558. On the 22nd December, Nicholas Bacon was appointed lord keeper of the great seal in place of lord chancellor Heath. On the 26th January, 1559, Queen Elizabeth's new great seal was brought into the council and passed, when the old great seal, that of Philip and Mary, would according to the now only former known precedent, and according to modern usage, pass as a perquisite into the hands of the lord chancellor or keeper for the time being, who in this instance was Nicholas Bacon. I suppose that for 15 years the seal was kept in the same condition as that in which it was when it was taken away from the council in January, 1559. Why then was it made into the three cups in 1574? This question we can only answer by conjecture, but we have the following facts to help us in forming a conjecture. In 1574 Sir Nicholas Bacon was sixty-five years old, and for some time he had felt the infirmities of age, if obesity is to be considered one of them, growing upon him. In that year he was certainly looking forward to the time of his death, as he then obtained permission of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to have a monument to himself erected there on the south side of the choir. Apparently at the same time he had these three cups made for the same purpose of commemorating himself. A second thought appears also to have been in his mind when these cups were engraved, and that was to perpetuate the remembrance of the marriage of his eldest son with Anne Butts, daughter and heiress of Edmund Butts, who represented five goodly families of the eastern counties, besides that of her own name of Butts, which was well known for the distinguished public positions that many of its members had occupied. Her grandfather, Sir William Butts, had been physician to the king, Henry VIII. His portrait appears in the painting by Holbein of Henry VIII. granting the charter to the Barber-Surgeons' Company. This physician had married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Bacon of Cambridgeshire, but apparently no relation of the Essex Bacons. The son of the physician married Anne Bures, another heiress who represented not only the Bures but the Roydon and Fermour families, and one other whose arms the Bures bore but whose name I have been unable to ascertain. The marriage between Mr. Nicholas Bacon and Miss Anne Butts took place in 1564, ten years before this cup was made; in 1578 Mr. Bacon was knighted; and in 1611, upon the institution of the order of baronets, Sir Nicholas Bacon was the first baronet created; and although since then scores and hundreds of baronetcies have been created which have already become extinct, this baronetcy



still survives, and is now held by Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon, the 11th baronet of Redgrave and the 12th baronet of Mildenhall, and Fellow of this Society.

From the records of the *Heralds' Visitations* of 1568 and *Davy's Suffolk Collections*, and other manuscripts preserved in the *British Museum*, I have drawn up a chart pedigree showing the ancestries of Nicholas Bacon and Anne Butts, and accounting for all the arms appearing on this cup. On the chart I have also shown the relationship of the famous Francis Viscount St. Albans, commonly called Lord Bacon, to the other Bacons mentioned. It is curious to notice how frequently there was failure of male issue on the side of Anne Butts's ancestry, so that her children came to represent six families besides their father's.

On the chart I have also shown the descent of the family to the present day, so far at least as to show how the ownership of this cup is accounted for, and how the ownership of the baronetcy has also descended. Here again we find a remarkable failure of male issue. The present baronet is the eleventh holder of the Redgrave baronetcy, and yet five former holders have died without male issue. This will appear almost as remarkable when we notice that the third son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, first baronet of Redgrave, was also created a baronet in 1627, his baronetcy being named after Mildenhall. As I have said, Sir Hickman Bacon is the twelfth holder of this baronetcy, and there have been four holders of this baronetcy who have died without male issue.

There is still another point of interest connected with this cup. The cup is, as far as I know, the earliest remains of any great seal of England that can be vouched for. There are various previous records of great seals having been broken; but only three records of what became of them after they passed out of use. The first was that of the first seal of Richard I. This seal was hanging round the neck of the king's vice-chancellor Malchien, when he was drowned in the sea near Cyprus, and the seal most probably still lies at the bottom of the Mediterranean. Henry III.'s first seal was destroyed in the king's presence on the 18th October, 1260, in the royal chamber at Westminster, and the fragments were given to be distributed as a benefaction from the king to certain poor people belonging to religious houses.

Edward III.'s first seal was broken into small pieces on the 4th October, 1327, in the presence of the king in his chamber at the castle of Nottingham. The pieces were given as a perquisite by the chancellor to his sealer.

This cup, therefore, forms part of the earliest known remains

of any great seal of England, and if regarded as meant by Sir Nicholas Bacon for a memorial of himself it becomes of more interest, as we remember that the greater part of the 'very noble monument,' which he erected for himself in St. Paul's cathedral church, perished more than 200 years ago, whilst this smaller memento remains as perfect as when in 1574 Sir Nicholas held it in his hands."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, May 22nd, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—A List based on the Registers of the Stationers' Company of 837 London Publishers (who were by trade Printers, Engravers, Booksellers, Bookbinders, &c., &c.) between 1553 and 1640. By Edward Arber, F.S.A. 4to. Birmingham, 1890.

From N. H. J. Westlake, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Christian Archæology of the Monastery of Daphni. By George Lampakis, Ph.D. 8vo. Athens (Alexander Papageorgi), 1889.

From the Author :—Translations from Prudentius. By the Rev. F. St. John Thackeray, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.

From R. Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Overprints from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (In continuation). 4to. South Shields, 1890.

From the Editor :—Lewisham Antiquarian Society. A Calendar of Wills relating to the County of Kent proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury between 1384 and 1559. Edited by Leland Lewis Duncan, F.S.A. Royal 8vo. Lee, 1890.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 5, 1890, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

Mr. Micklethwaite called attention to the fact that in the process of "restoration" of the wheel window in the north transept of Westminster abbey church, tracery of an entirely new pattern had been substituted for what was there, and the interesting eighteenth century glass, though it had been in a manner replaced, had been made to fit the new tracery by the

summary process of cutting off the lower parts of the figures of apostles and evangelists forming the chief feature of the design.

It was thereupon proposed by Dr. Freshfield, seconded by Mr. Franks, and carried with only one dissident:

“That this Society hears with deep regret that the eighteenth-century glass that was formerly in the north transept window of Westminster abbey church has been irretrievably injured by cutting it down to fit a new window of an entirely different design; and at the same time expresses a hope that the old glass now in the east and west windows will be preserved uninjured.”

It was also resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an enamelled button *temp.* James I. with an equestrian figure, probably off a hunting coat of the period.

The button was found near Brigg, and has the field enamelled in white, green, and black.

EDWARD LAWFORD, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a gold and enamelled locket of 16th century date, containing portraits



ENAMELLED LOCKET OF 16TH CENTURY DATE.  
(full size.)

of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria.

Nothing is known of its history.

ALFRED ATKINSON, Esq., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited a small brass ring dial, and a penner of copper, originally covered with shagreen, with silver mountings.

C. H. WOODRUFF, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of specimens of carved woodwork, chiefly from parish churches

in Somerset, whence they had been ejected during so-called "restorations."

Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited a fine processional cross of crystal mounted in silver-gilt, on which he submitted the following notes :

"By the kindness of Miles MacInnes, Esq., M.P., of Rickerby, Carlisle, I have the honour to exhibit a processional crucifix of crystal, silver-gilt, and copper. Its height, exclusive of the copper tang by which it is fitted to its bearing staff, is 18 inches, and the tang is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches more. The breadth is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Two balls of crystal are interposed between the top of the tang and the foot of the cross ; the upper ball is plain, while the lower is lobed like a peeled orange. The upper one contains a piece of paper on which is the following note :

Dan  
Redhaber  
hatt difes  
Creutz gemacht  
año 1550  
Renoviert  
1765.

Four medallions, one at each extremity of the front of the cross, purport to represent the four evangelists, but the portrait given is the same in each case or nearly so, a young man with beard, wearing a brown cope or cloak over a yellow vest. Four similarly situated medallions on the back of the cross bear the evangelistic symbols, that of St. Matthew having underneath it S. MATHEVS, while the others are uninscribed.

The figure of our Saviour, of silver-gilt, has the head inclined to the right and the wound on that side. The cruciform nimbus has been indicated by three *fleur-de-lis*, of which one is lost and replaced by a twisted wire of which only a bit remains. A scroll, above the head of the figure, bears in Roman characters the letters INRI. On this scroll there are two plate marks ; one a Roman capital B in a shield with pointed base and slightly curved sides and top ; the other a stork's or heron's head erased in a round-bottomed shield.

The cross itself is of crystal, with silver gilt bands, on a skeleton of silver or copper gilt ; the extremities are *botonnée* in shape.

No history is known of this cross, except that it was purchased many years ago by the late Mr. George Head Head, of Rickerby, near Carlisle, at some town in Switzerland. It is now the property of his successor at Rickerby, Mr. MacInnes."



W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the history of seat appropriation in churches, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Lord SAVILE, G.C.B., F.S.A., read a paper on further excavations at Lanuvium, illustrated by photographs and specimens of some of the antiquities found.

Lord Savile's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, June 5th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society:—Tract Series, No. 4. A Cursory Relation of all the Antiquities and Families in Cumberland. By Edmund Sandford, circa 1675. Edited by the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1890.

From the Author:—Notes on Collars of SS. By Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A. (Reprinted from the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxix., p. 376.) Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1882.

From the Author:—An Account of the Physicians and Dentists of Groton, Massachusetts. With an Appendix. By Samuel A. Green, M.D. 8vo. Groton, 1890.

From the Author, Rev. T. Auden, M.A.:—Reprints from the Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, viz.:

1. The Church and Parish of St. Juliana in Salop. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1887.
2. Acceptances of the royal pardon at the Restoration, 1660. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1890.

From the Cocked Hat Club:—"Anselmus Solerius de Pileo"; to which is added, "Hieronymus Bossius de Toga Romana." 12mo. Amsterdam, 1672.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society:

James Dalrymple Duncan, Esq.  
Rev. Edward Synge Wilson.  
John Young Walker MacAlister, Esq.

The following letter to the Director from the Dean of West-  
VOL. XIII. M

minster, in reply to the resolution passed by the Society at the last meeting, was read :

“ Deanery, Westminster, S.W.,  
24 May 1890.

DEAR MR. MILMAN,

I much regret that any work done in the abbey should meet the disapproval of the Society of Antiquaries, whose judgment I should at all times greatly value.

Believe me to be,  
Very truly yours,  
G. G. BRADLEY.”

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

Dr. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, Local Secretary for Devon, exhibited a stone hammer of a common type found at Withycombe Raleigh, Devon, by a labourer when ploughing.

The material appears to be olivine basalt.

ROBERT DAY, jun., Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two silver spoons of unusual form, part of a set of eleven (*see illustration*). The spoons bear the London hall-marks for 1652-53, and are apparently copied from a foreign type.

F. C. FITCH, Esq., through C. H. Read, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a very small silver spoon with pointed stele, found some 36 years ago while digging a drain at Steeple Bumstead, Essex.

The spoon is of the same type as the early folding spoon in the Scarborough museum, figured in *Proceedings* (2nd S. xii. 309), but is only  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long.

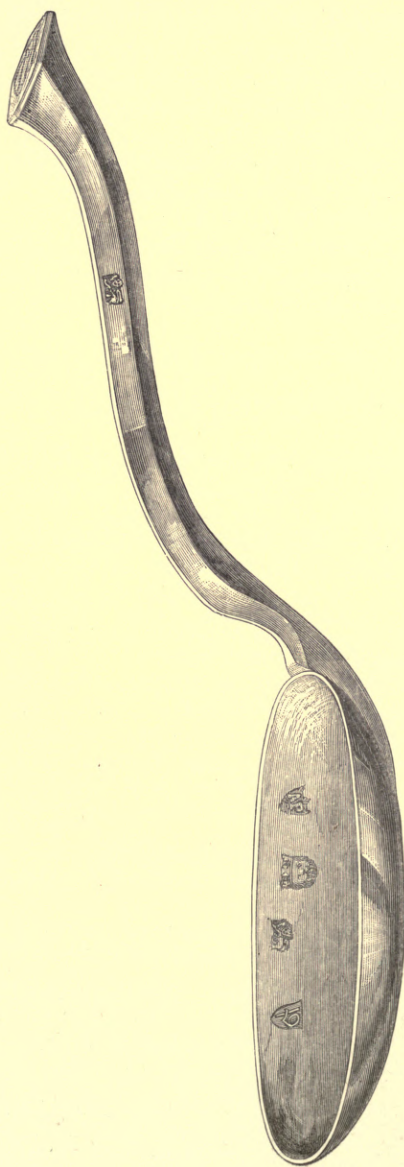
W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a style, a double-eyed needle, and a three-lobed unguent bottle, all apparently of Roman date, said to have been found in Austin Friars, London.

JOHN HOPKINSON, Esq., through the President, exhibited a silver-gilt rose set with red and white stones or paste, of uncertain use and date.

Rev. ERIC WILLIAM LESLIE, S.J., exhibited four panels with figures of saints, said to have been found behind some wainscoting in a Westmoreland church.

The panels are of late date and foreign character.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.



SILVER SPOON OF UNUSUAL FORM, WITH LONDON HALL-MARKS FOR 1652-3. (Full size.)

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Ernest Alfred Wallis Budge, Esq., M.A.  
 Venerable Archdeacon Cheetham, D.D.  
 Isidore Spielmann, Esq.  
 Cyril James Humphreys-Davenport, Esq.  
 Herbert Minton Cundall, Esq.  
 Rev. Newton Mant, M.A.  
 Thomas Carter Mitchell, Esq.  
 Samuel Timbrell Fisher, Esq.  
 Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A.

Thursday, June 12th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,  
 in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Robt. Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Marriages solemnized in the Chapelry of S. Hilda's, South Shields, under the Act dated 24 Aug., 1653. By Rev. Canon Baily. 4to. South Shields, 1890.

From the Author:—The *Asclepiad*. No. 26, Vol. vii. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.

From Rev. W. C. Boulter, M.A.:—

1. The *Antiquarian Bijou* (Descriptions of an iron chest, an oak sofa, an ancient pistol-sword, &c.) 8vo. Scarborough, 1829.

2. *Selby Abbey Church, and its restoration*. Reports by G. G. Scott, Esq. 8vo. Selby, 1871.

From the Author:—*Descriptive and Historical Notes on Sutton Bingham, Brympton, and the ancient Yeovil Chapelries*. By John Batten, F.S.A. 8vo. Yeovil, 1890.

From Mr. Downing:—*Photograph of an original portrait of Queen Elizabeth found in a cottage at Coolham Green, near Shipley in Sussex*.

The following gentlemen were duly admitted Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A.  
 Isidore Spielmann, Esq.  
 Ernest Alfred Wallis Budge, Esq., M.A.  
 Herbert Minton Cundall, Esq.  
 Rev. Newton Mant, M.A.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a medieval chalice from Manningford Abbas, Wilts.



The chalice is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches high and of silver parcel-gilt. The diameter of the bowl is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches and of the foot  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The bowl is gilt inside, and has the lip also gilt. The stem is hexagonal, with a beautifully wrought knot with the points terminating in good lions' faces; above and below are traceried panels, pierced and solid alternately. The foot was originally of the mullet shape, but has been rehammered into a round form, on which may just be traced the engraving of the Crucifix, which stood alone, without any accompanying figures or foliage.

The chalice is not hall-marked, but is of a date *circa* 1490-1500. It belongs to type F. of the classification drawn up by Messrs. Hope and Fallow.\*

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of matrices and seals of Peculiars in the county of Dorset, accompanied by the following notes :

“The seals which I now lay before the Society, principally from the county of Dorset, are of a class very little known. They belong to officials having ecclesiastical jurisdictions which are peculiar and exempt from diocesan control. These powers existed up to the time of the passing of the Act establishing the Court of Probate. Comparatively little was known about the history of Peculiars, until our late accomplished Treasurer Mr. C. S. Perceval printed his excellent paper on this subject in the Proceedings of the Society in January, 1872. Owing to the limited nature of these jurisdictions, probably very few impressions of these seals exist. Now that their use has passed away, and such matrices as we know of are of little artistic value, they threaten to disappear altogether; nevertheless there must still be many in the custody of the late registrars of the respective courts.

In 1847 all peculiar jurisdiction was abolished in the diocese of Salisbury. The royal chapels are still exempt; Westminster abbey and St. George's chapel at Windsor are still peculiars. In Dorset the royal peculiars were, as given by Hutchins, Wimborne Minster, Corfe Castle, Great Canford-with-Poole, Sturminster Marshall, and Gillingham. Of all these I exhibit either the matrices or impressions of their seals.

Wimborne Minster, formerly collegiate and a free royal chapel, was exempted in 1308-9. The seal is oval, and bears the effigy of the Virgin and Child, treated in a very homely way; rays issue from the head of the Virgin as well as the Infant.

\* *Archæological Journal*, xliii. 147.

The legend is :

‡ SIGILLVM DNI OFFICIALIS DE WIMBORNE MINSTER

1685.

Hutchins gives a poor engraving of this seal, together with another of the same size, the subject on which is a nondescript male figure under an arch, with bare legs, and rays issuing from the head, possibly meant for St. John the Baptist. The only part of the legend engraved on this seal is the word OFFICIALIS in the same position as the same word is found on the other seal. This looks very much like a seal ready made for any of the numerous peculiars in Dorset, the name to be filled in afterwards as wanted. The date 1685 placed above this no doubt belongs to the Wimborne seal of that date. The official of Wimborne still issues marriage licenses, one of which I produce with the seal attached.

Corfe Castle was a royal peculiar exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, but the rector received institution from the bishop of Salisbury before peculiar jurisdictions were abolished. In his capacity as official he proved wills, determined causes, and appointed surrogates. The seal of the peculiar is of pointed oval shape, measuring  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

The legend is :

SIGILLVM OFFICIALITATIS DE CORFFE CASTLE ANNO

DNI 668.

The subject is a large skeleton figure of Death carrying a dart and hour glass, a ghastly *memento mori* for a marriage license. The matrix of this seal is now in private hands, and is no longer in use. It is engraved in the eleventh volume of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.

Canford and Poole. Walter of Salisbury founded the priory of Augustinian canons at Bradenstoke, Wilts, in 1139; he gave the churches of Canford and St. James', Poole, to that priory. It was afterwards possessed by the crown. The church of Canford was a royal and peculiar jurisdiction, and together with Poole vested in the lord of the manor, who deputed some neighbouring clergyman to be his official. This seal of silver, with an oaken handle, is of oval shape, and is apparently, like most Dorset seals of peculiars, of the seventeenth century. The subject consists of what seems to be a pair of doors under an ogree arch, with a large vacant shield below. There is no legend attached. Marriage licenses are still issued by the vicar of Canford.

Sturminster Marshall. The rectory, which included several other parishes, was anciently a possession of the alien priory of

Pont Audemer. In 2 Henry V. the lands of alien monasteries were given to the crown. Since 1475 the patronage has been in the provost and fellows of Eton. The seal of this peculiar is of slightly oval form, the subject is a seated figure robed and wearing a square cap, holding an open book in his left hand.

The legend is :

SIGILL PECULIVR (*sic*) DE STVRMINSTER MARSHALL &c.  
1688.

The matrix of this seal has lately been acquired, and is now exhibited by the Rev. J. Cross, vicar of Sturminster Marshall.

Gillingham. The peculiar of Gillingham seems to have been manorial. The cast of the seal which I now show is of silver, it is of pointed oval form, and bears the arms and crest of Sir Edward Nicholas.

The legend is :

SIGILLVM OFFICII PECVLIIARIS DE GYLLINGHAM, 1664.

Sir Edward Nicholas was lord of the manor and liberty of Gillingham, which he acquired in 1660. He was one of the principal secretaries of state, and a great favourite of Charles II., who granted him an augmentation of arms. In Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, Hundred of Alderburg, p. 92, is a woodcut of his private seal, engraved by Thomas Simon, similar to the one now produced, bearing his new and ancient coats quartered. His arms are : quarterly, 1 and 4, *on a cross a crown* ; 2 and 3, *a fess wavy between three ravens* ; and crest, *on a wreath a lion passant*.

Besides the royal peculiars in the county of Dorset, the dean of Salisbury gave institution and induction to the unusually large number of 37 parishes, the churches of which were peculiar under his jurisdiction. Each Dorset peculiar probably had at one time a seal of its own, but at present I do not know of the existence of any. The official seals used by the dean of Salisbury are several in number.

No. 1. Quoted by Mr. Perceval, is the seal now used by the Dean and Chapter, and so much worn as to be nearly obliterated. It represents the assumption of the Virgin. The legend is corrupt Gothic.

No. 2. Official seal of the dean, St. Osmund in the upper compartment.

No. 3. Another seal for the same purpose, with a demi-figure of a priest under a canopy.

No. 4. Another of the dean's official ; subject, the Virgin and Child. Engravings of all these will be found in Hatcher's

History of Salisbury. The last three are of smaller size, and of an earlier and better period than the first.

I now add a cast of a fifth seal bearing the following legend :

SIGILLVM COMINARII DECANI ET CAPITVM SARVM 1608.

The subject is a full-length figure of the Virgin carrying the infant Christ, who has rays issuing from the head. This seal shows the utter decadence into which the art had fallen ; it is almost grotesque in its treatment.

In the proceedings of the Society of 1886 a notice will be found of a seal of early 14th century date, now in the British Museum, supposed to have been used by the dean of Salisbury as chief official of the peculiar. It bears the effigy of the Virgin and Child, but the legend is only

AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA.

It was found amongst some old documents belonging to dean Pearson, who was the last of the deans of Salisbury who held peculiar jurisdictions. Lastly, it may be mentioned that our Society possesses the matrix of the seal of the deanery of Sunning in the county of Berks, one of the dean of Salisbury's peculiars. See *Archaeologia*, iii. 414.

Sir FRANCIS G. M. BOILEAU, Bart, F.S.A., exhibited a curious carved panel recently purchased by the Rev. Barham Johnson at King's Lynn.

The panel is of oak and measures  $18\frac{1}{8}$  inches in height by  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches in width. The carving is in high relief, painted and gilded, on a white ground, and represents a large tree with a man sitting in the branches, who has just dropped an axe with which he was cutting a bough. The axe is lying at the foot of the tree. In front of the man is an angel flying and holding a small roll in his right hand. In the lower part of the panel is another man chopping at the tree with an axe. Both figures have red vests with tight-fitting sleeves, and the lower figure has also a short black tunic edged with gold.\* Both men also wear white stockings, broad-toed shoes, and gilt belts, but their head-gear differs, the man in the tree having a close-fitting cap tied under the chin, while the other wears an ordinary hat. In the lower left-hand corner of the panel is a small model of a house. Across the top of the panel is a broad band bearing the following inscription, the last word of which is continued on a small band in the tree :

MAT'SALE<sup>9</sup>BILDA hV<sup>9</sup>.

\* The hats, sleeves, and breeches of the figures have been further ornamented with strips of gilt paper.



Across the bottom is a second scroll inscribed :

FATHER hOLD YAX.

Down the right side of the panel is a third scroll lettered :

I VOLBILDMOHOV<sup>o</sup>VORS<sup>o</sup>.

A fourth scroll down the left side is inscribed :

BRĠVPMĪAZBOİSÖLD.

The letters are gilt and in relief on black scrolls.

No explanation of the carving has yet been suggested, nor is it quite clear in what language the inscriptions are written; they sound very like some English dialect.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a pardon issued by Cardinal Pole to Lord Berkeley in 1556 :

“ The following passage occurs in Smyth’s *Lives of the Berkeleys* :

‘ In the fourth of Queene Mary, Anno 1556, Cardinall Poole out of his Apostolicall authority and Legateship from the Bishop of Rome, absolved this lord Henry from all dangers of Excommunications, which in the late time of Schisme in England hee had incurred : And granted to him the faculty to use his Chapell in his manor of Callowdon, as of ancient time before the schisme his Ancestors had used the same : And to have there a portible Altar to say masse, to receive the body and bloud of Christ, and to keep the same in a box covered with a faire sindon or Linen cloth, with candle burning before it.’\*

Until our learned fellow, Sir John Maclean, edited this important manuscript, I believe that the existence of this pardon was unknown. On Friday, the thirtieth of November, the feast of Saint Andrew, 1554, Cardinal Pole, the legate of pope Julius III., in the presence of the king, queen, lords and commons, ‘ did by the Pope’s Holiness authority, give absolution to this whole realm, and the dominions of the same.’† It has generally been taken for granted that this general pardon was all that was required. A few persons learned in canon law and ecclesiastical antiquities have doubted this, but I believe that the document in the Berkeley evidence-house, of which the following is an exact transcript, is the only record that is known to have come down to our time which shows that personal absolution was also given. The record is as perfect as the day on which it was written, except that the seal has perished. The grant of a

\* Vol. ii., p. 274.

† *Commons’ Journals*, vol. i., p. 38.

portable altar was of course not a new thing, but it is the only instance which I have met with of the reign of queen Mary :

Reginaldus Miseratione divina tituli Sancte Marie in Cosmedin Sancte Romane ecclesie presbiter Cardinalis Polus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis sanctissimi domini nostri pape et sedis apostolice ad Serenissimos Philippum et Mariam Anglie Reges et Universum Anglie Regnum de latere Legatus Dilecto nobis in Christo nobili viro Henrico Barkeley militi domino Barkeley Mowbraye Segrave et Brews Coventrensis diocesis Salutem in domino sempiternam Pro parte tua nuper nobis expositum fuit quod licet olim post quam Capellam (*sic*) Manerio tuo de Calandgowne per antecessores tuos constructa fuisset tu et maiores tui hoc privilegio dudum a sede apostolica concessio ut scilicet in eadem Capella sacratissimum eucharistie sacramentum teneretur et conservaretur ac per manum cuiuslibet idonei sacerdotis eidem Capelle deservientis tam ipsum eucharistie quam reliqua ecclesiastica sacramenta et sacramentalia tu et maiores tui prefati cum omnibus vestris domesticis et familiaribus reciperetur missasque et alia divina officia quibuscunque diebus et festivitibus et maximis audiretis a tanto tempore cuius initii memoria in contrarium non existit usi fueritis nihilominus cum litere apostolice privilegium predictum continentes tempore perniciosissimi schismatis nuper transacti deperdit fuerint huiusmodi facultate et licencia absque nova sedis apostolice concessione uti veremini Quare nobis humiliter supplicari fecisti ut in premissis de opportuno remedio providere de benignitate apostolica dignaremur Nos igitur iustis petitionibus tuis annuere volentes teque a quibusvis excommunicationis suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis censuris et penis a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latis si quibus quomodolibet innodatus ex istis ad effectum presentium dumtaxat consequendum harum serie absolvendum et absolutum fore censentes Tibi si est ita ut in Capella Manerii tui prefati quod ut asseritur ab ecclesia parochiali ultra duo Anglica miliaria distat dummodo ea decenter et honeste teneatur liceat habere altare portatile super quo in presentia tua et quorumcumque familiarium ac domesticorum tuorum quibusvis et maximarum festivitatum diebus missas et alia divina officia per quemcumque idoneum sacerdotem prius tamen ab ordinario loci probatum celebrari facere possis tuque et familiares tui prefati pro missis et divinis officiis audiendis ad parochialem ecclesiam accedere minime teneamini Quodque dictus sacerdos eidem Capelle pro tempore inserviens te et singulos familiares tuos tua et eorum confessiones (*sic*) diligenter audita a quibusvis excommunicationis aliisque sententiis censuris et penis quibus pro tempore irretiti fueritis facta prius rei cuius occasione sententie predictae emanaverint plenaria satisfactione et quibusvis peccatis criminibus et excessibus non tamen ordinario loci

reservatis absolvere ac pro promissis pœnitentiam salutarem injungere possit. Quodque gloriosissimum Eucharistic sacramentum in decenti pixide cum sudario sive sindone munda collocatum honorifice tamen devote ac fideliter ac omnibus sacris canonibus de Custodia eucharistie editis observatis cum lumine ardente teneri et conservari possit illudque tam tu quam familiares tui prefati quocunque non tamen paschali tempore et reliqua ecclesie sacramenta et sacramentalia recipere possitis absque tamen prejudicio ecclesie parochialis auctoritate apostolica nobis hac in nostra Legatione concessa et qua fungimur in hac parte tenore presentium plenam et liberam concedimus facultatem Constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis ceterisque contrariis non obstantibus quibuscunque Datum in Palatio Regis apud sanctum Jacobum prope Westmonasterium Anno a Nativitate Domini Millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto Tertio Kal Novembris Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Pauli divina providentia pape Quarti Anno Secundo.

JO. JORDANUS.

Reg Car<sup>li</sup> Polus Leg.

I also send herewith a transcript of one of those grants which was made to a member of the old Lincolnshire family of Hansard in 1389. It is taken from Gervaise Holles's Collections now in the British Museum :

Bonifacius Episcopus servus servorum dei dilecto filio Nobili viro Roberto Haunsard de Sowthkelsay militi Lincoln. Diocesis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem Sincere devotionis affectus quem ad nos et Romanam geris Ecclesiam non indigne meretur ut petitionibus tuis presertim illis quas ex devotionis fervore prodire conspiciamus quantum cum Deo possumus favorabiliter annuamus, Hinc est quod nos tuis devotis supplicationibus inclinati ut liceat tibi habere Altare portatile cum debita reverentia et honore super quo in locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis possis per proprium sacerdotem idoneum missam et alia divina officia sine juris alieni prejudicio in tua presentia facere celebrari devotioni tue tenore presentium indulgemus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Reate xvij kal. Septembris Pontificatus nostri anno primo." \*

T. J. WILLSON, Esq., communicated the following notes on an inscribed font in St. Mary's church, Stafford :

\* Lansdown MS. 207 a, pp. 218, 219. In the margin Holles has written " Bonifacius 9, Papa 1389."

“The cruciform church of St. Mary at Stafford is a fine specimen of early pointed architecture, the older portion of it being of the Transitional style, and its font is obviously of the same period, soon after the middle of the twelfth century. Of the few inscribed fonts we possess in England it is probably the oldest, and its design is moreover worthy of note as being rather that of a sculptor than an architect ; for instance, it follows none of the well-known types of earlier fonts, whether square or round, the main feature, the bowl, being internally and outside also a quatrefoil in plan.

Whether for instruction or for a merely decorative purpose, the rude art of some centuries before the rise of the pointed style chiefly favoured the use of animal forms, were the material stone, wood, or ivory, foliage of a classical character being subordinate. Under the rim of this font is a band of leaves, the motive of which is derived originally from an enriched classical cymatium. As art progressed the strange representations of men, beasts, and monsters gave way to more serious attempts to approach nature, and the comparative abandonment of animal for vegetable forms, as subsidiary to architecture, began with the pointed style.

Forms such as are here seen may be observed in profusion in the façades and portals of churches in Italy, France, and Germany. Supporting columns, shafts, and statues we see lions and monsters, and underneath them inferior animals or degraded human forms ; in many instances being devoured as prey. The recumbent rams, sea monsters, and misshapen human figures which surround the four sides of the plinth of this font are of the familiar types of this and other countries ; for instance, on the plinth of the font of Vermand, now in the Cluny Museum at Paris, and they probably symbolise the state of weak, fallen man as yet unregenerate.

Next above are four lions prowling around the stem, the intention of which we are left in no doubt about. The inscription over them points them out as objects of dread.

The stem, which is eight-sided below, develops into a four-lobed form to support the bowl, which consists rather of four basins conjoined, their junction being marked by as many figures, the repulsive monstrous design of which suggests embodied unclean spirits or deadly vices as their meaning.

In certain very ancient manuscript representations of fonts, this same quatrefoil plan is observable. It would seem to be suggested by the rite of blessing the font, where, after dividing the water by his hand in the form of a cross, and bidding unclean spirits depart, the priest blesses it, and again dividing it, pours some of the water towards the four quarters of the



world, and calls to mind the four rivers of paradise. It is not too much to say that here ritual inspired the design. We have the ideas rendered in stone.

The inscriptions, not as in certain bronze fonts in Belgium and Germany which describe the sacred events depicted on them, here refer to the rite of baptism, as is the case also on the font of parallel date at Treves, where is recited the betrayal and fall in paradise, and how that stain is washed out in the sacred bath of baptism.

The main inscription occupies the upper rim, four spaces, each about 26 inches in length, being filled up by the letters, which are sunk flat into the surface, and have probably been filled up by some dark-coloured cement, if not by bronze letters.

The letters are an inch and a half or more in height, and excepting a space sufficient for eight or nine letters being smoothed away the inscription is complete. Assuming that the imperfect word was 'rorem,' the dew prayed for, various suggestions supplying the lacuna have been offered, none perhaps complying better with sound and meaning than the words 'sparge genialem.' The inscription would then read :

✦ TV : DΘ : IERVSALEM : | ROR[EM : SPARGE : GENIA]LEM :  
MΘ : FACIENS : TALΘM : | TAM : PVLCRVM : TAM : SPICIALΘM :

The inscription is not a ritual one, its phrases are not to be found in the Church's offices ; still it may be said to go along in spirit with her rites, especially with that of blessing the font appointed for the eves of Easterday and Whitsunday. In the opening collect the thirst of faith in those who desire to be 'born again' is expressed, and in continuation the preface sets forth the wonders of the streams of grace, the fonts of baptism.

A second inscription in four lines under the bowl and above the figures of the lions is as follows :

✦ DISCRÆTVS : | NON : AS : | Θ[VI] : NON : FVΘIS : | ECCΘ :  
LEONES.

The occurrence of A for E, in the verb *es*, is possibly due to the workman ; the letter Q, it may be remarked, probably represents *qui*, but it may possibly mean *quare*.

The words, as in the first inscription, refer to the ceremonies of baptism when, after its administration, the neophyte is warned to preserve the white garment he is now clothed in without stain, and to keep his lamp burning, to observe the divine commandments. He who is *discretus* or set apart, having renounced Satan and sin, is warned to flee if he would adhere to his profession ; for the lions, *i.e.*, sin and its punishment, confront him.

To speak of this font as embodying thought and teaching in a manner characteristic of its age, equally or more so than the mural paintings and storied glass of that time, is not assigning too much importance to it.

A cast of it would surely form an addition to one of our museums along with other casts of relics which attest the richness of idea and fertility of illustration so often wanting in the sculptor's art, especially of our time. Although such art as this does not appeal to us for imitation, it may yet teach and suggest, and so assist in rescuing from its usual lifeless condition a noble art which in ages past never failed to attract men's minds."

Lient.-Gen. PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., F.S.A., read the following paper on models of ancient monuments, and on some points in the development of the Celtic cross in Scotland, illustrating his remarks with a fine series of over 40 models of crosses, etc., all made to a uniform scale :

"I exhibit this evening a series of 42 models of sculptured stones in Scotland on a scale of 2 inches to 1 foot, and two models of stone circles in Scotland on a scale of 1 inch to 5 feet. They have been made under the following circumstances. During my tours of inspection of ancient monuments for the Government, I found that a desire existed on the part of some persons in Scotland to establish a large museum in Edinburgh, and to remove thither as many as could be obtained of the sculptured stones that are known to exist in many parts of that country, especially in the east and central portions of it. The object of these gentlemen, of whom Dr. Anderson, the well-known curator of the Museum in Edinburgh may be considered the representative, is a praiseworthy one; viz., to preserve them from the destruction that before many years awaits them if they continue exposed to the effects of the atmosphere and the wanton destruction that has already done so much mischief to them in times gone by, and also to collect them in some central place in which they can be arranged in historical order, in so far as their history can be ascertained by the development of the forms of the crosses and other emblems upon them. Both of these objects, it will be admitted, are much to be respected, and, as regards their preservation, I, as the Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Britain, am especially interested. But difficulties and objections stand in the way of the fulfilment of this design in the manner proposed. In the first place, we have no knowledge of any intention on the part of Government, or of any public institution to find the funds for a museum of such great size as would contain the whole of the sculptured stones of Scotland in such a way as would enable them to be

well arranged. Secondly, the owners of the monuments would have to be consulted, and most of them are known to be unwilling to part with them, so that the collection, if made at all, would be an imperfect one, and would probably be misleading through the number of missing links that would be found in it; and thirdly, I have ascertained it to be the opinion of the great majority, not only of Archæologists, but of those who are interested in keeping up the traditions and old associations of our country places, that these monuments should, whenever practicable, be preserved on their ancient sites.

Much of the interest of these monuments, especially the ornamental ones, arises from the variations in the forms observed to prevail in different localities. Many districts have forms, which although akin to those of other districts, are nevertheless peculiar to those districts, the study of which forms one of the most interesting features connected with them. No better example of this could be given than the observations made by Dr. Anderson in his valuable work on *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, in which he draws attention to the fact that the monuments collected from the immediate neighbourhood in the old schoolhouse at Meigle are characterised by forms of ornament that are of a transitional class, in which Celtic influence is seen to be declining, and the forms of the Middle Ages are beginning to show themselves. Other districts have other peculiarities. The sculptured symbols belong generally to the eastern portion of the country and extend no lower down than Edinburgh, the free-standing crosses, having foliaceous ornamentation upon them, are peculiar to the West Highlands, and so forth. If the best specimens of these different kinds of monuments were to be separated from the others and collected in one building, as no one building could possibly contain them all, many transitional forms would be lost sight of. Although the localities from which they came might be recorded, the monuments would not impress the mind so much as when they are seen on their own sites in the regions that gave birth to them; not to mention the bad effect of robbing country places in the interest of the towns, a process which on other than archaeological grounds, should be avoided as much as possible.

It is true that the difficulty of preserving these monuments in their own localities is very great. It is not always that a disused village schoolhouse can be found to contain them, and even then there are some that ought not to be removed from their sites, even so far as the neighbouring village, and the Government are not encouraged to go to the expense of building protections for such monuments where they stand. A representative Government cannot tax the people for interests that

the people care nothing about, and archaeological societies, even the leading archaeological societies, are not sufficiently in earnest about protection to induce Government to exceed its legitimate powers in this direction. Foreigners, it is said, can never see the monuments unless they are removed to the towns, but if I see no reason why country places should be sacrificed for the sake of the towns, I certainly see less reason why they should be sacrificed for foreigners. There are no doubt cogent reasons to be urged on both sides of the question as to how ancient monuments should be preserved.

It occurred to me that some of the objections to both methods, or at least to those that relate to the desirability of having a large series of the varieties of the monuments under the eye at one time for the sake of study, might be met by having good models made of the most typical forms with their transitional variations on a sufficiently large scale to show the details of their ornamentation.

The models now exhibited have been made with this view. The drawings have been made to scale with great care on the spots by my private staff of assistants during my tours of inspection. The depths of all the recesses have been measured, and photographs also taken when practicable to assist the construction of the models, which has been done at home. Rubbings have also been employed, but I do not myself find them so reliable as drawings and measurements, when great care is taken, and the drawings done to scale upon the spot.

In surveying the stone circles and other earthworks for the models, after making the plan on the desired scale the levels have been fixed with a spirit level at every point at which the surface changes, and the depth of each spot below a superior datum plane has been marked on the plan. The necessary thickness of the substance of the model having been determined by the lowest level, the several levels are then transferred to an inferior datum plane, which is the surface of the board on which the model is to be built. The plan is then traced upon the board, and vertical wires stuck in at each point at which a level has been taken. These are then snipped off at the proper height and the plaster laid upon the board in successive layers and patches up to the tops of the wires. By this means the greatest possible accuracy is obtained. The stones of the circles are drawn to scale from views on the spot, and modelled at home.

The scale of two inches to a foot has been found sufficient to give the details of ornamentation of the sculptured stones in all but the very finest work, and not large enough to increase the size of the largest stones beyond what can be easily cast in



plaster. Several casts of each stone have been made, so that several series can ultimately be presented to the museums that may desire to have them.

These models, it appears to me, would meet all the requirements of study. They would be a means of bringing together a series of developmental forms which would serve to spread a wider knowledge of the subject, and might induce many to visit the originals, who might not otherwise do so. If the popular interest in ancient monuments were increased by this means Government might perhaps be encouraged to devote more money to the preservation of the originals.

It is hardly necessary to say that the present series can only be regarded as a sample, and that many more models would be required. My assistants, Mr. Tomkin and Mr. Gray, by whom they have been constructed, although trained draughtsmen, had no knowledge of modelling or of plan drawing when they first came to me, and I think that nothing but draughtsmanship, which is of course essential, is required for the construction of any number of such models as might be found necessary.

Having now explained the use of the models and the way of making them, I will say a few words on the development of the Celtic cross, as most of the models on the table have been made to illustrate that subject. Had it not fallen in my way during my inspection of monuments for the Government I should not have selected a subject which has been so ably treated by Dr. Anderson in his *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, and by Mr. Romilly Allen in his *Early Christian Symbolism*. These important works, as well as Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, the *Lapidarium Walliae* by Mr. Westwood, *Irish Christian Inscriptions* by Petrie, *Sculptured Crosses of Ireland* by O'Neill, those of Cornwall by Mr. Blight and others, make it unnecessary for me to go into the general history of the cross. I shall therefore confine myself to certain points which connect themselves in a special way with a subject to which I have paid some attention during the formation of my museum at Oxford, viz., the development of ornament; and I will endeavour to point out certain forms which, to my mind, should help us to place these crosses in their proper sequence without the aid of written documents, which in all that relates to the Celtic Church of Scotland are for the most part wanting.

Probably the cross appealed no more to the first Christians as an object of worship than a gibbet would do to us if it had been made the instrument of the unjust and cruel death of any great teacher whom we adored. There is reason to believe that it was, on the contrary, made a reproach and even a subject of ridicule to them at the time. It was not until after the doctrine

of the atonement had crept into Christian belief that the instrument of death became at the same time the instrument of our redemption, and on this account a thing to be worshipped.

They satisfied themselves, as we all know, with the two first Greek letters chi and rho of the word Christ as an emblem. All the earliest crosses in Europe are simply chi's with the ends of the arms expanded, not crosses. At what exact time the Latin cross was first introduced appears somewhat uncertain. The question cannot be decided in the catacombs, from the number of crosses inscribed there by pilgrims of all periods. The cross does not appear to have become common in Europe until the fifth century, and the crucifix was not formally adopted at Constantinople until the year 683. But at whatever time it came into use in southern Europe, it seems certain that it was the monogram and not the cross that was used by the early Christian church in Britain. It is the emblem that is seen at Cirencester and at Frampton in connection with the Roman remains. When St. Ninian, coming from Gaul, first began to preach Christianity at Whithorn in the fifth century, it was the monogram that he brought with him, not the cross. The pillar stones at Kirkmadrine, which are reputed to be the oldest Christian monuments in Scotland, now under the protection of the Monuments Act, but until lately gateposts, have the monogram with the ends of the chi slightly expanded. The Peter's stone, near Whithorn, which I regret to say is still on the roadside, where it has suffered injury, is one of the most interesting of the series of models now exhibited, showing as it does the chi expanded into a so-called Maltese cross with the rho still attached to the upper expanded arm. All the Christian emblems at Whithorn are chi's, not crosses.

In the development of the chi in Scotland, the interspace between the arms took a circular, or rather I should say a penannular, form. A narrow channel at last running out of the hollow circular interspace was all that marked the separation of the arms of the expanded chi, and finally we have an example in Whithorn priory in which the dividing channels were done away with. The interspace, converted into circular pellets instead of hollows, has here become the pattern, and the chi the field, in conformity with the law which is so often seen to pervade the development of ornamental forms. There can be little doubt, on an examination of the models, as to the course this development took up to this point; but before it arrived at this stage the Latin cross had been introduced. It was because the form of the so-called Latin cross adapted itself to the four arms of the chi that this shape was adopted instead of the true form of the cross, which resembled a T more than a cross, and the

way in which they applied it to the previously existing chi in Scotland was by adding squares or parallelograms to the expanded ends of the chi, leaving the chi with its circular or penannular interspaces in the centre. This form, as is well known, was peculiar to the Celtic cross, and was found among no other people in the world. It might, I think, very well be termed the chi-cross, to distinguish it from other forms of cross. Examples of it are here shown in the models from Monymusk and Dyce.

But, as time went on, we see that for some reason a square was added to the centre of the cross, the four points of which penetrated the four circular interspaces and broke the continuity of their circles. This is a transitional form, and is, I believe, peculiar to Scotland, and not found in Ireland or Wales. Examples of it are here shown from St. Madoes and Dunfallandy. Lastly, the remaining portion of the interspace, which remained curved, was drawn in straight lines, to conform to the portions broken into by the points of the central square.

In this stage the cross assumed the form of five squares or parallelograms, one in the centre and one at each of the four ends of the arms, united by four narrow necks joining the central square with the outer ones. In this form it resembled the five-square cross found on slabs at Clonmacnoise, and elsewhere in Ireland, dating between 814 and 889. It would seem, therefore, as if this five-square cross was adopted from Ireland, and adapted to the Scotch form of cross at that time existing.

But there is a difference observable in the Scotch and Irish forms. In Ireland these crosses have frequently long necks, and in Scotland always short ones, and this, I believe, arose from their having different origins. The Scotch cross, as we have seen, was developed out of the chi-rho monogram. The chi-rho monogram has never been found in Ireland; but on the other hand, Mr. Romilly Allen, I think, has shown that the plain cross within the circle was a very early form in Ireland, and the same may be said of Cornwall. By adding bosses at the centre and semi-circular enlargements at the extremities, where the spokes of the cross join the circle, and then squaring them, the five-square cross was produced, but with long necks. In Scotland the four external squares were formed by oblong additions to the expanded ends of the chi to form it into the Latin cross; and the central square added as I suppose, afterwards, to make it conformable to the Irish cross. The necks joining the outer with the inner squares were necessarily short, because they were formed by squaring the circular interspace of the chi. In this way the same form appears to have been produced in Scotland and Ireland by different lines of development, the Scotch cross being derived from the monogram, and the Irish



cross from the cross within the circle, and this latter perhaps from the cross of the Paschal Lamb.

But there is another point in which the Scotch crosses differ from the Irish ones. When the circular interspace of the chi was squared, as already mentioned, the circular form was lost. But a reminiscence of it survived in four circular bosses or pellets, outside the recess of the old interspace, at the angles between the four arms of the cross, as shown in the models from Llandilo in Wales, and also in somewhat varying forms at Cossins, Golspie, Edderton, and Aberlemno, at Halkirk in Caithness, and also at Gainford in Durham. These pellets are only seen on one cross in Ireland, viz., at Tullylease, and that an exceptional one, and very Scotch in character, on account of the tracery upon it, because the chi did not enter into the formation of the Irish cross, and the survivals of the chi, consequently, are not likely to be found, in the subsequent forms of it, unless where they have been borrowed from Scotland.

A large number of the varieties of ornament are brought about by the desire to save time and trouble. The elaborate five-square cross took much time and labour to construct, and it was sometimes replaced by two simple incised lines crossing each other, as at Traws-mawr in Carmarthenshire, the island of Taransay in the Hebrides, and Llangan in Glamorganshire. The four circular pits or bosses, however, were still retained in the angles of the cross. Wherever this form occurs, I believe the pits or bosses represent the survival of the interspaces of the disused and forgotten chi.

But the cross underwent a still further degradation of form. Circular ornaments, whether raised in bosses or sunk in pits, require care in the execution of them; a true circle has to be struck, and the interior hollowed out or raised, as the case may be. But two incised lines, in the form of a cross, can be quickly cut or even rubbed with a stone, and consequently we find that in some crosses, and these of the rudest kind, four small incised crosses, sometimes replace the circular pits or bosses at the angles of the principle cross, examples of which are seen in the models from Laggangairn in Scotland, and Llanfihangel-ar-Arth in Carmarthenshire. These four small crosses, with the central one, have by some been supposed to denote the five wounds of our Saviour. It is possible that idea may have been applied to them, at some time, after they grew into being, in the way I have described; but that they were introduced for such a purpose appears to me disproved by the evidence of continuity that I have adduced. Dr. Anderson seems inclined to attribute these small supplementary crosses to an early date, because they are incised, and because they are rude. But as



he himself admits in his remarks on the subject, rudeness of construction is by no means a certain indication of early date. It accompanies the decay as well as the infancy of an art, and indeed it may make its appearance at any time from a desire to save trouble, as has been so well shown by Dr. Evans in his often quoted work upon British coins. At Laggair, the crosses to which these small accessory crosses are attached are Latin crosses, carved on two of the stones of an old stone circle, and consequently late. There is also a stone, formerly from Craignarget, and now in the Edinburgh Museum, of which a model is shown, which seems to bridge over the transition from the circular pits to the crosses. It contains a central cross, with hollow circular ends, and four marks in the usual places in the angles between the arms. Of these the upper two are circles and the lower two crosses, showing that in this instance both forms must have represented the same idea, and if, as I have endeavoured to show, that idea was the survival of the inter-space of the disused chi, it is obvious it must be of a late date.

These are some of the points that I desire to bring before the society, in connection with the exhibition of these models. There are other figures shown on the models which are of interest. The symbol drawings on the Scotch monuments are always an obscure subject. Inscriptions, of course, where they occur, may be regarded as the best test of age. But I am not aware that there are any which bear directly on the questions that I have raised, except in their earliest stage, in which they are in conformity with my views, and these are not disputed. If we can succeed in producing unanimity as to the succession of the forms on the crosses, it will go far towards re-establishing their history, and with it, of course, the history of all other forms that may be habitually associated with them."

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said that he was much interested in Lieutenant-General Pitt-Rivers' paper, but he could not quite assent to the theory of the development of the cross therein put forward, as the simple cross is found as early as the cross-shaped monograms, and it is sometimes represented with a handle, showing that it had already become an ecclesiastical implement. It seemed to Mr. Micklethwaite more likely that the cross influenced the form of the monogram than that the monogram gave rise to the symbol of the cross.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, June 19th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, R. Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Extracts from Parish Registers in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland. (Prints in slip from the Newcastle Weekly Courant, 1890, signed R. B.).

From the Author :—Second Edition. Revived Guild Action ; with a History of the Movement for the Registration of Plumbers. By George Shaw. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author :—Some Manorial Halls in the Barony of Greystoke. By M. Waistell Taylor, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1890.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Elias Owen, M.A.  
Samuel Timbrell Fisher, Esq.  
Thomas Fairman Ordish, Esq.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small and very rudely made cup of baked clay,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, with a handle on one side, said to have been found near the head of a skeleton, while making the Lambourn Valley Railway. The labourer who found the cup asserts that it was close to the head, and that the skeleton lay north to south, between East Garston and Eastbury.

J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., F.S.A., local secretary for North Wales, exhibited a small stone vessel, taken from the inside of an early British urn, recently found with several others in excavating a barrow on the hill above Penmaenmawr, North Wales. Concerning this he communicated the following note :

“ A new tramway having been made at the works of Messrs. Darbishire & Co., to bring the stone from a large crushing machine on to the railway, one of the workmen in trimming the bank on one side of this tramway accidentally discovered two urns, both of which were destroyed. This find being reported to Mr. C. Darbishire, he caused further excavations to be made, and had the whole of the barrow, one end of which had been cut through, dug out. In the course of these excavations, which

occupied three days in all, some nine or ten urns of various sizes were discovered, of which four good-sized ones and two very small ones, the so-called "incense cups," were taken out more or less entire. The remainder were in a very fragmentary condition. There were several curious circumstances connected with this find which need not be further alluded to here, as they will form the subject of a paper to be read at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in August next.

These urns were found at the end of March and the beginning of April in this year, and as soon as they were sufficiently dry to be removed they were taken to the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, under the personal supervision of Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, the hon. curator. The contents of each of the urns were intact, and they were carefully removed in the museum by Mr. Shrubsole and one of his assistants. Out of one of the urns the very curious stone vessel now exhibited was taken. The chief interest of this find consists in the nature of the material of which the vessel is composed, being of stone and not of pottery, as is usually the case. Mr. Shrubsole has been in correspondence with Mr. John Evans, P.S.A., and also with the Rev. Canon Greenwell, neither of whom are aware of any other instance in which a stone vessel has been found either inside an urn or loose in a barrow. The vessel has also been submitted to Mr. A. W. Franks, of the British Museum, who is also unaware of any similar instance. As will be observed, the vessel has been made by cutting off the end of a stone, probably a rounded boulder from the beach at Penmaenmawr, and then carefully scooping out the interior to make a cup. It is oval in shape, measuring  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches in width, and standing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. I have not yet ascertained the exact mineralogical character of the stone out of which this unique cup has been made.

I may add that there is a large barrow, not far from the one in which these urns were found, which it is proposed to excavate this summer, and which it is hoped may yield some interesting discoveries."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., V.P., exhibited two silver spoons.

The first, of silver-gilt, is a "maidenhead" spoon, so called from the stem being surmounted by a bust of a maiden issuing from a flower. This example exactly resembles that engraved in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. viii. 406, but bears the London hall-marks for 1543-4. The maker's mark is an irradiated letter S. The length of the spoon is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

The second spoon is of silver with a plain seal head, once gilt, engraved with the letters A N. The only mark, which is struck inside the bowl and twice on the back of the stem, is a shield of arms, *checky, on a canton (or quarter) sinister a lion rampant*. These are the arms now borne by the borough of Lewes, in Sussex, but it is not known if that town ever possessed the privilege of marking plate, nor does this mark appear to have been previously met with.

The Rev. ERIC LESLIE, S.J., through Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a double diptych of brass, of Slavonic workmanship, measuring  $16\frac{1}{4}$  inches long when opened, and 7 inches in height. The four leaves each contain five pictures in low relief, partly enamelled in white, blue, and yellow.

Respecting this picture Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P. and Treasurer, communicated the following notes in a letter addressed to the Assistant-Secretary :

“ 5, Bank Buildings, E.C.,  
21st May, 1890.

MY DEAR MR. ST. JOHN HOPE,

Mr. Everard Green asked me to look at a Russian, or rather Slavonic, picture in brass, inlaid with various coloured enamels, and asked me to obtain for him a correct description, as far as I could, of the different things represented on it. Mr. Everard Green had himself worked out nearly all the subjects, but the list that I send is absolutely correct, as far as I can make it. The only real doubt in the matter arises out of the last division, where there are four representations of pictures of the Virgin and Child, with saints represented on each side of her. In each case the picture appears to be that of a particular town, and in three of the four instances there is a representation apparently of a river. I have, with the assistance of Captain Telfer, F.S.A., and of the authorities at the Russian church, prepared a tabular statement, which contains all the information respecting this picture, and this I annex. The question naturally is, what is its date? I was disposed, from the character of the enamel, to think it must have been made at the end of the seventeenth century, but I am assured that it is more likely to be at the end of the eighteenth century, although upon this point also I can get no certain information. The fact is, that in everything connected with ecclesiastical ornaments the Russian Church is very conservative. The picture is a good one of its kind, and larger and more comprehensive than those of this sort generally are. It cannot, however, be considered as a work of any considerable antiquity, though I do not think it is of this century.



It is so very illustrative of the Russian style of making pictures of this kind that I think it is worth exhibiting, if you do.

I am, my dear Mr. St. John Hope,

Yours faithfully,

EDWIN FRESHFIELD.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.

*Plan of the Picture.*

1		1a		1b		1c	
2	3	2a	3a	2b	3b	2c	3c
4	5	4a	5a	4b	5b	4c	5c

*Subjects of the Panels.*

The legends (which sufficiently describe the nature of each division of the picture) are in Slavonian, and are here literally translated :

1. 'The Crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ.' Upon either side of the cross :  
'The King of the Jews,' 'Jesus the Son of God,' the rest incomplete.  
The usual inscription is on the scroll above the head.
2. 'The Annunciation of the Holy Mother of God' (Theotokos).
3. 'The Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ.'
4. 'The Nativity of the Holy Mother of God.'
5. 'The Presentation of the Holy Mother of God.'
- 1<sup>a</sup>. 'He ascended into Heaven and sat down on the right hand of the Father.'
- 2<sup>a</sup>. 'The Presentation in Temple.'
- 3<sup>a</sup>. 'The Baptism of our Lord Jesus Christ.'
- 4<sup>a</sup>. 'The Transfiguration of our Lord Jesus Christ.'
- 5<sup>a</sup>. 'The Entrance into Jerusalem of our Lord Jesus Christ.'
- 1<sup>b</sup>. 'The Elevation of the miraculous Cross of our Lord.'
- 2<sup>b</sup>. 'The Resurrection of our Lord.'
- 3<sup>b</sup>. 'The Ascension of our Lord.'
- 4<sup>b</sup>. 'The Holy Trinity.'
- 5<sup>b</sup>. 'The Death of the Holy Mother of God.'
- 1<sup>c</sup>. 'An Image in honour of the Holy Mother of God.'
- 2<sup>c</sup>. 'St. Alexander and St. Cyril' (the Mother of God of Iversk).
- 3<sup>c</sup>. 'St. Maxim and St. Basil' (the Mother of God of Vladimir).
- 4<sup>c</sup>. 'St. Anthony P. and St. Theodosius' (the Mother of God of Kieff).\*
- 5<sup>c</sup>. 'St. Anthony of (?) and St. Leontius' (the Mother of God of Miraculous Apparition, Novgorod).

\* The 'P' after St. Anthony's name in 4<sup>c</sup> represents the word *Petchersky*, which is the name of the Great Laura at Kieff, the word *Petcheri* meaning 'excavations,' as there are extensive catacombs there belonging to the original Laura.

Within the small cartouche on the case :

‘We bow before Thy Cross Lord and Glorify Thy Resurrection.’ (These words are taken from the service on Easter Day.)

Upon either side of the cross are the words :

‘Jesus Christ the Son of God’ and ‘Jesus Christ conquers.’

These last words are in constant use in the Orthodox Church of

the East, and are commonly represented thus 

I	C	X	C
N	I	K	A

 and are

in this form printed on the bread used at the Holy Communion.”

The Earl of WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM exhibited a folio volume of original drawings, made under the direction of Sir William Dugdale for Sir Christopher Hatton in 1641.

The history of these drawings is thus given in the life of Sir William Dugdale prefixed to the second edition of his *History of St. Paul's Cathedral in London*, published in 1716:

“The said Mr. Dugdale therefore receiving Encouragement from Sir *Christopher Hatton* before mention'd, then a Member of the House of Commons, (who timely foresaw the near approaching Storm) in Summer, Anno 1641, having with him one Mr. *William Sedgwick* (a skilful Arms-Painter), repair'd first to the Cathedral of *S. Paul* in *London*, and next to the *Abbey Church* at *Westminster*, and there made exact Draughts of all the Monuments in each of them, Copying the Epitaphs according to the very Letter; as also all Arms in the Windows, or Cut in Stone; and having so done, rode to *Peterborough* in *Northampton-shire*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Lincoln*, *Newark upon Trent*, *Beverley*, *Southwell*, *Kingston upon Hull*, *York*, *Selby*, *Chester*, *Litchfield*, *Tamworth*, *Warwick*, and did the like in all those Cathedral, Collegiate, Conventual, and divers other Parochial Churches, wherein any Tombs or Monuments were to be found, to the end that the Memory of them, in case of that Destruction, then imminent, might be preserv'd for future and better Times; which Draughts are in the Custody of the now Lord *Hatton*, being trick'd by the said Mr. *Sedgwick*, then Servant to the said Sir *Christopher Hatton*.”

The volume has descended with the Hatton estates to the present owner, who caused it to be sumptuously rebound in 1861.

The contents include careful and beautifully coloured drawings of stained glass, shields of arms, monuments, effigies, and monumental brasses (very many of which have been destroyed

and of which this volume is the only record) from the cathedral church of Lichfield; Warmicham, Nantwich, various churches in Chester, Rostborne, and Eccleston, all in Cheshire; Warwick; Tamworth; Drayton Basset; Sandon, Staffordshire; Stamford St. Martin; Barnack; Ashwell, Rutland; Bottesford; Southwell Minster; Newark; Lincoln cathedral church;\* Peterborough, Thornhaugh, Fotheringay, Harringworth, Rothwell, Desborough, Ockley, Cottingham, Rockingham, Tansor, Kingscliffe, Newton, Corby, Northampton All Saints and Northampton St. Giles, Rushton, Carlton, and Stamford St. George,† all in Northamptonshire; the cathedral church of St. Paul, London; and Selby abbey church, Yorks.

ENGLAND HOWLETT, Esq., communicated the following account, accompanied by a drawing, of a grave slab with the figure of a priest, recently found in Harpswell church, Lincolnshire:

“An interesting discovery has recently been made at Harpswell during the work of restoring the church.

On taking down the east wall of the chancel (which, however, was not the wall of the original church) there was found in the foundation, face downwards, a stone slab measuring 7 feet by 22 inches, having cut upon it the figure of a priest vested with amice, albe, stole, fanon, and chasuble. There is no date on the stone, but the following inscription in Norman-French is cut in Lombardic letters round the margin:

✠ IOHAN . GERÆ . IADYS . pSON . DÆ . hÆRPPEISWELLE .  
GYT . ICI . DÆY . DÆ . SA . [A]LM[Æ] . GYT . MÆRCI .

One letter is defective and two are entirely obliterated.

The church, dedicated to St. Chad, belongs to the early-English period of architecture. The upper story of the tower has double windows, round-headed, with the impost carried through the entire thickness of the wall, and may be of the Anglo-Saxon period, belonging to an earlier church. The tower has no buttresses, and is surmounted by a parapet, most probably added in the fifteenth century. The north aisle has been taken down and the arches and pillars built up. In the south aisle there are four windows with geometrical tracery, which are good specimens of Decorated work. The chancel has been so mutilated that it is difficult to say what the original was like. In the south wall there is an early-English low side

\* Including, besides very many fine brasses, the tomb (like that at Westminster) covering the bowels of Queen Eleanor of Castile, and a shrine perhaps of St. Hugh standing in the Lady Chapel.

† Including a curious set of drawings of some of this glass removed from Tattershall.

window built up. The chancel arch has disappeared, although there is a faint trace of the impost from which it sprung. An oak beam in the roof, where the chancel joins the nave, has the date 1642 cut upon it, and this possibly would be the time when the church, having fallen in a bad state of repair, the north aisle would be taken down and the chancel shortened and otherwise mutilated."

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, read the following notes on some Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Kent:

*"Strood Cemetery by Rochester.*

During the planting of trees in the new cemetery of Strood the workmen threw out a quantity of blackened earth which contained numerous fragments of pottery of various kinds of ware; also a portion of the head of a pick which had been made from the butt of an antler of the old red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). With it was a comb or fork-like instrument manufactured from the rib-bone of some animal; also a lump of clay which had been kneaded by hand. Similar combs from Maiden Castle, Dorsetshire, are figured in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*; and another example, found in the Broch of Kettleburn, near Wick, Caithness, is engraved in the *Catalogue of Antiquities in the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. When my attention was called to the discovery at Strood the fragments of pottery had been thrown away so that they could not be identified, but the objects in bone exhibited seem to be of pre-Roman date. The cemetery is situate on high ground on the western side of the British Way, better known as the Pilgrim Way, which runs from Strood into Surrey. On the same day that I visited the site I walked on to Cuxton and picked up in the garden of the rectory the fine Paleolithic flint implement now exhibited.

*Milton Church Farm, near Sittingbourne.*

Some years ago when walking along the public pathway from Milton to Kemsley Downs, I noticed in the field on the right-hand side many fragments of Roman tiles, and the newly-ploughed land about the spot seemed darker in colour than other parts of the field. I made a note of it in my journal, awaiting the day when the land would be excavated for brick-earth. During the past winter the clay has been removed, revealing several Roman tile-tombs. Each deposit consisted of a small group of vases with large roofing tiles placed around



and over them, the whole of which were destroyed or sold in a clandestine manner. The site of these interments is about 300 yards from the famous Bex Hill cemetery, which yielded so many Roman leaden coffins, particulars of which were communicated to the Society by the writer in 1873.\*

### *Stoke Marshes in Hoo.*

During the digging for mud along the banks of the river Medway in the Stoke marshes a few months since, the workmen came upon a group of Roman urns and paterae about four feet below the surface, as follows :

A large cinerary urn of light red clay containing calcined human bones ; height, 17 inches ; diameter of bulge, 13 inches ; of neck, 4 inches ; of base, 8 inches. The urn is extremely thick, rather clumsily made, and measures in circumference at the bulge 41 inches.

Urn of red ware, containing calcined human bones ; height, 7 inches ; diameter of bulge, 6 inches.

Three Samian paterae (broken), one stamped CRESIMI, the names on the others obliterated.

A Samian patera of unusual form,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch deep, the sides being nearly vertical, with an unornamented flat rim 1 inch in width.

A patera of black ware, very shallow, and  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter.

A vase of drab-coloured ware with two handles, the body wanting.

The foregoing objects were stated to have come from one grave, but there were evidently two interments. The site of the discovery is about 150 yards from the shore of the Medway, north-east of Lam-head Creek, and opposite Burnt-wick Marsh, which latter comes within the area of the Upchurch Roman potteries.

### *Broadstairs.*

A portion of land between the church of Broadstairs and the marine residence of the late Archbishop Tait has recently been laid out for building purposes, and is now called 'The Sea View Estate.' During the construction of the road, to be known henceforth as Castle Avenue, the workmen cut through, at a depth of 2 feet, six trenches which were 3 feet deep, 2 feet wide, extending east and west the entire width of the road into the adjoining field. In the trenches, it is reported, twenty human

\* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. vi. 46.

skeletons were found, a lump of amber bored for suspension, a bronze ring, and three vases, which were certainly Roman, one being of Durobrivian ware. It is said that the skeletons were lying huddled together, as if the bodies had been thrown in hurriedly, but all the statements must be accepted with caution. These discoveries were made sixty-eight paces from the old road which goes from Ramsgate to the North Foreland. The plots of land in which the continuation of four of the sepulchral trenches may still be seen are numbered on the plan of the estate 159, 160, 161, and 163.

*Teynham.*

By the kindly courtesy of Mr. D. F. Kennard, of Wester Hill, Linton, near Maidstone, the writer is enabled to lay before the Society three remarkable Anglo-Saxon fibulae, which may be classed among the best specimens of jewelled ornaments of that period which the county of Kent has produced. Mr. Kennard is unable to say in which brickfield they were found at Teynham, but the writer is disposed to think they were smuggled by workmen employed in King's Field, Faversham, which has long been famous for yielding fibulae of this type. It cannot now be ascertained whether they came from one or more graves, but with them were a few amber and opaque glass beads, a bronze armilla of stout twisted wire, a small bronze buckle, a bronze ring with a portion of an iron key-like instrument attached, and fragments of an amber glass vase with rounded base. It would be superfluous to describe the three brooches before you, and an idea of their peculiar beauty could only be conveyed to the mind of the student by the engraver. It should be stated that the writer was shown by workmen employed in Richardson's brickfield, Teynham, the fragments of an iron spear, the umbo and studs of a shield, and a sword, which had been found in a grave during the past winter, so that it is possible the whole of the objects mentioned came from the same locality.

*Milton next Sittingbourne.*

While I am writing the two Neolithic celts which are also exhibited were brought to me. They were found a few years ago in the brickfields between the town of Milton and the Creek. One is of flint and the other of a stone foreign to the county."

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the use of the terms Crosier, Pastoral Staff, and Cross. Mr. Fowler's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

The Rev. W. F. CREENY, F.S.A., exhibited a further instalment of rubbings of foreign incised slabs, of which the following is a list:

	DATE.	TO WHOSE MEMORY.	WHERE FOUND.
1	1145	Bishop Herman. In relief.	Lund cathedral church, Sweden.
2	c. 1250	A Knight.	Rouen, Musée Archéologique.
3	c. 1260	Brocardus de Charpignie.	Cyprus, now in Hôtel Cluny, Paris.
4	1262	Georgius de Nevrelië.	Nivelée, Belgium.
5	1266	Pierres du Mesnil.	Rouen, Musée Archéologique.
6	c. 1270	Two Ladies. "Fab Fab."	Ghent, Musée Archéologique.
7	c. 1280	Mehus du Chastelier.	Rouen, Musée Archéologique.
8	1290	Jehan de Chantelon.	Evreux, Musée.
9	1290	Johēs Fili' Jacobi. A cross.	Ghent, Refectory of S. Macarius.
10	1284	{ Two Ladies. Large figures.	Ghent, Ruins of S. Bavo.
	1290		
11	c. 1290	Katherina. Small.	Ghent, Refectory of St. Macarius.
12	c. 1290	Heinrigge. Small.	Ghent, Refectory of St. Macarius.
13	1296	Agnes de St. Amant.	Rouen, Musée Archéologique.
14	c. 1300	Olivier's Kinder. Small.	Ghent, Refectory of St. Macarius.
15	1316	Olaws de Eikiby. A cross.	Eikiby, Gotland.
16	1317	Marie Guerande de Mondidier.	Evreux, Musée.
17	—	Dns. Siggo. Priest.	Batingsta, Upland. Now in Stockholm Museum.
18	1324	Ystasses Doyssen.	Gemepe, Belgium.
19	1345	Colais Paignos and Wife.	Oupaye, Belgium.
20	1351	Marguerite de Chastelinlain.	Epernay, France.
21	1366	Godfridus de Flores. Priest.	Liège, St. Martin, Belgium.
22	1377	Gile de Pegorare. Priest.	Reims cathedral church.
23	c. 1380	A Knight and Wife.	Gelbressée, Belgium.
24	1382	Ystace de Seron et sa femme.	Seron: Forville, Belgium.
25	1391	Bishop Nicholas.	Linköping cathedral church, Sweden.
26	1397	Marie Eleinwouters.	Tongres, Notre Dame, Belgium.
27	1422	A Templar.	Villers le Temple, Belgium.
28	c. 1430	A Bishop.	Rouen, Musée Archéologique.
29	1444	Dns. Egidius de Bischenhayë.	Liège cathedral church.
30	1452	Jehene, Marguerite et Katherin. Crucifixion. Small.	Rouen, Musée Archéologique.
31	1462	Symon Bocheux. Priest.	St. Omer, France.
32	1468	Venerabilis Doctoris, &c.	Sienna cathedral church, Italy.
33	1525	Marie Landry. Small.	Rouen, Musée Archéologique.
34	1521	Ivos Van Troyes. Skeleton.	Ghent, Ruins St. Bavo.
35	1526	Ysabel van Halvin.	Ypres, Hospital St. Marie.
36	1588	Catelyne Van den Hante.	Ghent, Ruins St. Bavo.
37	?	Jacobus.	Stenkyrka, Gotland.
38	?	Laurentius and Daughter.	Dalhem, Gotland.
39	?	Johēs Krok. Priest.	Dalhem, Gotland.
40	?	A Cross.	Sundre, Gotland.
41	?	A Cross.	Ojia, Gotland.
42	?	Boys bearing Shields.	Venice, Italy.
43	?	A Bishop.	Sienna, Italy.
44	?	A Cross. Fylfot.	Gotland.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to November, 27, 1890.

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

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SESSION 1890—1891.

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Thursday, November 27th, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same  
ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—A Huguenot Garland. Edited by Julia H. L. De Vaynes.  
Printed for private circulation. 8vo. Hertford, 1890.

From the Author :—History of the Manor and Advowson of Clifford Chambers,  
and some account of its possessors. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A. Not  
published. 8vo. Bristol, 1890.

From the Compiler, Montagu Browne, Esq. :—Yearly Records of Pyrge Park,  
Havering-atte-Bower, in the county of Essex, from 946 to 1888. For private  
circulation only. 4to. London, 1889.

From the Author, H. F. Napper, Esq. :—

1. The Pen Pits. (A slip.)

2. The Site of Clausentum. (A slip.)

From the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association :—Excursion  
to Byland Abbey, Newburgh, and Coxwold. 10 July, 1890. 8vo.

From the Author, the Earl of Crawford, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. :—Bibliotheca  
Lindesiana. Catalogue of a Collection of English Ballads of the Seven-  
teenth and Eighteenth Centuries, printed for the most part in black letter.  
Privately printed. 4to. [Aberdeen], 1890.

From the Author :—L'Hotel de Ville de Saint-Antonin (Tarn-et-Garonne)  
Par Jules Momméja. 8vo. Paris, 1889.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. Catalogue of Greek Coins: Pontus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, and Bos-  
porus. By Warwick Wroth. Edited by R. S. Poole, LL.D. 8vo. London,  
1889.

2. Catalogue of Oriental Coins. Vol. 9. Part I. Additions to vols. i.-iv., 1876-1888. By S. Lane-Poole. Edited by R. S. Poole, LL.D. 8vo London, 1889.
  3. The Book of the Dead. Fac-simile of the Papyrus of Ani in the British Museum. Printed by order of the Trustees. Folio. London, 1890.
- From the Rev. Canon Benham, B.D., F.S.A.:—Water-colour Drawing of Westmeon Church, 1838. Destroyed 1846. Drawn by Mrs. Harold Browne.
- From the Author, F. R. Fairbank, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.:—
1. Ancient Memorial Brasses remaining in the Old Deanery of Doncaster. 8vo. London, 1890.
  2. Memorial Brasses in Howden Church. 8vo. London, 1890.
- From the Compiler, J. F. Boyes, Esq., F.S.A.:—The "Men of the Time" Birthday Book. (With MS. Annotations.) 12mo. London, 1890.
- From the Author:—Papers relating to Captain Thomas Lawrence's Company, raised 1758. By S. A. Green. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1890.
- From the Rev. John Morris, F.S.A.:—Four leaves, portions of a Calendar, in German, fully illustrated with numerous woodcuts of saints, the months, &c. Zürich. Christoffel Froschower. 1569. Folio.
- From the Worshipful Company of Paviers:—Three Essays on the best Materials and Manner of laying Carriage-way Pavements in large Cities. By E. S. Saunders, N. F. Dennis, and "Experience." Folio. London, 1889.
- From Robert Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Reprints from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In continuation. 4to. South Shields, 1890.
- From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assist. Sec. S.A.:—A Guide to Ripon, Fountains Abbey, &c. By the late J. R. Walbran, F.S.A. Seventeenth edition. Revised by Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Ripon, 1889.
- From the Author:—Dissolution of the Friary at Southampton. [*Inserted at the end of the History.*] By Rev. J. Sylvester Davies, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo.
- From the Author:—The History of the Hundred of Ramsbury, in the county of Wilts. By E. D. Webb. Part I. The Parish of Ramsbury. Folio. Salisbury, 1890.
- From the Author:—Notes on the Round Church Towers of Essex. Lamarsh and Pentlow. By J. M. Wood. 8vo. London, 1889.
- From the Compiler, William Glover, Esq.:—History of Ashton-under-Lyne and the surrounding District. Edited by John Andrew. 4to. Ashton-under-Lyne, 1884.
- From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A.:—Twelve Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Staircase, Entrance-hall, and Gallery of Ashburnham House, Westminster Abbey. Lithographs from the Spring Gardens Sketch Book.
- From Messrs. C. and P. N. Vincent:—Catalog der reichhaltigen Glasgemälde und Kunst-Sammlung. 4to. Constanz, 1890.
- From the Rev. J. M. Guilding, F.S.A.:—Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots. [*Privately printed.*] Sm. 4to.
- From the Authors:—
1. Sacred Mysteries among the Mayas and the Quiches, 11,500 years ago. By Augustus Le Plongeon. 8vo. New York, 1886.
  2. Here and There in Yucatan. Miscellanies. By Alice D. Le Plongeon. 8vo. New York, 1889.
- From the Author:—Saint Richard, the King of Englishmen, and his territory. A.D. 700-720. Added: The Celt and the Teuton in Exeter. Paignton, Devon. By Thomas Karslake. 8vo. Clevedon, 1890.

- From the Author :—The Asclepiad. No. 27, vol. vii. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.
- From the Editor, Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Roxburghe Ballads. Vol. VII. Part I. 8vo. Hertford, 1890.
- From the Author :—Biographical Notes on some Liverpool Artists. By J. C. Morley. 8vo. Liverpool, 1890.
- From the Author :—Aldermaston. A topographical and historical Sketch. By Walter Money, F.S.A. 8vo. Newbury, 1890.
- From the Author :—Catalogue of Antiquities and Curios at Fernfield, Bridge of Allan. By Alexander Paterson, M.D. 8vo. Stirling, 1890.
- From H. S. Milman, Esq., M.A., Dir. S.A. :—Katalog der Mittelalterlichen Sammlung zu Basel. 8vo. Basle, 1890.
- From the Record Department, India Office. Customary Law of the Tahsils of Moga, Zira, and Ferozepore. By E. B. Francis. 8vo. Lahore, 1890.
- From the Nova Scotia Printing Company :—Dictionary of the Language of the Micmac Indians. By the Rev. S. T. Rand, D.D., LL.D. 4to. Halifax, N.S. 1888.
- From the Author :—Cistercian Statutes, 1256-7. With Supplementary Statutes of the Order, 1257-88. By the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.
- From the Author, Henry Barnes, Esq., M.D. :—
1. Leprosy and Local Leper Hospitals. 8vo. Kendal, 1889.
  2. Visitations of the Plague in Cumberland and Westmorland. 8vo. Kendal, 1890.
  3. On Quarter Sessions Orders relating to the Plague in the county of Durham in 1665. 8vo. 1889.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—
1. Annual Meeting at Gloucester : General Notes upon the places visited during the Meeting. 8vo. London, 1890.
  2. Catalogue of the Library. 8vo. London, 1890.
- From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. XVIII. Heft. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1890.
- From the Author :—On the Whitefriars or Carmelites of Hulne, Northumberland. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. London, 1890.
- From E. Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P. and Treas. S.A. :—The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Vol. xi. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1890.
- From the Author :—Celtic MSS. in relation to the Macpherson Fraud ; with a review of Professor Freeman's criticism of "The Viking Age." [By J. C. Roger.] 8vo. London, 1890.
- From the Author :—The Bayley Family of Manchester and Hope. By Ernest Axon. 4to. Manchester, 1890.
- From the Associated Architectural Societies :—An Index to volumes xv-xix (1879-1888) of Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies. By Rev. G. T. Harvey, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Lincoln, 1890.
- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—Wills volume, Part 2. A Calendar of Wills and Administrations relating to Shropshire and other counties in the ancient Diocese of Lichfield. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1890.
- From the Author :—The Coins of the Ancient Britons. Arranged and described by John Evans, D.C.L., F.R.S., P.S.A. Supplement. 8vo. London, 1890.
- From the Author :—King John's House, Tollard Royal, Wilts. By Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A. 4to. Privately Printed, 1890.

From the Editor, Edward Bell, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Architectural Studies in France. By the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A. New edition, revised. Sq. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.:

1. A Memoir on the Roman Station and Runic Cross at Bewcastle. By the Rev. John Maughan. 8vo. London, 1857.

2. Mural Controversy. The Question, "Who built the Roman Wall?" illustrated. By a Cumbrian. To which is appended a reply to Dr. Bruce's two papers on the Mural Controversy. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1857.

From F. J. Staples-Browne, Esq. :—History of the Deanery of Bicester. Compiled by J. C. Blomfield, M.A. Parts II-V. 4to. London, 1884-1889.

From the New Spalding Club :—Publications, vol. 5. Selections from Wodrow's Biographical Collections. Edited by Rev. R. Lippe. 4to. Aberdeen 1890.

From the Author, Frank Renaud, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—

1. Church Lawton Manor Records. 8vo. Manchester, 1888.

2. Suppression of Religious Houses. 8vo. Manchester, 1890.

From the Author :—The northern boundary of Massachusetts in its relations to New Hampshire. By S. A. Green, M.D. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1890.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—Wells Wills, arranged in parishes, and annotated. By F. W. Weaver. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Author :—Cartae et alia Munimenta quæ ad dominium de Glamorgan pertinent. Vol. II., 1348-1721. Curante Geo. T. Clark. 4to. Cardiff, 1890.

From the Author :—The Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex. By Frederic Chancellor. Folio. London, 1890.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association :—Extra Vol. I. The History and Antiquities of the parish of Hemingbrough. By T. Burton. Edited by J. Raine. 8vo. York, 1888.

From the Government of India. Department of Revenue and Agriculture :—Archaeological Survey of India (New Series).

Vol. I. The Shargi Architecture of Jaunpur. By A. Führer, Ph.D., and Ed. W. Smith. Edited by Jas. Burgess, LL.D., C.I.E. 4to. Calcutta, 1889.

Vol. III. South-Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit. Edited and translated by E. Hultzsch, Ph.D. Vol. I. 4to. Madras, 1890.

From H.M. Government of Madras :—Report on the working of the Government Central Museum, Madras, during the year 1889-90. Folio.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt. D., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. :—

1. Lexici Militaris auctore Carolo de Aquino S.J. Two parts. Folio. Rome, 1724.

2. Paciandi Opere Varie:

I. Osservazioni sopra alcune singolari e strome Medaglie. 4to. Naples, 1748.

II. De sacris Christianorum balneis. 4to. Venice, 1750.

III. EKIAΔIOΦOPHMA sive de Umbellae gestatione Commentarius. 4to. Rome, 1752.

IV. Dissertazione sopra una statuetta di Mercurio del Gabinetto di S.E. Il signor Marchese dell' ospital. 4to. Naples, 1747.

V. De rebns Sebastiani Paulii Commentarius. 4to. (Naples, 1751.)

VI. Diatribe qua Graeci Anaglyphi interpretatis traditur. 4to. Rome, 1751.



3. *Johannis Smetii Antiquitates Neomagenses.* 4to. Nimwegen, 1678.
  4. *Le Memorie ritrovate nel territorio della prima, e seconda Citta di Labico descritti brevemente da Francesco de Ficoroni.* 4to. Rome, 1745.
  5. *Marmora Taurinensia dissertationibus, et notis illustrata.* Two parts. 4to. Turin, 1743.
  6. *Fasti Hellenici.* The civil and literary chronology of Greece from the earliest accounts to the death of Augustus. By H. Fynes Clinton, M.A. 3 vols. 4to. Oxford, 1834.
  7. A volume containing three works of J. B. Casalius:
    - I. *De veteribus Ægyptiorum Ritibus.* 4th. Rome, 1644.
    - II. *De antiquis Romanorum Ritibus.* 4to. Rome, 1644.
    - III. *De veteribus Christianorum Ritibus.* 4to. Rome, 1645.
  8. *Etruscan Inscriptions analysed, translated and commented upon,* by Alex. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Lindsay. 8vo. London, 1872.
  9. *Sculture del Palazzo della Villa Borghese detta Pinciana.* 2 parts. *Monumenti Gabini della Villa Pinciana descritti da Ennio Quirino Visconti.* 3 vols., 8vo. Rome, 1796-7.
  10. *The Collection of the Historie of England.* By S[amuel] D[aniel]. Folio. London, [1618].
  11. *Antiche Iscrizioni Perugine raccolte dichiarate e pubblicate da Gio. Battista Vermiglioli.* 2nd edition. 2 vols., 4to. Perugia, 1833-4.
  12. *Marci Velseri Rerum Augustanarum Vindelicarum libri octo.* Fol. Venice (Aldus), 1594.
  13. *De Roomsche Mogendheid.* Door Joachim Oudaan. 3 vols. (With numerous MS. notes and coloured drawings added.) 4to. Gouda, 1806-23.
  14. *Seventy-one prints of coins, English and foreign.* (From the library of M. Lort). Obl. 12mo. Circa, 1660.
  15. *Cæremoniale Benedictinum.* 12mo. Dillingen, 1641.
  16. *Histoire des Perruques.* Par J. B. Thiers. 12mo. Avignon, 1777.
  17. *Johannis Baptistæ Thiers de Stola in Archidiaconorum Visitationibus gestanda à Patæcis, disceptatio.* 12mo. Paris, 1679.
  18. *Dissertation sur les Porches des Eglises.* Par J. B. Thiers. 12mo. Orleans, 1679.
  19. *Traité de l'Exposition du St. Sacrement de l'autel.* Par J. B. Thiers. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1679.
  20. *Traité des Cloches, et de la sainteté de l'offrande du pain et du vin aux messes des Morts.* Par J. B. Thiers. 12mo. Paris, 1781.
  21. *The Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collector's Guide.* 4 vols. 12mo. London, 1797.
- From C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.:—*City of London Livery Companies' Commission. Report and Appendix,* 5 vols. Folio. London, 1884.
- From E. P. Loftus Brock, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Acts and Ordinances relating to Precedency from 1660 to 1852, collected (printed and in manuscript).* By Sir Charles George Young, Garter King-at-Arms, etc. etc. Folio.
- From W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A.:—*A manuscript volume of Bartholomew Vicary, containing entries mostly relating to London.* 4to. 1653-1682.
- From E. J. Barron, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Four Rubbings of Brasses.* From Broadwater Church, near Worthing, Sussex (2); from Angmering Church, near Worthing, Sussex; and from Herne Church, Kent.
- From Mrs. Lucy Ramsay:—*The Stent Book and Acts of the Balliary of Islay.* 1718-1843. Privately Printed. 4to. 1890.

From the Author :—Notes on the parish of East Budleigh. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. Plymouth, 1890.

From the Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Crypt of Old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury. Report by J. Nurse, architect. With Introduction by Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1890.

From the Author, J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A. :—Reprints of Papers communicated to Societies. 8vo. 1870-90.

1. Notes on the Chaldon painting. 1880.
2. Notes on the monuments of the Cobham Family at Lingfield. 1871.
3. On the monuments in Carshalton Church, Surrey. 1880.
4. On the monuments in Horley Church. 1880.
5. On a sculptured capital in the cathedral of Autun. 1870.
6. Notes on the painting of the Doom at Patcham. 1881.
7. Notes on the figure of St. Christopher. 1874.
8. Wall paintings in the church of Saint Mary, Guildford. 1890.
9. On a brass in the possession of the Surrey Archaeological Society. 1890.
10. Account of the Northwode Brass from Minster Church, Sheppey. 1881.
11. On a silver signet ring found at Temple Place, Strood. 1887.
12. On rubbings from the brasses in Ampton Church, Suffolk, 1889.
13. Notes on some brasses in the counties of Northumberland and Durham 1890.

Special thanks were accorded to Mr. Franks, Lord Crawford, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Brock for their donations to the library.

Cyril James Humphreys-Davenport, Esq., was admitted Fellow of the Society.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., by permission of the owner, Dr. Little, of Ryarsh, West Malling, exhibited a gold ring, of the later years of the last century, containing a lock of hair presumed to be that of King Edward IV.

Concerning the history of the ring, Mr. Fortnum read the following memorandum which had also been lent to him :

“Remarks on a mourning ring containing a small relic of hair, with the inscription *Edwardus Rex, 1483.*”

The hair in the ring can hardly be that of Edward V., as was suggested. This prince was never crowned, and ought not to be reckoned as a king at all. He is generally supposed to have been murdered in the Tower of London and secretly buried there under the staircase. A mere child and so little known, it is not likely that any of his hair would have been cut off and preserved during his life, and even if such had been the case, it would probably have been lost long before the date of the ring, which is quite modern.

It is very probable, however, that the hair is actually that of

his father, Edward IV., who died on 9th April, 1483, and was buried in a vault under the north aisle of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

It is recorded that on the 13th March, 1789, some workmen employed in the chapel in making the ground to receive the new pavement, perceived a small aperture in the side of the king's vault. Some of the stones falling out, and others being removed, the vault was entered, and the royal coffin of lead exposed to view. In the presence of two of the canons and the clerk of the works, Mr. Emlyn, the coffin was opened. Writing to the Earl of Leicester, President of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Emlyn states: 'Some long brown hair lay near the skull, and some of the same colour, but shorter, was on the neck of the skeleton.' There can be no doubt that on this occasion some of this hair was removed, either with or without permission, and as the vault was not closed directly more was taken away afterwards (as will presently be shown).

The Bishop of Carlisle, Dean of Windsor, presented some to the Society of Antiquaries, certified by the letter of Mr. Emlyn above quoted. The Society also had drawings made of the vault and coffin containing the skeleton, which were engraved and published in their *Vetusta Monumenta* (vol. iii.). The hair is still in their museum at Burlington House.

Another portion of the hair found its way into the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, who gave it to Horace Walpole, and it was included in the sale of his collection at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, in the year 1842, described as follows:

'15th day's sale, lot 57. A highly interesting and curious relic. The hair of King Edward IV., cut from his head when the coffin was discovered in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the year 1789, presented by Sir Joseph Banks.'

The purchaser was — Rylands, Esq., at £3 3s.

A third lock of the hair, 11½ inches long, was shown by 'Mr. Cato,' at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association in 1869, with the following remarkable letter:

'I beg you will accept of a curiosity, which you may depend upon being real, as I took it from the skull with my own hand, and it has never been out of my possession since, a lock of the hair of Edward IV., entombed 309 years ago in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The two men who had charge of the tomb I knew well and had done some services for; they obliged me with going in many times. I have got some more of it, which you shall be extremely welcome to part of whenever you think proper.

(signed) HENRY W. LEGEE.'

The letter is without date or name of the person to whom it was addressed, but appears to have been written in 1791. Both the hair and the letter are now in the Brighton Museum.

These are the only portions of the hair I have been able to trace. There must have been much more taken, as the engraving of the skeleton above referred to in *Vetusta Monumenta* shows a considerable quantity attached to the skull, on both sides worn long, as the king is represented in his portraits. (Besides this there is the last sentence in Legee's letter.) It is quite possible your ring may contain some of this. Or it may be suggested that what was sold at Strawberry Hill may have got into the hands of an enterprising jeweller, who cut it up and divided it among a great number of old mourning rings which he had in stock.

November, 1888.

GEO. P. W."

The lock of the king's hair belonging to the Society, which was also exhibited, is of similar colour and character to that contained in the ring, allowance being made for any dressing that may have been used in shaping the latter for setting it in the ring.

The initials at the foot of the memorandum are those of Mr. George P. Willoughby.

The ring has been for many years in the family of the present possessor.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant Secretary, exhibited a "St. John's Head" of alabaster, accompanied by the following remarks:

"By the kindness of the Rev. Reginald Colley, rector of Stonyhurst College, I am enabled to exhibit to the Society another example of the curious tablets called 'St. John's Heads.'

Like all the other instances known it is of alabaster, but it differs from every other tablet in its curiously small dimensions, being only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad.

In type it belongs to my Class A, or those of the simplest form.

The saint's head is shown lying on a plain charger, 4 inches in diameter, with a narrow red edge, and has the hair parted in the middle and hanging down straight on each side. The beard is simply pointed, and with the hair retains considerable traces of gilding. The features are somewhat rubbed, but there seem to be faint indications of a small cut over the left eye.

Immediately below the saint's head is the Holy Lamb, lying on a mount. Its head is somewhat broken.



The field and mount are painted dark green, with the characteristic groups of five white spots round the central red one.

The back of the tablet is deeply scored with lines, and is cut away at the bottom as in the majority of examples of these tablets. It has two lead plugs with ends of latten wire, one at the top, the other just below the middle.

Nothing seems to be known of the history of the tablet."

The Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the draft of a letter from King Charles I. to his queen, and on a vow made by the king on April 13th, 1646.

In illustration of the paper, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*, Dr. Simpson exhibited the original documents referred to, which have recently been acquired by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on a filtering cistern of the fourteenth century at Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Micklethwaite's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, December 4th, 1890.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President  
and Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The *Asclepiad*. No. 28, Vol. vii. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Author :—Anniversary Address to the Numismatic Society of London, June 19, 1890. By the President, John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., Treas. R.S. Pres. S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Corporation of the City of London :—

1. Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London. Edited by R. S. Sharpe. Part II., 1358-1688. 8vo. London, 1890.
2. Bronze Medal struck in commemoration of the 700th Anniversary of the Mayoralty of the City of London, 1889. A. Kirkwood and Son. Diam.  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Corporation of the City of London for their gift to the Library.

Walter Rowley, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

On the proposal of Mr. A. W. FRANKS, seconded by Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE, it was unanimously resolved:

“That this meeting wishes to express its condolence with the President in the irreparable loss that he has sustained by the death of Mrs. Evans, and its deep sympathy with him in his bereavement.”

A. S. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited casts of the obverse and reverse of an ancient theatre ticket of ivory, accompanied by the following remarks:

“The ivory tessera, of which an illustration is here given, has been lately acquired by the British Museum along with the Carlisle collection of gems. Apparently it has never been brought to public notice. At all events, it is not included in the exhaustive series of these tesseræ published last year by M. Adrien Blanchet in the *Revue Archéologique*.\*

That series consists of seventy-four specimens, with an additional fourteen of less certain character.

M. Blanchet has collected also the literature of the subject, from which it will be seen how largely these tesseræ have occupied the attention of scholars, and how various have been the views as to the use of them in antiquity.

At present the general opinion is that they were theatre tickets, indicating the place in the theatre to which the owner was entitled.

But there are difficulties. Each tessera bears on the reverse a number inscribed both in Latin and Greek characters. On the Carlisle tessera the number is XIII. As the numbers in general range only from I-XV., they are supposed to have indicated not a particular seat, for which the range of the numbers would be too small, but the row of seats in which the owner had his place. Between the Latin and the Greek number is incised a name which is often that of a deity. In some cases we have words meaning a ‘grove,’ a ‘gate,’ ‘altars,’ names of emperors, of poets, and of unknown persons. It would be expected that the name occurring between the numbers would indicate the division of the theatre in which the numbered row was to be found. In two instances we have the word *hemicyclia*, which would suit that purpose, and so would *ptera*, the wings. We could understand also divisions named after deities, or emperors or poets; but altogether the variety of the names, and the want of direct significance in many of them, are facts which do not reconcile themselves easily with the idea of divisions of the theatre.

\* xiii. 225 and 369; xiv. 64 and 243.

The Carlisle tessera adds another difficulty, since the one word with which it is inscribed, ΠΑΡΑΙΤΟΝΙΝ = *παραιτόνιον*, may



ANCIENT THEATRE TICKET OF IVORY. (Full size.)

be either the name of a coast town in Libya, or of a white clay exported from thence, which Vitruvius\* calls *paraetonium*. We could understand a division of a theatre painted white and thereafter called the *paraitonion*, that would indeed be an admirable confirmation of the current view of these ivories, but we have hardly sufficient authority to choose this interpretation of the word, and to set aside the other application of it as simply the name of a town in Libya; the less so since the grotesque head engraved on the obverse may be that of a Libyan, and since, in many examples, the design on the obverse of the tessera illustrates the name inscribed on the reverse. In the series of the British Museum, for instance, we have such obverses as a head of Isis, of Ares, a figure of Erato, and two Muses with the corresponding names on the reverse.

On this principle, the head on the Carlisle tessera would be a personification of the Libyan town of Paraitonion. We have the name of a town, Nicopolis, on a tessera, No. 72, in M. Blanchet's list.†

The Carlisle tessera is interesting grammatically as furnishing another instance of the change of the Greek termination *ιον* into *ω*, *παραιτόνιον* has become *παραιτόνω*.‡ This change appears to have begun to take place about the middle of the First Century, A.D., and to have continued more or less down to Byzantine times. A corresponding change was that of the termination *ιος* into *ις*, of which also there are several examples on the tesserae; in the Museum series we have *Αηνᾶις* for *Αηνᾶιος*, and *Γάις* for *Γάιος*. It may be added that in inscribing

\* VII. 7, 3. Cf. Blumner, *Technologie*, iv. 470. The town of Paraitonion was called also Ammonia. It was the point from which Alexander the Great started to visit the oracle of Ammon. Strabo, xvii. 43.

*Revue Archéologique*, xiv. 97.

See Curtius, *Studien*, iii. 181.

the word *παραιτόνιν*, a mistake was first made by putting a Δ for the T, but this was subsequently corrected."

J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cheshire, submitted the following account of another important find of Roman inscriptions at Chester:

"It will be in the recollection of the Fellows that in the year 1887, in carrying out some necessary repairs in the upper part of the north wall of the city of Chester, an examination was made of the lower part of the wall, when it was found to be full of Roman remains. No fewer than thirteen monumental and other inscribed stones were taken out of the small portion then examined, together with a number of other stones which had formerly belonged to large and important Roman buildings.

The interest excited by this find was very great, and as a result a sub-committee of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society collected nearly £100, and further excavations in the wall were carried out. These resulted in the finding of fourteen more inscribed and sculptured stones together with many architectural fragments, etc., belonging to Roman buildings.

In 1888 I was authorised by the Council of the Chester Archaeological Society, as their editorial secretary, to issue an illustrated account of these discoveries under the title of "The Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains found in repairing the North Wall of the City of Chester," in which the official report of the city surveyor (Mr. J. Matthews Jones) and various papers by the late Mr. Thompson Watkin, Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., and Mr. G. W. Shrubsole were printed in full, together with the discussion on the age of the north wall, in which the late Sir James A. Picton, Professor McKenny Hughes, Mr. T. Hodgkin, and others took part. All the more important of the inscribed and sculptured stones were very carefully and accurately drawn, and were illustrated in some thirteen full page plates. In the introduction to this volume I ventured to urge upon the Chester authorities the importance of making further excavations in the north wall as time and opportunity permitted, but the expense being necessarily great, the question of funds was somewhat of a stumbling block.

In the early part of this year Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., of Launcing College, issued an appeal in connection with Professor Pelham, of Oxford, and Professor Middleton, of Cambridge, and other well-known authorities on Roman remains, in order to raise funds for further excavations in the north wall. The consent of the Chester Town Council was willingly granted under certain conditions, and had it not been for unexpected



difficulties of a special kind, the examination of the remainder of the north wall, to the east of the north gate, would ere this have been resumed with no doubt most important results.

During the last month, however, the city surveyor, finding that a portion of the north wall to the west of the north gate wanted repair, obtained the consent of the Town Council to do the work. It was soon apparent that, just as was the case on the other side of the north gate, the wall was full of Roman remains, consisting of inscribed and sculptured monuments, portions of Roman buildings, etc. On being informed of this Mr. Haverfield at once forwarded a sum of money to enable the excavations to be carried down into the lower portion of the wall, with the result that no less than seven inscribed stones (either whole or fragmentary) have already been unearthed, together with four pieces of sculpture. Of these two are particularly noteworthy, and it is strange that they should have been found so close together. It has hitherto been considered somewhat remarkable that only one sepulchral monument of any *equites* or Roman horse soldiers belonging to the 20th Legion, stationed at Deva (Chester), should have been found, but here two monuments to soldiers of this class have been discovered, in one of which the soldier is shown on horseback. One of these has the inscription still perfect, whilst in the other it is at present missing.

Mr. Haverfield (like myself) has seen these discoveries and has sent the following account of them, which I have the pleasure, with the sanction of the Mayor and Corporation of Chester, of sending to the Society of Antiquaries before it is made known elsewhere. The excavations will be continued if sufficient funds can be raised, and I venture to appeal to the generosity of those Fellows of the Society who are interested in the past history of Roman England to enable them to be properly carried on. Any sums sent to Mr. Haverfield, to the city surveyor, or to myself, will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged. The excavations are under the personal superintendence of the city surveyor, who is most careful and painstaking in every way, and his foreman and the men under him are most keenly alert for all traces of any fragment of Roman work, however small."

*Provisional Account of Roman Inscriptions found at Chester  
(North Wall).*

(1.) Tombstone 20 inches wide, with 2-inch letters, surmounted by fragments of a relief representing a horseman. Lines, 3, 4, 5 are fractured, but fairly certain.

D · M  
C · IVL · SEVERVS  
EQ · LEG · XXVV  
VIXIT · AN  
XXXX

D(is) M(anibus) C. Iul(ius) Severus  
Eq(ues) leg(ionis) XX V(aleriae) V(ic-  
tricis) vixit an(nos) XXXX.

“To C. Iulius Severus, horseman  
of the 20th Legion, who died at the  
age of 40.”

As the stone is broken off in line 5, it is impossible to say if the inscription was originally any longer. Each legion (about 5,000 men) had 120 riders attached to it, under the Empire.

(2.) Relief of a horseman riding over a fallen enemy, well preserved; underneath an inscription, of which only the first line D · M · (Dis Manibus) is left.

(3.) Tombstone, 30 inches wide, 2-inch letters, surmounted by fragments of two figures, one certainly, the other probably, female. The whole is much broken:

VOCONÆ C VA VICTOR Voconiae C. Va(lerius?)  
NIGRINA Victor Nigrina.

Possibly C Va(l) Victor was husband of Voconia, but the inscription appears never to have been completed. Certainly no more is visible.

(4.) Tombstone, 32 inches high, 26 inches wide, letters 1½ inches, surmounted by the lower part of a “funeral banquet” relief. Line 4 is much broken; of line 5 only the top of an S at the end survives.

D M  
RESTITAE · V D(is) M(anibus) Restitae V(ixit) an(nos)  
A · VII · ET · M vii, et Mar... V(ixit) an(nos) iii.  
AR TT NE · VA III The name Mar... is not quite certain.

(5) Fragment of tombstone with fine letters 3½ inches long. Part only of the M is preserved.

WIES

Miles [legionis xx. v.] v [vixit annos.]

(6.) Fragment 27 inches by 20 inches with 4-inch letters.



[dis manibus . . . ] l [i] us [ . . . . ] Galeria  
(tribu) [ . . . ] nitus.

(7.) Fragment 3 by 8 in., with the letters NI . ES apparently.

Besides these inscribed relics, some pieces of sculpture (all seemingly sepulchral) have been found, and some coping stones and other hewn work. All but two or three pieces are of red sandstone; the exceptions are of a whiter stone, resembling that used for the monument of M. Aurelius Nepos and his wife, now in the Grosvenor Museum. It appears, therefore, that the part of the north wall from which these stones come has contents very similar to the part examined some three years ago. The lettering of Nos. (1) and (4) seems to be later than that of the majority of the previous finds, but arguments based on lettering are at all times to be used with caution.

I have myself seen all the inscriptions given above, and have also had the advantage of excellent squeezes of (1) (3) and (4) sent me by the city surveyor, Mr. I. Matthews Jones, who has charge of the work.

F. HAVERFIELD.

30 November, 1890."

Lieutenant-General PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on recent discoveries in Bokerly and Wansdyke, and their bearing on the Roman occupation.

This important communication, which is about to be printed at his own cost by Lieutenant-General Pitt-Rivers, was illustrated by a fine series of plans, models, and sections.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, December 11th, 1890.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, through E. Bell, Esq., F.S.A. :—A History of Windsor Forest, Sunninghill, and the Great Park. By G. M. Hughes. 4to. London, 1890.

From the Merchant Taylors' Company :—Titus Oates and the Merchant Taylors' Company. (Edited by C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.). 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Author :—Bath Old Bridge and the Oratory thereon. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. Folio. Bath, 1890.

From A. Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Relation of a Voyage to Tadmor, in 1691. By Dr. William Halifax. From the original MS. in the possession of Mr. Albert Hartshorne. 1890. Reprinted for private distribution. 8vo. London, 1890.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. G. M. Hughes for his gift to the library.

G. E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A., and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, communicated the first part of a paper on the recent excavations at Silchester, carried on under the auspices of the Society.

In illustration of the paper a large and varied collection of antiquities found was exhibited.

G. W. G. LEVESON GOWER, Esq., M.A., V.P., exhibited, for the sake of comparison, a large number of examples of iron nails, accompanied by the following note :

Titsey Place, Surrey,  
December 10, 1890.

DEAR MR. ST. JOHN HOPE,

Following up the remarks made by General Pitt-Rivers on Thursday evening last, on the subject of "nails," I venture to send you for exhibition several specimens found at the Roman villa here. They are of the same kind as those which occur abundantly on all Roman sites, and have been made evidently of Sussex, or local iron, and smelted by charcoal, which will account for their hardness and durability. On card No. 1 is a massive square-headed nail, weighing  $6\frac{3}{4}$  ounces; next to it is one with a rounded top, somewhat larger than one exhibited by General Pitt-Rivers, but almost identical in design; and on card No. 3 is one very similar. On card No. 2 is a knife which compares exactly with one in General Pitt-Rivers's collection, having the back edge rounded and the long pointed haft. On the same card is a Roman bit in two joints, and two staples or holdfasts. Several of the nails on Card 3 are 5 inches and even more in length. I exhibit some other nails found on the site of a medieval building here which are very much of the same type, and useful by way of comparison.

Yours very truly,  
GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.



Thursday, December 18th, 1890.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President and Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From C. D. E. Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A.:—

1. Antiquarisch-Technischer Führer durch das Alterthums-Museum zu Wiesbaden. Von A. v. Cohausen. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1888.
2. Die Giganten-Säule von Schierstein. Von B. Florschütz. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1890.

From Rev. W. Benham, B.D., F.S.A.:—The register book of the parish of St. Nicholas Acons, London, 1539-1812. Transcribed by William Brigg, B.A. 8vo. Leeds, 1890.

From Andrew Oliver, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.:—Two photo-lithographs from rubbings of brasses made by the donor.

From the Author:—Manual of Archaeology. By Talfourd Ely, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Secretary, the Hon. Harold Dillon, Sec., S.A.:—Westminster Abbey Commission. First Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the present want of space for monuments in Westminster Abbey. Folio. London, 1890.

From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizer deutschen Sprache. XIX. Heft. 4to. Franenfeld, 1890.

The following letter from the President, addressed to the Secretary, was read:

ROME, December 14, 1890.

MY DEAR DILLON,

I am in receipt of your letter communicating to me a resolution passed at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on the 4th inst., and shall be much obliged if you will kindly convey to the Society my sincere thanks for this mark of their sympathy.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

JOHN EVANS.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 8th, 1891, and a list of the candidates to be balloted for was read.

The second part of a paper by Geo. E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A., and W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, was

read describing the recent excavations on the site of the Romano-British city at Silchester.

In illustration of this paper, which, with Part I., will be printed in *Archaeologia*, a further series of antiquities found was exhibited, together with a restored cast of a fine Doric capital, and a carefully-executed model of the remains of the west gate.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibitions.

It was announced that, by the kind permission of the Council, the antiquities found during the recent excavations at Silchester would be on view to the public, in the Society's meeting room, from January 1st to January 14th, 1891.

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Thursday, January 8th, 1891.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., V.P. and Treasurer,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—*St. Mary's Chapel on Wakefield Bridge*. By J. W. Walker, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Author :—*The Prymer or prayer-book of the lay people in the middle ages, in English, dating about 1400 A.D.* Edited by Henry Littlehales. Part I. Text. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author, the Hon. S.A. Green, M.D. :—

1. *James Otis's Arguments against the Writs of Assistance, 1761*. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass, 1890.

2. *John Lakin's Deed, 1653*. 8vo. Boston, 1891.

From Hamon le Strange, Esq., Local Secretary, S.A. Norfolk :—*Lithograph of a rubbing of the Brass on the altar-tomb of Sir Roger le Strange, Knight of the body to Henry VII. obit 27 Oct., 1506, Hunstanton Church, Norfolk*.

From the Author :—*History of the Markhams of Northamptonshire*. By C. A. Markham, F.S.A. Privately published. 8vo. Northampton, 1890.

From the Author :—*Déconvertes Archéologiques à Cléon (Seine-Inférieure)*. Par M. Léon De Vesly. 8vo. Rouen, 1890.

From Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A. :—*A Particular Account of this last Siege of Mastricht ; together with a List of the officers killed and wounded in the three English Regiments, and the Scotch Regiment*. 4to. London, 1676.

From the Author :—*The Ruined Abbeys of Yorkshire*. A new edition. By W. C. Lefroy, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author :—*Marat en Angleterre, Par II. S. Ashbee, F.S.A.* 8vo. Paris, 1890.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, the proprietors of the *Art Journal*, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year.

Lewis Edward Upcott, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Charles Lawford Acland, M.A.  
 James Lewis André, Esq.  
 Augustus Alfred Arnold, Esq.  
 Charles Harold Athill, Esq.  
 Charles Butler, Esq.  
 James Crowdy, Esq., M.A.  
 Lewis Evans, Esq.  
 Wickham Flower, Esq.  
 John Alfred Gotch, Esq.  
 Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D.  
 Thomas Frederick Kirby, Esq., M.A.  
 Robert Garraway Rice, Esq.  
 Charles Robert Rivington, Esq.

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Thursday, January 15th, 1891.

G. W. G. LEVESON GOWER, Esq., M.A., Vice-President,  
 in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same, ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—*Outlines of ancient Egyptian History*. By Auguste Mariette Bey. Translated and edited, with notes, by M. Brodrick. 8vo. London, 1890.

From A. J. S. Brook, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.:—*The Scottish Regalia*. By J.J. Reid, B.A., F.S.A. Scot, and A. J. S. Brook, F.S.A. Scot.

From J. W. Walker, Esq., F.S.A.:—*The south prospect of the town of Wakefield in Yorkshire, from Law Hill*. A fac-simile print of S. Buck's view drawn and engraved in 1722.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Robert Garraway Rice, Esq.  
Charles Robert Rivington, Esq.

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a knife of late fourteenth century date, said to have been found in the river Thames.

The knife is  $16\frac{3}{4}$  inches long and has a narrow leaf-shaped blade, with a deeply fullered groove on one face only. The handle has the front and back engraved with a somewhat rude figure of St. Mary Magdalene, on a lozengy ground ; the sides are lost, but the rivets, four on each face, remain.

The knife is too small for a wood knife, and was probably used at table.

W. E. FOSTER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of the brass of a lady recently found in Gedney Church, Lincolnshire, on which he communicated the following note :

“ I send a rubbing on canvas of a brass that was lately brought to light at the east end of the south aisle of Gedney church, South Lincolnshire.

The south aisle is being restored by Dr. Bellamy, and the brass was discovered when the pews were cleared away.

I have come to the conclusion that the date is *circa* 1390, but I may be in error.

I have looked in Colonel Holles's notes on the church, and imagine the brass was to one of the Roos family, several of whom are buried in Gedney.

I have also to report that whilst a labourer was recently digging a hole for a gate post at the spot called “ Hall Hill,” at Moulton, county Lincoln, the site of the castle of the Multon family, he dug up a large worked stone which had formed part of the battlements of that building. I will have a drawing or photograph made of the stone.”

Concerning the brass exhibited by Mr. Foster, the following notes were read by W. H. S. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary :

“ The brass recently found at Gedney, described by Mr. Foster, presents several features of considerable interest. By the kindness of Mr. E. M. Beloe, junr., I am able to exhibit a rubbing, not only of what is left of the brass, but, what is of quite equal importance, of the slab in which it is laid, shewing the outlines of the very fine canopy that originally surmounted the figure of the lady.



The slab measures 8 feet 9 inches in length, by 4 feet  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in width, and contains in the centre a remarkably fine effigy of a lady. The figure is 5 feet  $0\frac{3}{4}$  inch high, and is engraved on two plates of brass. The lady wears a tightly fitting gown, open round the neck, where it has an embroidered edge, and buttoned up the front with a row of lozenge-shaped buttons, each charged with a four-leaved flower. The sleeves, which may also be those of an under-dress, are close, and reach nearly to the knuckles, where they are richly embroidered. Over all is worn a long mantle, secured across the shoulders by a cord passing through two metal studs and ending in tassels hanging down in front. The mantle is shewn with a plain and narrow border. The head-dress consists of a caul or close cap, with three rows of frills in which the hair is confined round the face, and from which it falls on to the shoulders also. At the lady's feet is a lap-dog wearing a collar of circular bells.

Besides the figure, nothing else is left of this once splendid brass, and the casements in the slab alone remain to shew what its original design was.

Beneath the figure is the casement of the inscription, which was engraved on a strip of brass 4 inches wide. From the ends of this rose the supports of the canopy, consisting of four tiers of canopied niches on each side, every of them containing a figure of a saint. It is impossible to make out any of these with certainty, but the lowest figure on the dexter side may be St. George or St. Michael, and perhaps another represented St. Mary Magdalene, in whose honour Gedney church is dedicated. The canopy proper was a triple one, the central arch being cinquefoiled, and the two outer arches trefoiled; instead of intermediate pinnacles there arose two slender shafts or pedestals on which stood figures representing the Annunciation, the dexter being that of the Archangel Gabriel holding a scroll, the sinister that of Our Lady.

Above the canopy was a round-arched super-canopy with pierced quatrefoils in the spandrels, and springing from the side tiers of canopied saints. The whole was doubtless surmounted by an ornate embattled parapet. Two shields, also lost, one on either side the lady's head, completed this very fine composition.

Similar canopies to the lost example under notice are found at Boston, Lincolnshire, in the brass of Walter Pescod, 1398; at Maidstone, in the casement of archbishop Courtenay's brass, 1396; and at Westminster in the now sadly mutilated brass of bishop John de Waltham, 1395.

The costume of the lady appears to indicate a somewhat

earlier date than the examples cited, comparison with similar figures suggesting *circa* 1390 as the approximate period.

It is unfortunate that nothing whatever remains, not even a single shield, by which the lady can be identified."

The Right Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE, M.P., F.S.A., Secretary of State for War, exhibited (1) a piece of pottery found in digging the foundation of the new church at Revesby, Lincolnshire; (2) a metal boss, perhaps for a horse's harness; and (3) a bronze ring, both also found at Revesby.

Concerning these objects, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, communicated the following descriptive remarks.

"The old chapel at Revesby has recently been pulled down, and a new church built on the site. Traces of one, if not two earlier buildings were met with, and among their foundations close to some bones the very remarkable piece of pottery exhibited by Mr. Stanhope was found.

It is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, and is fashioned like a cruciform building, 3 inches across in one direction, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in the other. (*See illustration.*) Each limb is of slight projection, 1 inch only, and contains a traceried two-light window or opening of its full height. The design of each traceried opening is different. The whole stands on a boldly moulded plinth, and each limb had a gabled roof, surmounted by a finial, but these are now broken off. At the intersection of the four gables rises an octagonal tapering socket, of which only the lower part now remains, but enough is left to shew that this singular object was made for a candlestick. It is of red earthenware, covered with the ordinary yellow salt glaze, and is built up apparently of six pieces. Its date appears to be of the second half of the fourteenth century.

The metal boss is of latten, and consists of a rounded and raised central portion, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, rising from a base which is octagonal in plan, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter.

The centre is ornamented with an engraved star, and the base with a rude running pattern. From the stains on the inside and the concave section of the base the boss appears to have been fixed on to some iron object, such as a small buckler, with a convex surface, by a rivet thorough the centre, and two others on each side of the base.

The ring is of latten and of an ordinary fifteenth century type, bearing for device simply a crowned letter R."

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., by permission of Mr. Phillipps, exhibited a good example of a late mazer, with inscribed band.



EARTHENWARE CANDLESTICK (?) FOUND AT REVESBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.  
(Full size.)



The mazer is 6 inches in diameter, and, as usual, of maple-wood.

The band, of silver gilt, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, and of the usual type with plain ribbed belts. It is engraved with the following inscription, with leaves for stops :

BENEDICTA SIT SANTA TRINITAS IOHN NOBOL.

The letters strongly resemble those on the Tokerys and Rochester mazers, see *Archæologia*, xxiii. 392, and l. 169.

In the bottom is a print 2 inches in diameter, with an inset and feathered edge, enclosing a small silver plate with the letters *ihc*, engraved and originally enamelled.

The date of the mazer is about 1530.

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for Cumberland :

I have the honour to report the discovery, during the recent rebuilding [in 1890] of the parish church of Cumrew in Cumberland, of a massive sepulchral monument. It was found buried under the floor of the old church, near where the chancel arch should have been had one existed, and consists of a thick slab of local red sandstone, bearing the effigy of a lady, whose head rests on a large flat square cushion, while her hands are raised and joined on her breast in the position of prayer. Behind the lady's head is a small dog with pendulous ears and smooth hair, not unlike a dachshund : a similar but larger and much broken dog is at her feet. The lady wears a wimple adjusted so as to give a triangular outline to the features : a coverchief is on her head, and falls gracefully on the shoulders : the hair is entirely concealed. The rest of the costume consists of supertunic and kirtle. The former envelopes the entire person ; it has no waist cincture, and its sleeves are loose and long hanging ; of the kirtle below it nothing more is visible than the tight sleeves from the elbows to the wrists. The feet, in clumsy pointed shoes, appear below the draperies, and rest on the dog just mentioned. The slab is about 8 feet long, and the whole monument must be of some very considerable weight. The costume bears a general resemblance to that of the brass to Margaret lady Camoys, 1310, at Trotton, Sussex, engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*, p. 81, and to that of the effigy at Whitbeck in Cumberland, known as "The Lady of Annaside," which is assigned to 1283-1310, and of which an illustration is given in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, iv. 148.

I am bold enough to suggest that the effigy now found at Cumrew represents Joan Gernet, wife and widow of William



de Dacre, who was 20 years of age in 14 Edw. I., and who was summoned to Parliament from 28 Edw. I. until 12 Edw. II. inclusive, when he probably died. Joan survived her husband and died 18 Edw. II. This William de Dacre had in 1 Edw. II. a license to crenellate his house at Dunwalloght, co. Cumb. According to the county histories and the Ordnance map "Dunwalloght Castle" is in the parish of Cumrew, not far from the church, below the fell, where traces of a considerable building yet remain. No history whatever attaches to Dunwalloght, and some have thought the name to be a mistake for Dunmallet on Ullswater, but the Dacres certainly had estates in the parish of Cumrew at an early date. As the William de Dacre who crenellated Dunwalloght was father of Ranulph de Dacre, who married the heiress of the Multons and obtained a license to crenellate his house at Naworth, he probably abandoned Dunwalloght Castle, and it speedily fell into decay and oblivion. The costume of the effigy suits well with the date of Joan's death, 1324 or 1325. She was heiress of Benedict Gernet and brought to the Dacres the manors of Halton, Fishwicke, and Eccleston in Lancashire.\*

I have also to report the identification of two effigies in costumes of the first half of the seventeenth century, that have been for time beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant lying neglected, and overgrown with moss, in the grounds at Nunwick Hall, in the parish of Great Salkeld, in the county of Cumberland: they have recently been removed into the churchyard of the parish. They and the slab on which they lie have been carved out of one block of stone, which is now split down between the effigies into two pieces. The effigy to the dexter, that of a man, wears a legal costume, a gown with long hanging sleeves, richly laced over the upper part of the arm, the "crackling" as it would be called at Cambridge; his right arm is extended along his side and the hand grasps his long-hanging sleeve near its end. His left arm is doubled on the chest, and the hand holds a folded paper. The details of the dress under the gown are obscured by weathering and moss, but it reaches to the ground, and has a deep round falling collar, probably of lawn, and tight sleeves from elbows to wrists, with plain cuffs of lawn or linen. The lady's attitude is similar to that of her husband, except that her left arm is extended at her side, and her right doubled upon her chest. She has a ruff round her neck, a flowing veil over her head, and full sleeves: her gown

\* *Lord William Howard's Household Books* (Surtees Society, vol. 68), 393, 515; *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, iv. 469; *Hutchinson's Cumberland*, i. 182; *Whelan's Cumberland*, 672.

is gathered in at the waist by a knot of ribbons. These are the effigies of Anthony Hutton and Elizabeth his wife: he was one of the Huttons of Penrith and Gale in Cumberland, and a Master in Chancery, and died 1637; she was a sister of Sir Thomas Burdett of Bramcourt in Warwick, and survived her husband. Their monument was in Penrith church, and is described by bishop Nicolson as a "Fair Monument . . . erected and enclosed with Iron Grates by consent of the Bishop: whereon under the Pourtraictures of a Man, and his wife in full proportion, are the two following inscriptions":\* these are given in most of the county histories.† This monument stood in the St. Andrew's Quire, which was claimed by the Huttons: it was turned out when the church was rebuilt in 1721-2. How the effigies got to Nunwick is not at present clear, but there is at Nunwick in the parapet of the house a shield bearing the arms of Hutton quartering those of Beauchamp of Croglin, as borne by Hutton of Penrith:‡ this probably formed part of the monument. Why this monument was turned out of Penrith church, and how the effigies got to Nunwick Hall, will be discussed in a paper to be laid before the local society.

It may be well to record the wanderings of another couple of effigies, male and female, thus described by bishop Nicolson in his account of "St. Cuthbert's Carlisle, Sep. 24 [1703]. . . In the North Isle over against the middle window (in which are the *Aglionby's Arms in Glass*) lyes a man in armour with his wife by his side; and over her:

Orate pro Anima Katarine Denton que  
Obijt A. Dni. 1428." §

When St. Cuthbert's church was rebuilt in 1778, these effigies were taken by the Aglionbys to their seat at Nunnery, in the parish of Ainstable.¶ At some subsequent period they were again removed and placed with other Aglionby monuments in Ainstable church.

I have also to report an unauthorised interference with the Cairn on Dunmail Raise, which is supposed to mark the grave of king Dunmail, and which was merely a pile of loose stones. These the navvies employed on the Manchester waterworks built up into a smooth and cockney-looking cairn, on the top of

\* Bishop Nicolson's *Visitation of his Diocese in 1703*, p. 151.

† Jefferson's *Leath Ward*, p. 43.

‡ *The Visitation of the County of Cumberland*, 1615, by St. George. Harleian Society, p. 1.

*Herald's Visitations Cumberland and Westmorland*, by Joseph Foster, pp. 66, 67.

§ Nicolson's *Visitation*, p. 101.

¶ Jefferson's *Leath Ward*, p. 241.

which, mushroom fashion, they balanced a large flat stone. On being informed of this by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, vicar of Crosthwaite, Keswick, I wrote to the Mayor of Manchester and remonstrated. I received the most courteous reply from the Corporation's engineer, Mr. Berry, asking for my advice in the matter. It became unnecessary to move further, as Mr. Rawnsley, in a second communication, informed me the mischief had been undone by the local agent of the Corporation of Manchester. But I have urged upon the engineer the importance of having the cairn scheduled under the Act for the preservation of Ancient Monuments.

Whilst at Great Salkeld church my attention was called to a blank Roman altar standing within the altar rails. The top where the focus should be was flat, except for a rectangular hole, about 7 inches by 4 inches, and 3 inches deep. In one corner from the bottom of this hole a small drain runs to the back of the altar, which is rough, and continues down it as a furrow. This altar was found recently in digging a grave. The local theory is that the hole and drain were made by some ritualistic rector for the purpose of using the altar as a combined piscina and credence table, and that a subsequent and low-church rector buried the altar, to be again dug up and put within the altar rails.

Some Roman pottery has recently been found in Carlisle, including a piece of tile on which is, in a sunk panel, in raised letters,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch high, G. VIII.

I have also to report that considerable injury has been done to the famous obelisk at Bewcastle in Cumberland, by an unfortunate attempt to make a cast of it. During the last summer a foreign\* archæological society held a meeting in Cumberland and visited Bewcastle. Shortly after their visit the rector of Bewcastle, the Rev. T. E. Laurie, received a letter from the president of the society, asking permission to make a cast of the obelisk to be added to their collection. This letter the rector forwarded to me for my advice. Considering the high position and fame as an antiquary and archæologist deservedly enjoyed by the writer of the letter, I had no hesitation in advising the rector to consent: I had in mind, too, that a cast of the cross at Gosforth had been made by the South Kensington authorities without any injury to that cross; I assumed, too hastily, that equal care would be taken with the Bewcastle obelisk.

I heard no more about the matter for some time, rather to my surprise, as I understood from the president's letter that the neighbouring societies were to be consulted. Ultimately I received a letter from the rector, in which he informed me that

\* That is, one not belonging to Cumberland or Westmorland.

a man had been sent to make the cast, that he had spent three days over the job, had utterly failed, and had (in the rector's opinion) seriously damaged the obelisk; he asked me to come and judge for myself. Accordingly I sent for my colleague in the local secretaryship of the Society of Antiquaries, our Fellow the Rev. W. S. Calverley, who has paid special attention to the early sculptured stones of Cumberland and Westmorland. It may be well here to mention that Mr. Calverley and I were well acquainted with the previous condition of the obelisk, having carefully examined it on June 13th, 1889. I have known it all my life. We visited Bewcastle together in company with two other members of the local archaeological society, and, assisted by the rector, made a careful examination of the obelisk, and an inquiry into how it had been dealt with. The appearance of the obelisk was hideous and pitiable; its colour had been changed, except in patches, from a quiet and venerable grey to a staring raw drab hue; this time will slowly amend, but at present the appearance is offensive in the extreme. The operator was a tradesman from another county, and it is only fair to say he had three days of very bad weather. He made no attempt to put up a scaffold, but operated from a ladder or ladders reared against the obelisk, with the result of knocking off a piece about two inches in length from the upper corner. He had clearly failed to properly clean the moss from off the obelisk, and consequently his size and the moss had amalgamated, in many places, into a glutinous paste, particularly on the lower parts. Part of the carving is undercut: this the operator had failed to properly pack. From these causes his plaster moulds adhered to the stone, and he rove them off with a chisel, thus marking the stone in many places, and detaching several flakes. Mr. Calverley picked up one as long as a man's finger, this was part of the stem of the vine on the eastern side of the obelisk; a still longer piece had been detached rather higher up on the same stem; the head of the hawk on the man's hand on the west side of the obelisk was also gone. Attempts had been made to fasten on some of the detached pieces with shellac, but had failed, owing probably to the wet weather. That serious mischief has been done is undeniable; a competent judge, a master mason, who was sent to report, as will presently be explained, said the obelisk had been "slaughtered," "looked as if it had been shot at." It is a pity so incompetent an operator was selected. No one is, I know, more pained at the result than the eminent archæologist who applied for permission to have the cast made, and it is painful to me that my duty as your local secretary compels me to draw attention to this most regrettable incident.



The frosts will shortly bring off the glutinous paste I have mentioned ; but no further attempts to make a cast will at present be allowed ; and in the spring the obelisk must be carefully examined, and if the surface is unduly weathering from the skin or *patina* having been destroyed,\* a remedy must be sought. According to bishop Nicolson, in a letter from him to Sir William Dugdale, dated Carlisle, 4th Nov. 1685, the Bewcastle obelisk was “washed over, as the font of Bridekirk, with white oily cement, to preserve it the better from the injuries of time and weather.”† Traces of this “white oily cement” were remaining in 1857, as recorded by the late rector of Bewcastle, the Rev. J. Maughan, a keen antiquary, who some forty years ago painted the inscriptions on the obelisk blue.‡ For this he was much abused ; he said, in his defence, that he had noticed that chisel marks, or flaws, or scratches on the gravestones in Bewcastle churchyard, were made more visible by a fresh coat of paint, and that he therefore painted the runic inscriptions on the obelisk in order to more readily decipher them. I myself should not be surprised to learn that the original erectors of the Bewcastle obelisk, painted and periodically repainted it as a preservative against weathering. As the obelisk stands in a stone socket, there would be no risk of damp striking up from the ground by capillary attraction between the paint or oil-soaked surface of the stone and the natural stone behind.§

In the course of an inquiry we were informed by the rector that doubts had arisen as to the stability of the obelisk, that a portion of the socket-stone was broken off and loose, and that there was a large cavity under the obelisk. This, of course, is in no way connected with the attempt to make a cast, and is mentioned by Hodgson in his *History of Northumberland*. On our return to Carlisle after consultation with my brother, our Fellow Mr. C. J. Ferguson, we requested Mr. W. Baty, a competent master-mason and quarry worker, to visit Bewcastle and report as to the stability of the obelisk. This he did, and in consequence, after a further consultation, we directed Mr. Baty to fill the cavity with cement, to fix the loose stone with cement and copper cramps, and to put concrete

\* The skin on the Ruthwell Cross was effectually destroyed by the use of wire brushes to clean off the lichen in order to facilitate the reading of the runes. The result was deplorable, the weather got in and disintegrated the surface of the stone, and a hand passed lightly over it became covered with grains of sand. The Ruthwell Cross is now sheltered from the weather.

† Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, i. 81. Also in Gough's *Camden's Britannia*.

‡ *A Memoir on the Roman Station and Runic Cross at Bercaastle*, by the Rev. J. Maughan, Carlisle, 1857, p. 12, n.

§ On this subject see the preface to *The Monumental Inscriptions of S. Cuthbert's Carlisle*, Edited by Margaret J. Ferguson, Carlisle, 1889.

round the whole of the socket-stone under the turf, so as to prevent any mischievous or inquisitive person from pulling up the loose stone. This has been done, and the obelisk is now secure. The hole or socket on the top of the obelisk, in which a cross once fitted, was also filled with cement, as water and frost appeared to be doing harm.

During the work Mr. Baty ascertained the following interesting particulars as to the socket-stone in which the obelisk stands. Mr. Baty estimates its weight at 6 tons. It is the frustum of a square pyramidal mass of stone 3 ft. 10 in. in depth; its base is a square of 5 ft. and the top is a square of 3 ft. 9 in., with a chamfer of 12 in. taken off each corner; this chamfer runs down each corner, dying away to nothing at the base; the top is thus an octagon with sides of, alternately, 1 ft. and 2 ft. 6 in. About 3 ft. of the stone is buried below ground, and is in good preservation; it has been carefully worked with the chisel; the portion above ground is much weathered. In the centre of the top a socket, one foot eleven inches square, is sunk to a depth of eleven inches; in this the obelisk fits and is secured by lead run in between it and the sides of the socket. Part of the south side of the socket has been broken off, probably by the action of frost, and is missing: it has been replaced by the loose stone mentioned before, which is a rough undressed piece of a different kind of stone from the rest of the socket. This piece had at some time or other been displaced, and reset on a slope so as to run the water in under the obelisk. Mr. Baty found that a large piece was broken off the part of the obelisk concealed in the socket, and is missing. This would point to the obelisk having had either an accidental injury, while it was first being elevated and placed in position, or a subsequent fall. Great violence has been used to detach the cross which formerly stood in the socket on the top of the obelisk, as shown by the broken sides of the socket to the east and south; local legend says that it was knocked off by an ill directed cannon ball intended for the castle of Bewcastle, and fired, of course, by the ubiquitous Cromwell. But the loss of the cross is due to the antiquarian propensities of Lord William Howard, (better but without authority known as Belted Will), for he sent the cross to Lord Arundel, who sent it to Camden.\* If still in existence, it could be identified, as Camden has preserved for us the runes thereon.

It only remains to say that this obelisk is about  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height from the top of its socket, where it is one foot eleven inches square, tapering to about 13 inches at its top. The stone

\* *Lord William Howard's Household Books* (Surtees Society, vol. 68), p. 506, n. See also "The Saxon Cross at Bewcastle," by Father Haigh; *Archæologia Æliana*, 2nd series, i. 149, 151; and Gough's *Camden's Britannia*.

out of which it is worked came from Langbar Rock on White Lyne Common, about five miles away, where still lies an undressed companion obelisk of the same stone, some fifteen feet long." \*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 22nd, 1891.

A. W. FRANKS, C.B., Litt. D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A.:—Architectural and ecclesiastical Notes on Holbeach Church. By Henry Peet. 8vo. Holbeach, 1890.

From the Author :—Notes relative to the Manor of Myton. By J. Travis Cook. 8vo. Hull, 1890.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

John Alfred Gotch, Esq.

Rev. John Melville Guilding.

Mrs. E. Maberly exhibited two objects obtained some years ago at Silchester, Hants.

The first is a bronze or latten ball formed as it were of interlacing bands, the intermediate spaces being left open, and having at both top and bottom a swivel ring. (*See illustration*). The date appears to be early thirteenth or late twelfth century.

The second object is a plain latten ring, of ordinary fifteenth-century type, bearing for device two triangles interlaced, with a small pheon or arrow-head in the centre.



Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited three metal roundels, on which A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., V.P., made the following remarks :

"Two of the roundels exhibited by Sir J.

C. Robinson belong to a class of objects of which a certain number has been preserved. They may be described as follows:

BRONZE BALL FOUND AT  
SILCHESTER, HANTS.  
(Full size.)

1. A copper roundel, once gilt, with a shield of the arms of

\* Maughan's *Memoir*, cited *ante*, p. 10, n.

England as borne by James I. and his successors, in their proper colours on a black ground; diameter 1 inch. Probably the arms of James I.

2. A similar roundel with a sword and sceptre in saltire, and two palm branches, all under a crown; at the sides the king's initials, I.R.; diameter  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

There are six detached roundels of this kind in the British Museum, as follows:

(1.) Royal arms in garter with supporters, etc., on a green ground, I.R., diameter  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

(2.) Similar, with dark blue ground, I.R.; diameter  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

(3.) Royal arms with supporters, but no garter or initials; perhaps older than the others; diameter  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

(4.) Royal arms and supporters; black ground, C.R.; diameter  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

(5.) Exactly similar; enamel gone; diameter  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

(6.) Arms only, C.R.; enamel gone; diameter  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

The use of these roundels, or at any rate one use, is illustrated by a pewter dish in the Museum with a raised centre, and probably used for rose water; in the central boss is a circular roundel of enamelled copper with the royal arms, garter, and supporters; initials C.R.; diameter  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inches. The dish, which was in the Burnal collection, No. 1223, is  $17\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and has on the border a stamp, a crowned rose and C.R., but whether a pewterer's stamp or a mark of possession it is not easy to say.

The roundel with the sceptre and sword is a novelty.

3. Silver roundel, diameter  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, probably once enamelled, bearing a shield of arms, *six lions rampant, a canton ermine, a crescent for difference*. These are the arms of Shurland in the Isle of Sheppey, but were assumed by the Cheney family on the marriage of William Cheney (who died 1323) with Margaret daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Shurland. The old coat of Cheney was *argent on a bend sable, three martlets or*, to which some of the later members of the Cheney family seem to have reverted. The roundel is evidently of the fifteenth century, after the Shurlands were extinct, and must be those of a second son of a Cheney.

I thought at first that I had identified the member of the Cheney family to whom this roundel had belonged. There are, however, great discrepancies in the various accounts of the family during the latter part of the fifteenth century, and I am having some searches made on the subject which may form the substance of a future communication to the Society.

The roundel has probably formed part of some piece of plate.



As has been observed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, we should expect a spike at its back had it formed the print of a mazer bowl."

H. Y. J. TAYLOR, Esq., through C. H. Read, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited photographs of some Tudor panelling from an old house in Gloucester.

The panels are ornamented with "linen-fold" patterns, and have a space at the top containing respectively the following devices:

1. The royal arms, France modern and England quarterly, supported by a greyhound and a dragon.

2. A portcullis, supported by two lions rampant gardant, over whose backs the chains pass.

3. A pomegranate slipped, within a thick wreath of leaves, with flying scrolls.

4. A shield bearing four arrows in pale tied by a cord. On the dexter side is also a crowned rose, and on the sinister a crowned pomegranate.

These evidently refer to Henry VIII. and Katharine of Aragon.

5. The letters T. P. united by an elaborately twisted cord.

6. The letters T. P. on either side of a shield of arms, *a bend between three stags at speed, a chief barry undée of three*. These arms have not been identified, despite the strong clue given by the initials. Over the T is a small four-leaved flower.

7. On a shield, an irradiated cloud surmounted by the papal tiara. On each side are two tassels, but the object from which they depended is completely broken away.

ROBERT DAY, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of bronze implements, accompanied by the following remarks:

"At the request of the President I have the honour to send for exhibition a few bronze chisels, etc. from my collection.

Possibly the most rare of these is what would now be called a 'cold chisel'; it has a flat circular head that tapers from a square section to a blunted point, both the head and point shewing by their hammered and flattened edges that the little implement has seen service. It would have been with such a tool that the rude punch marks upon some of the decorated bronze celts of the flat and flanged types were probably made, and this idea occurred to me when I purchased it in 1865 from the late John Windele, who told me that it was found near Muckcross abbey, Killarney, as I then labeled it as a 'bronze punch.' It measures three inches in length, the head is  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in diameter, and it is the only example of its kind that I have met with.

The small tanged chisel (No. 155) with a dark brown patina, was found associated with bronze ornaments, implements, and weapons in the Crannoge of Lough Revel, county Antrim. The tang of this narrows almost to a point, and the blade below the stops is unusually short and small. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

Its companion (No. 272) was found near Kanturk, county Cork, in 1864, it is 8 inches long and the side stops are 4 inches from the cutting edge. It came to me from the finder, a small farmer, who had used it, as he informed me, for giving the turf fire an occasional 'rake' whenever he found himself 'short of a poker,' thus accounting for its rather smoked and polished appearance, and for the absence of any patina, or other deposit upon its surface.

The chisel No. 259 is a fine example of its rare class. It was found near Bandon, county Cork, and belonged to the late Dr. Richard Caulfield, F.S.A. It is entirely covered with a rich lustrous green patination, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and the length of the blade below the side stops is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

In these three chisels, the tang part tapers more or less and narrows towards the top. But in the chisel No. 273 there is a distinct variation in form, which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is unpublished, for it has two well-defined cutting blades. Dr. Evans\* figures a double edged instrument with a stop on one of the faces only, but here we have the double stop and the well-formed semicircular edges. It is 3 inches long, and measures across the stops and across the larger blade  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and across the small blade 1 inch. It was found in Lough Annagh crannoge, near Tullamore, King's County, in the summer of 1890.

In the fine chisel described by Dr. Evans, p. 169, fig. 197, the end of the tang swells slightly into a blade form; this was done presumably to give the tool a firmer grip in its handle, but the act of driving a wide bladed tang into a timber socket would apparently defeat the desired object by making such a refit in the wood that the tang would come away by having its hold-fast too much enlarged. There is a difficulty in accounting for this peculiarity of form, which I am unable to explain, except that, instead of fitting into a socket, it may have been inserted cross-ways in a handle which would have rendered both blades effective for some peculiar form of work with which we are possibly unacquainted.

No. 154 is a small bronze socket chisel  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, with a cutting edge  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide, from Mullingar, county Westmeath. I also send two little bronze celts, one from Wexford, the other

\* *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 69, fig. 47.

found in the River Suck near Ballinasloe. They differ from figure 29, p. 62, Evans, in being devoid of any marked central ridge.

I also send a flanged celt, for which I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A. It is of the same character as one from Trim,\* but that the decoration is executed with more care, and the fluting upon the sides extends along the entire length. It is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and was found near Enniskillen."

G. E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A., read an account of the discovery of what seems to be part of the Roman ditch of London, just outside the site of Aldersgate. Its exact section has been recovered during the excavations necessitated by the new Post Office buildings at St. Martin's-le-Grand, together with what appears to be part of a base for the trestles that carried a wooden bridge across the ditch in front of the Roman gate.

Mr. Fox's paper will be published in *Archaeologia*.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., communicated the following notes on some documents relating to the proposed canonization of king Henry VI. in the reign of Henry VII.:

"King Henry the Sixth, though never canonized, was in many parts of England honoured as a saint. The popular histories of our country make but slight reference to this. It will therefore be useful to draw attention to the following document, which has been discovered by Mr. Bliss, and is to be found among the priceless treasures of historical documents relating to this country of which that accomplished antiquary has forwarded transcripts to the Record Office:

Julius etc. Venerabilibus fratribus Archiepiscopo Cantuarienſi et Wintonienſi Dunelmienſi ac Londonienſi episcopis Salutem, etc. Divine providentie altitudo nullis clausa limitibus nullisque finibus terminata cujus potentia inscrutabilis et vie investigabiles sunt ad corroborationem et exaltationem Catholice fidei preter quam nullum aliud ad salutem fundamentum poni potest et ut secundum prophetam in suis sanctis collaudetur nonnullis ex hominibus quos ad sui similitudinem formavit sue gratie infusione clarius illustrat et benedictionibus suis specialibus prevenit et exornat ut in illis gratie sue radiis singulari quadam prerogativa virtutum et meritorum uberius circumfulctis sue majestatis potentiam ostendat et per lumen fidei quam in eis firmiter roboravit ejus benignitate cognita ad ipsius laudem et magnitudinem fideles ferventius inducantur et sanctorum in quibus benedicitur vel laudatur precibus et meritis ad eterne et incorruptibilis mansionis gloriam feliciter perducantur. Sane

\* *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 66, fig. 36.



ex litteris carissimi in Christo filii nostri Henrici VII. Anglie Regis Illustris ac etiam fama quadam non vulgari intelleximus clare memorie Henricum VI. Anglie Regem dum in hoc mundo ageret vite sanctimonia moribus probati ferventi in proximos caritate et omni virtutis et sanctitatis genere claruisse ac jejuniis vigiliis orationibus et misericordie operibus assidue vacavisse, et duo magna et insignia collegia pro sustentatione pauperum scolarium ad honorem omnipotentis Dei et ejus gloriosissime genitricis beate Marie virginis in dicto regno crexisse fundasse et dotasse et tam eo vivente quam post ejus mortem dominum illius meritis et intercessionibus multa eminentissima miracula demonstrasse et quotidie demonstrare. Nam cum ad ejus sepulchrum debita nunc devotione accedunt ceci videre surdi audire claudi ambulare et quocumque infirmitatis genere oppressi ipso Henrico VI. quondam Rege intercedente et Altissimo operante sanitatem recipere dicuntur cujus rei fama non solum per totum dictum Regnum sed etiam per alia loca vicina mirifice divulgata diversarum Regionum populi ad illum frequens concursus et singularis devotio habetur et continue magis augetur adeo ut totius populi illarum partium firma sit opinio ut dictus quondam Henricus Rex Cathalogo sanctorum mereatur ascribi. Quare prefatus Henricus Rex modernus nobis humiliter supplicari fecit, ut aliquibus prelatis illarum partium qui de vita et meritis ac miraculis aliisque supradictis diligenter et prudenter et nobis per suas litteras super hiis que invenerint relationem fidelem facerent committere ac alias ad effectum canonicationis dicti quondam Regis in premissis oportune providere de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur, etsi dicti Henrici moderni Regis desiderio annuere cupiamus, attendentes tamen hujus rei divinum judicium potius quam humanum existere et propterea pro tanti negotii magnitudine in illo mature graviter et accurate procedere intendentes ipsius Henrici moderni Regis in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati vestigiis etiam felices recordationis Innocentii VIII. et Alexandri VI. Romanorum Pontificum predecessorum nostrorum qui similem fecerunt commissionem inherentes fraternitati vestre de qua in hiis et aliis etiam magnis et arduis fiduciam gerimus in domino specialem per apostolica scripta committimus et mandamus quatenus vos vel tres aut duo vestrum de vita moribus sanctimonia caritate devotione erga deum et piis operibus dicti quondam Henrici Regis necnon miraculis tam in vita quam post mortem aliisque consimilibus que circa pondus tanti negotii requiruntur diligenter solerter prudentur accurate caute et mature in quocumque seu quibuscumque loco aut locis de quo seu quibus vobis magis expediens visum fuerit ad premissa cognoscenda auctoritate nostra inquiratis. Testes legitimos recipia-



tis et prestito prius per eos juramento diligenter examinare curetis de loco tempore mense die nominibus cognominibus causa scientie aliisque circumstantiis in talibus necessariis et requisitis fideliter inquirentes instrumenta etiam publica et alias scripturas uniusaque alia probationum genera ad hujusmundi negotium facientia videatis et diligenter examinatis et personas apud quas fuerint ad illa vobis exhibenda per censuram ecclesiasticam et alia juris remedia appellatione remota compellatis et quicquid in premissis inveneritis sub testimonio literarum vestrarum clausurarum et vestris sigillis munitarum per fidelem Nuncium ad nos et sedem apostolicam transmittite curetis ut nos illis visis et diligenter examinatis et cum Venerabilibus fratribus nostris communicatis in hujusmundi negotio prout illius magnitudo requirit concedente Domino ad ejus laudem et gloriam et Orthodoxe fidei exaltationem ad ulteriora et magis probantia si nobis et eisdem fratribus visum fuerit procedere valeamus. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum Anno etc. MCCCCIIII. Tertio decimo Kalend. Junii pontificatus nostri Anno Primo.

D. de Comitibus.

Duplicat. et Triplicat. sub eadem data et scriptura per eundem Scriptorem et expedit per eundem Secretarium.

Julius etc. Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis salutem etc. Salvator noster dominus Jesus Christus Dei filius eterno patri consubstantialis et coeternus ut genus humanum primi parentis prevaricatione eterna morte damnatum summo patri reconciliaret de summis celorum sedibus ad hujus mundi infima descendere et carnem nostram ex Virginis utero assumere et tandem post peractum ad nostram instructionem hujus vite felicissimum cursum in Ara crucis pro nostrorum deponenda sarcina peccatorum temporalem mortem sponte subire dignatus est unde nos qui meritis licet insufficientibus ejus vices sua pia dispositione gerimus in terris illius vestigia insequentes oves gregis sui cure nostre divinitus commissas ad sinceritatis devotionem ac caritatis opera exerceenda spiritualibus muneribus Indulgentiis videlicet et remissionibus peccatorum frequenter invitamus ut per illa redemptionis sue fructum, salutem videlicet animarum ab omnibus desideratam consequi et ad eterne beatitudinis premia feliciter pervenire mereantur. Cum itaque sicut accepimus Carissimus in Christo filius noster Henricus Anglie Rex Illustris unam Capellam sub invocatione beate Marie Virginis ad quam singularem gerit devotionis affectum infra Septa Monasterii sancti Petri Westimon. ordinis sancti Benedicti Londoniensis diocesis fundare et dotare et suam sepulturam inibi eligere intendat eandemque Capellam jam fundare et edificare inceperit Nos cupientes ut dicta Capella

congruis frequentetur honoribus ac Christi fideles eo libentius devotionis causa ad dictam Capellam confluant ac pro illius manutentione manus adiutrices necnon prefati Henrici Regis felici statu et dum ab hac luce subtractus fuerit ejus anime salute preces promptius ad Deum porrigant quo ex hoc ibidem dono celestis gratie uberius conspexerint se refectos de omnipotentis Dei misericordia ac beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus auctoritate confisi omnibus et singulis utriusque sexus Christi fidelibus vere penitentibus et confessis qui Capellam predictam in vigilia et festo Ascensionis ejusdem domini nostri Jesu Christi a primis vespers usque ad secundas vespers inclusive devote visitaverint ac pro prospero et felici statu Henrici Regis dum in humanis aget quinquies orationem dominicam et tociens salutationem Angelicam et pro anima ejusdem Regis postquam ab hac luce migraverit psalmum De profundis seu ut premittitur quinquies orationem dominicam et tociens salutationem angelicam inibi devote dixerint et de bonis eis a Deo collatis ad majorem decorem et ornamentum Capelle predictae manus porrexerint adiutrices plenariam annuatim peccatorum suorum de quibus corde contriti et ore confessi fuerint indulgentiam et remissionem auctoritate apostolica tenore presentium elargimur. Et ut Christi fideles ipsi ad predictam Capellam pro dicta indulgentia consequenda confluentes consciencie pacem et animarum suarum salutem uberius Deo propitio consequi valeant abbati dicti monasterii sancti Petri Westimon. et eo absente vel in remotis agente seu dignitate abbatiali ejusdem quovis modo vacante priori ejusdem Monasterii pro tempore existentibus (*sic*) tot confessores ydoneos seculares aut cujusvis ordinis regulares quot necessarii fuerint annuatim per quatuor dies ante dictum festum deputandi qui confessiones eorundem fidelium audire eisque auditis ipsos et eorum quemlibet ab omnibus et quibuscumque eorum peccatis criminibus excessibus et delictis etiam Sedi Apostolice reservatis absolvere ac eis penitentiam salutarem injungere valeant plenam et liberam prefata auctoritate earundem tenore presentium concedimus facultatem decernentes plenariam indulgentiam ut premittitur concessam ac presentes litteras ac per illas concessam etiam facultatem deputandi confessores qui modo premissis absolvant perpetuo valere Et in loco ubi ipsa Capella jam incepta est quamvis nondum consummata seu perfecta fuerit in vigilia Ascensionis Domini post datam presentium proxime futura incipere debere Non obstantibus Constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis cum quibusvis clausulis etiam derogatoriis derogatoriis per nos vel Sedem predictam quomodolibet faciendis quas illi nullatenus comprehendere et eisdem presentibus in nullo derogatum censi nisi eisdem de hiis expressa mentio de verbo

ad verbum facta fuerit ac quicquid scienter vel ignoranter quavis auctoritate renovari vel suspendi aut attemptari contigerit nullius roboris vel momenti existere decernimus. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum Anno MCCCCCIII. Tertio decimo Kalend. Junii Pontificatus nostri Anno primo.

D. de Comitibus.

Duplicat. et Triplicat. sub eadem Data et script. per eundem Scriptorem et expedit. per eundem Secretarium.

Julius, etc. Ad perpetuam rei memoriam Romanum decet Pontificem taliter providere quod immunitates que ecclesiis ob reverentiam divini nominis et ad presidium innocentium provida moderatione concesse fuerunt malis ad pejora perpetranda audaciam non prebeant sed illas taliter moderari quod exinde et ecclesiis privilegia conserventur et delinquentium effrenata temeritas compescatur. Sane sicut accipimus in Regno Anglie sepe numero contigit quod rei vel suspecti criminis lese majestatis homicide voluntarii publici latrones ac itinerum et publicarum viarum effractores et insidiatores ad loca ecclesiastica tam secularia quam regularia confugiunt, confidentes se inde propter immunitatem ecclesiis concessam extrahi non posse ac etiam postquam in locis predictis sicut constituti de novo etiam predicta crimina et alia similia vel pejora committere non verentur inde exeuntes et deinde pro eorum defensione ne capiantur ad dicta loca vel alia quecumque immunitate gaudentia se retrahentes. Nos igitur in premissis debite providere volentes auctoritate apostolica tenore presentium statuimus et ordinamus quod deinceps quotiens contigerit in dicto Regno hujusmundi crimine lese majestatis reos vel suspectos ad dicta loca etiam quovis exemptionis privilegio munita confugere quamvis de criminibus hujusmundi aut eorum aliquo convicti non fuerint. Custodes ad custodiendum illos in dictis locis ne inde aufugiant deputari debeant et si dicti criminis lese majestatis rei vel suspecti aut homicide latrones vel itinerum et publicarum viarum effractores seu insidiatores in dictis locis moram trahentes vel inde exeuntes de novo predicta crimina vel eorum aliqua aut deteriora vel alia similia committere presumpserint vel inde recedentes ad predicta vel alia quecumque loca etiam quacumque immunitate gaudentia confugerint ab illis licite extrahi et justitie committi possint. Non obstantibus premissis ac bone memorie Ottonis et Ottoboni olim in dicto Regno Anglie apostolice sedis legatorum in provincialibus quoque et sinodalibus Conciliis editis generalibus vel specialibus Constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis ac statutis et consuetudinibus ecclesiarum et locorum predictorum et etiam ordinum quorum illa fuerint necnon ejusdem Regni jramento confirmatione apostolica vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis



privilegiis quoque indultis ac literis apostolicis generalibus vel specialibus etiam sub quibuscumque censuris et penis ecclesiasticis ipsis ecclesiis et locis in genere vel in specie et sub quibusvis verborum fornis et clausulis etiam derogatoriis derogatoriis concessis et concedendis imposterum quibus omnibus etiam si super illis eorumque totis tenoribus pro illorum sufficienti derogatione specialis specifica expressa individua ac de verbo ad verbum non autem per clausulas generales id importantes mentio seu quevis alia expressio habenda foret tenoris hujusmodi pro sufficienter expressis habentes hac vice dumtaxat specialiter et expresse derogamus ceterisque contrariis quibuscumque. Verum quia difficile foret presentes literas ad singula queque loca in quibus expediens fuerit deferri volumus et prefata auctoritate decernimus quod illarum transumptis manu publici notarii inde rogati subscriptione et sigillo alicujus persone in ecclesiastica dignitate constitute seu curie ecclesiastice munitis ea prorsus fides adhibeatur que presentibus adhiberetur si essent exhibite vel ostense. Nulli ergo, etc. nostrorum statuti ordinationis derogationis voluntatis et decreti infringere, etc. Si quis, etc. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum Anno, ect. MCCCCC. quarto Ter-tiodesimo Kal. Junii Pontificatus nostri Anno primo.

D. de Comitibus.

Duplicat. et Triplicat. sub eadem data et script. per eundem Scriptorem et expedit. per eundem Secretarium.

\*Julius, etc. Carissimo in Christo filio nostro Henrico Anglie Regi Illustri salutem, etc. Eximie devotionis affectus quem tu ad nos tuque etiam et predecessores tui ad sedem apostolicam continue gessistis et geris merito nos inducunt ut votis tuis exauditionis aurem prebeamus per que tibi predecessoribus que predictis honor debitus accrescat ac memoria vestra possit longius dante domino conservari. Sane accepimus quod cum olim clare memorie Henricus VI. Anglie Rex patruus et predecessor tuus Emulorum suorum opera Regno primum spoliatus ac diris carceribus in quibus ante diem facto ut creditur emulorum eorundem debitum nature persolvit mancipatus fuisset quamvis etiam clare memorie Henricus V. Rex et Catherina primogenita Francie ejus Conjux Regina Anglie dicti Henrici VI. Regis parentes ac plerique alii sui majores Reges Anglie in monasterio Westmonasterii ordinis S. Benedicti Londoniensis diocesis sepeliri consuevissent ipseque Henricus VI. Rex dum viveret Monasterium ipsum quandoque ingressus se in eo sepulturam habere optare ut aliqui ferunt pluribus aperuisset tamen dicti Emuli ad ipsius Henrici VI. Regis memoriam ut verisimiliter

\* This has already been printed by Rymer in the *Fœdera*, Vol. xiii. p. 103, but is here given to complete the series of documents.



creditur extinguendum illius corpus in Monasterio de Chertesay ordinis sancti Benedicti Wintoniensis diocesis loco quidem abdito et a concursu hominum remoto et Regum sepulture minus decenti sepeliri fecerunt ibi cum nonnulla miracula intercessione ut pie creditur dicti Henrici VI. Regis dominus operaretur et ad illius sepulchrum frequentia populi confluere cepisset dicti Emuli corpus ipsum qua mente ducti ignoratur, ex ipso Monasterio de Chertesay propria auctoritate et absque sedis apostolice licentia exhumatum ad ecclesiam Castri Windesore ubi impresentiarum requiescit transferri fecerunt Nos igitur attendentes indecens fore tum celebris fame Regem Regie sepulture honore non sine injuria et lesione prefati Monasterii Westmonasterii fraudari tuis in hac parte supplicationibus utpote honestis et convenientibus inclinati tibi prefatum corpus in eadem ecclesia cum ad hoc dilectorum filiorum Decani et Capituli ipsius ecclesie prout per eorum patentes literas suo sigillo munitas ut asseris expressus accesserit assensus exhumari ad dictum monasterium Westmonasterii transferri in eoque cum ceremoniis et honoribus more aliorum Regum debitis et consuetis sepeliri faciendi auctoritate apostolica tenore presentium licentiam et facultatem concedimus. Non obstantibus premissis et apostolicis necnon bone memorie Ottonis et Ottoboni olim in Regno Anglie dicte Sedis Legatorum in provincialibus quoque et sinodalibus Conciliis editis Generalibus vel specialibus Constitutionibus et ordinationibus necnon quibusvis privilegiis indultis statutis et consuetudinibus dicte ecclesie juramento confirmatione apostolica vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis ceterisque contrariis quibuscumque. Nulli ergo etc. nostre concessionis infringere etc. Si quis etc. Datum Rome apud sanctum petrum Anno etc. MCCCCCIII. Tertio decimo Kalend. Junii Pontificatus nostri Anno primo.

D de Comitibus.

Duplicat. et Triplicat. sub eadem data et script. per eundem Scriptorem et expedit. per eundem Secretarium.\*

Some confusion exists with regard to canonization. It seems not unfrequently to be assumed that the present processes existed from a very early date. This is, however, a mistake. It seems not improbable that Saint Ulric of Augsburg was the first subject of canonization. He was enrolled among the saints in the year 993.† The late Mr. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott

\* BLISS'S VATICAN TRANSCRIPTS.

*Archivio Vaticano.*

1504, 13 kal Jun.

Regesta. Julii II. Secret. To. 99, ff. 49-54.

† H. C. Lea, *Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy*, p. 154.

states, without quoting any authority, that "The first formal act of canonization, or insertion in the canon or list of saints, was made in the case of St. Swibert, at Verda, in Germany, by Pope Leo III., on September 4, 804, at the request of the Emperor Charlemagne." \* It was not until the pontificate of Benedict XIV. that the rules at present in force became a part of the law of the Roman Catholic Church.

In this country, down to the period of the great religious changes in the sixteenth century, it seems to have been the usual custom to treat as saints celebrated persons whose holiness had made a deep impression on the popular mind. Several examples of this might be quoted. It may be sufficient now to mention Simon de Montfort, Thomas of Lancaster, whose burial-place at Pomfret was a place of pilgrimage,† and Richard Scrope the murdered archbishop of York, whose shrine in the minster was ornamented by many rich offerings, which were transferred to the royal coffers in the reign of Henry VIII. An inventory of these precious objects, compiled about the year 1500, has been preserved.‡

So little is known with accuracy as to the manner in which persons became enrolled in the catalogue of saints in early times, or promoted to that high position by popular feeling, that, although the relation to king Henry VI. is very indirect it may be well to quote certain remarks on the subject made by a Scottish antiquary of great learning and industry. The late Bishop of Brechin says :

'I have given some paragraphs on the strength of the attestations of the eminent sanctity of their subjects—such as Agnes de Burnevyle, Guido of Lindores, or Adam de Lewenax—even though there is no proof of any formal process of canonisation. The conditions of sanctity in those early times were uncertain. No formal process, certainly no reference to Rome, was required to put a departed worthy on the roll of the saints. The proofs of holiness in the technical sense, in addition to piety and blamelessness of life, were miracles, and these proofs were estimated apparently by the voice of the people. A good man died. Signs were believed to be wrought at his tomb, or by his intercession. The multitude flocked to the place, and his claim to sanctity was carried by acclamation. Sometimes politics had their influence. When William the Conqueror

\* *Sacred Archaeology*, sub. voc.

† A stone coffin containing a skeleton believed to be that of Thomas of Lancaster was found some years since on the site of Saint Thomas's Chapel. The coffin and its contents are now preserved at Fryston Hall, the seat of Lord Houghton.

‡ *Monasticon Anglicanum*, VIII. 1206. Raine, *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Soc.), 225.

beheaded Earl Waltheof for treason, the Saxon monks at Croyland took him for a saint, and he was so accepted by the English. The Very Rev. R. W. Church, Dean of S. Paul's . . . directs my attention to a curious conversation between Lanfranc and St. Anselm, on the title to sanctity of Archbishop Elphege,\* on which it is put on substantial grounds alone; and Anselm, after an argument, ends by persuading Lanfranc that Elphege was to be treated as a saint. This naturally led to abuse. St. Anselm wrote two letters to restrain the cultus of the saints who had received the title without due, *i.e.* without episcopal authorisation; and in the Council of London, A.D. 1102, a canon is passed against it and other superstitions usages.†

That king Henry VI. was honoured as a saint throughout the whole of England seems certain. I have met with numerous instances in proof of this. Unfortunately I can now call to mind but few. A note of miracles attributed to the king exists among the Harleian manuscripts, and was printed by Hearne as an addition to Otterburn's *Chronicle*; perhaps, however, the most interesting memorial of the pious king which time has spared is a picture in which his sorrows are compared with those of Job. It is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*‡. The king, as is well known, was entombed at Windsor. In his case, as in that of canonized saints, little signs or tokens were sold or given away by those who had custody of the sepulchre. One of these is engraved in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.§ The king is represented with a globe in his left hand and a sceptre in the right, crowned with an open crown, and standing on a stag, the badge of his race. Another object of the same kind, also attributed on good grounds to king Henry VI., is figured in a succeeding number||; it represents the Tower of London, the scene of his reputed "martyrdom." Rising from the ramparts is a crowned bust with a sceptre in the right hand, the left, which no doubt held the orb of majesty, has been broken off. This is not the time to enter into a discussion as to whether the king was murdered, or whether he died according to the order of nature. It may be well, however, to note that the Augustinian Canons of Caversham in Oxfordshire possessed at the time of the dissolution of the religious houses, if we may credit John London, "the dagger that kyllyd Kinge Henry, schethe and all."¶ Dr. Sparrow Simpson has published in the *Journal of the British Archaeolo-*

\* Eadmer in vit. Anselm, lib. 1. p. 10; Paris, 1675.

† Bishop Forbes, 1872, Kalendar of Scottish Saints, pp. xlix., 1.

‡ Vol. lvi. part i. p. 191.

§ October, 1845. p. 205.

|| September, 1868. p. 228.

¶ *Letters relating to Suppression of Monasteries* (Camden Soc.) p. 224, 226.



*gical Association* a prayer in which the merits of the royal "martyr" are spoken of in terms such as we are now only accustomed to find applied to canonised saints.\*

The same valuable repository of historical facts contains a paper by H. Syer Cuming, Esq., on a portrait of this king in Eye church, Suffolk.† He is represented in a royal mantle with a large sceptre in his left hand, the pomel of which is also clasped by the right. The head is nimbed, and on a curved band behind the shoulder is inscribed *Hen. Rex*. There is at the present time a statue of king Henry VI. on the screen in York Minster. It is, however, a modern work, the old statue, which had been an object of devotion, was removed in the sixteenth century. In 1516 the statue of this king was, we may assume, an object of reverence, for we find in the *compotus* of that year an entry of the payment of twenty shillings "Johanni Paynter de Ebor. pro piccione j ymagineis Henrici regis.‡ In 1479 we find that a monition was issued by Lawrence Bothe, archbishop of York "quod aliquis sive aliqui non venerunt statuum sive ymaginem Henrici nuper regis Angliae de facto, et non de jure.§ This must be regarded as a political not a religious manifesto. Some of the fiercest conflicts during the Wars of the Roses took place in Yorkshire and parts adjacent. The images and other representations of the king were widely scattered. In the will of William Bornett, of Alford in Lincolnshire, we find a bequest of iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup> "to King Henry Light and to Sainct Anthony Light in Alford Church,"|| and in 1535 Sir Robert Awbray, priest, chaplain of the chantry of Dean Fleming, in Lincoln cathedral church, bequeaths to Master Thorpe "a pare of beads of dogeon,¶ and an ymage of Kyng Henry."\*\* In the Ripon chamberlain's accounts for 1502-3 and 1525-6 mention is made of offerings to king Henry VI.†† In the churchwardens' accounts of Pilton, Somerset, for 15 Henry VII., we find among the valuables belonging to the church "iij brochys off King Henry and one lytyll broche."‡‡ These were probably badges or signs brought by pilgrims from Windsor, and given to the church.

After the battle of Hexham this unhappy king was concealed for a time by Sir Ralph Pudsay, in Bolton Hall, in Craven.

\* December, 1874, p. 370.

† December, 1880, p. 432.

‡ *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Soc.), p. 97.

§ *Ibid.* p. 208.

|| *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, I. 5.

¶ Box-wood. See Halliwell, sub voce *Dudgeon*.

\*\* A. R. Maddison, *Lincolnshire Wills*, 11.

†† *Memorials of Ripon* (Surtees Soc.). vol. iii. pp. 264, 277.

‡‡ *Churchwardens' Accounts*. Edited by Bishop Hobhouse, (Somerset Rec. Soc.), p. 64.



There is a well there known as "King Harry's well," where the king is said to have bathed.\* William Tyndall in his *Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogue* said that king Henry VI. is reputed to perform miracles, but gives no details.† The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillips has printed a Latin hymn in the king's honour beginning,

"Salve, miles preciose  
Rex Henrice generose."‡

which is by no means devoid of beauty."

Respecting the transcripts of documents, H. S. MILMAN, Esq., M.A., Director, read the following notes :

"The Vatican Transcripts which accompany Mr. Peacock's paper are four in number, all under the hand of pope Julius II., all of the same date, 13 Kal. Jun. 1504, all representing documents which were sent to England at the same time by the same messenger, each of great interest in its own way, the first only relating directly to the subject of the paper.

I venture to describe and offer a few remarks on them.

It is now usual to spell canonize and canonization with a *z*, but in a MS. of the middle of the sixteenth century with which I am acquainted it is spelt with an *s*, and the Latin word in these documents is spelt with a *c*.

I. A Commission to the archbishop of Canterbury, Wm. Warham, and the bishops of Winchester, Richard Fox, Durham, Wm. Sever, and London, Wm. Barnes, to inquire into the merits of the late king Henry VI. as proposed for canonization.

It refers to the letters of king Henry VII., and also to not mere common fame, as testifying the holy and moral life of king Henry VI., to his foundation of two great and remarkable Colleges in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to miracles of healing done at his grave, and to the concourse of pilgrims even from foreign countries, and the consequent request of "Henricus rex modernus" that this inquiry should be held.

The pope then, professing to follow the examples of his predecessors Innocent VIII. and Alexander VI. gives full powers to the commissioners to obtain all kinds of evidence, and to transmit their report in close letters under their seals by a faithful messenger, in order that he, the pope, and his venerable brethren may, if they think proper, proceed in the matter.

\* T. Parkinson, *Yorks Legends*, II. p. 15.

† Vol. iii. p. 122. (Parker Soc.)

‡ Warkworth's *Chronicle*, (Camden Soc.) p. xx.

The reference to previous papal action shows that a commission to the local bishops was, for some time previous to and at this date, the established means of inquiry in such cases.

The body of king Henry VI. was at this time at Windsor. Whether his tomb was then more conspicuous than now, there is now merely a flagstone with his name, or whether there is any other record of the pilgrimages made, or the cures performed, I am unable to say.

II. An Indulgence to the Faithful in support of the new Chapel which king Henry VII. was then building under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary within the precinct (*septa*) of St. Peter's, Westminster, for his own burial, giving an annual plenary indulgence and remission to all who keep the vigil and feast of the Ascension there, with special provision in case the chapel should not be finished by next Ascension Day, and also an injunction to the abbot and prior of St. Peter's, Westminster, to provide confessors, both secular and regular, during four days preceding the feast for the faithful who should come, with most ample powers of absolution.

III. A Memorial for restraining the abuses of the right of sanctuary in England by traitors, wilful murderers, public robbers, and highwaymen.

It recites how such criminals flee to places of sanctuary and then come out to repeat their crimes, and ordains that there should be guards stationed to watch those places lest such fugitives should escape, and also drag them out and hand them over to justice, notwithstanding the constitutions of Otto and Ottobon, formerly legates in England, and all other constitutions and ordinances, local and general.

A provision is added for distribution of copies of the Memorial through notarial and ecclesiastical authority.

IV. A Faculty to king Henry VII. to transfer the body of king Henry VI. from Windsor to Westminster.

It recites the pope's wish to gratify and honour king Henry VII., that when king Henry VI., by work of his rivals, had been despoiled of the kingdom, and removed from the dire prison in which before his day by the act, it is believed, of the same rivals, he paid the debt of nature, although king Henry V. and queen Katharine his parents, and many more of his ancestors were buried at Westminster, and he himself had declared his wish to be buried there, yet his said rivals, with the desire it is said of extinguishing his memory, had procured that he should be buried in the monastery of Chertsey, an obscure and unfrequented place. And there, when some miracles were done at his tomb, and crowds of pilgrims began to frequent it, the same rivals, no one knows why, of their own authority, and

without licence of the apostolic see, removed his body to the church of Windsor Castle.

The pope, therefore, thinking it unbecoming that so celebrated a king should be defrauded of the honour of royal burial not without injury to the monastery of Westminster, authorises the transfer from the church of Windsor (the Dean and Chapter of which had given consent by letters patent) to the monastery of Westminster to be buried there with due honours.

This document has already been printed by Rymer."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, January 29th, 1891.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President and Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A. F.S.A.:—A brief memorial of Abingdon Free Grammar School, founded, A.D. 1563, by John Roysse, Citizen and Mercer of London. By the late Bezer Blundell, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. Abingdon, 1863.

From the Author:—A Perambulation of the Forest of Dene, in the county of Gloucester, 10th Edw. I. (1281-2). By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol, 1890.

From the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A.:—Representations of the Tree of Jesse and of the Last Judgment, specially in reference to the great East Window of the Abbey Church, Selby. By James Fowler, F.S.A. (Reprinted from the Selby Times.) Sq. 8vo. Selby, 1890.

From Robert Blair, Esq. F.S.A.:—Extracts relating to Westoe, South Shields, and Harton, from the Durham Halmote Rolls, 1296-1384. (Surtees Soc. 82.) Translated by Rev. C. E. Adamson. 4to. South Shields, 1890.

From the Author:—A Handbook of London Bankers, with some account of their Predecessors the early Goldsmiths. By F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A. (Enlarged edition.) 8vo. London, 1890-1.

From Somers Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., and J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq. F.S.A. Plan of the Church of St. Mary, Tadcaster, copied from one taken in 1875.

The following gentlemen were approved Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1890:

George Lawrence Gomme, Esq.  
 Professor Thomas M'Kenny Hughes, M.A.  
 Hon. Robert Marsham, M.A.  
 William Henry Richardson, Esq., M.A.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a leaden vessel dug up at Wilsford, near Amesbury, Wilts.



LEADEN VESSEL FOUND AT  
WILSFORD, NEAR AMES-  
BURY, WILTS. (Full size.)

It measures  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches in height and was originally four-sided, the sides measuring  $\frac{7}{8}$ ,  $\frac{6}{8}$ ,  $\frac{7}{8}$ , and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch respectively. The bottom somewhat exceeds these dimensions. The two smaller sides are quite plain, and each has near the top a small loop for suspension. The two larger sides on the other hand are ornamented in low relief with a device which is the same on both sides. This consists (1) of a sort of reversed W between two parallel lines, the lower of which also encircles the vessel; this occupies the uppermost one-third of the height. The lower portion contains (2) a merchant's mark almost identical with one from Dorchester, Oxon., figured by Mr. Waller in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xii. 8, except that it is turned to the dexter.

The vessel is now somewhat flattened and crushed out of shape, but is otherwise in good preservation. It seems to have been cast all in one piece.

Mr. FRANKS said he had seen examples similar to this, found at Bordeaux, and he had little doubt they were used as inkpots.

T. G. ELGER, Esq., Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, communicated the following notes on recent archæological discoveries at Kempston, near Bedford :

“ During the past two years the workmen engaged in digging gravel in a field on the north side of the main road between Bedford and Kempston, and about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the former place, have, from time to time, discovered a large quantity of pottery, most of it in a broken condition, and some human bones at depths from the surface varying from 4 to 6 feet.

In the month of January, 1889, when the digging was commenced, a skeleton in a very imperfect state and a circular fibula, also much decayed, were found at a depth of about 3 feet,



and a few days subsequently a second skeleton, with a lance-head of iron, about 6 inches long, on the right side of the head, were discovered. The skull pertaining to this skeleton is in a remarkably perfect state, and retains all the teeth. The lance-head still contains a portion of the wood of the shaft. The body lay at a depth of about 2 feet 6 inches, with the head towards the north. On June 5th the workmen came upon a remarkable group of pottery, some 4 feet below the surface of the ground, at a spot 45 yards from the northern margin of the road, and 25 yards from the west boundary of the premises belonging to the new Board School. It was found in a saucer-shaped excavation about 12 feet in diameter and 4 feet in maximum depth, extending only a foot or so into the stratum of gravel underlying the vegetable mould. At the bottom of the hollow was a thin layer of what appeared to be indurated clay, and then a stratum of burnt stone and charred wood intermingled (among which was found a fragment of bone, presumably human). On this, near the centre, resting on a thin slab of limestone, was found a very remarkable urn of a yellowish-white colour, and in a perfect condition, without flaw of any kind. It was nearly filled with fine clean gravel, called locally 'chinks.' The other urns, twenty-two in number, were ranged together at a slightly higher level. These also were in a more or less perfect state. Their contents were carefully examined, but the majority contained nothing but earth. In one urn, however, a pair of bronze tweezers was found, and in another a bronze implement somewhat similar to that figured in Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Roman London*, pl. xxxiii. fig. 10. All the pottery is of the so-called Romano-British type. One urn is of a beautiful slatey-blue colour, and is ornamented round the widest part by two bands made up of incised parallel lines, arranged in a V-shaped pattern, bounded and separated by wide raised mouldings. Another is of a light bluish-grey tone, and is decorated by ten or more parallel rows of minute square depressions. On a third, of a steel grey colour, are bands of parallel lines, arranged in groups of four, running from near the base up to a broad band encircling the widest part of the urn. I think these three examples may be classed as Upchurch ware. They contained comminuted bones mingled with flinty gravel, and in one of them a piece of a worked flint was found which apparently once formed part of an arrow-head. A few days after the discovery of this pottery, another somewhat similar, but smaller, excavation was revealed some 23 yards to the west of it. It was semi-circular in cross-section, about 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, extended to a depth of about 4 feet below the surface, and penetrated the gravel to the extent of 18 inches only. It was filled with what to all appearance was

bluish-coloured earth, representing, I believe, 'puddle' or tempered clay. Nothing was found in this trench except a great quantity of broken pottery of a very coarse, gritty material. From the appearance of the pieces, the fractures being evidently of old standing, they were probably deposited in a broken state. The bottom of this excavation was lined with a well-marked stratum of mould between the 'puddle' and the gravel. Many fragments of human bones and more broken pottery were found between the two trenches. In fact, except in the larger of the two excavations, only one or two unfractured specimens of pottery were discovered.

The site in question is only separated by the high road from that of the supposed Anglo-Saxon cemetery where so many interesting and valuable relics were found about 26 years ago, and described by Dr. Fitch in the *Report and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies of York, Lincoln, etc.*, vii. 269-284. It is noteworthy that the relics recently discovered are of a totally different type from those brought to light in the years 1863-64, the latter being almost without exception of an Anglo-Saxon character."

J. W. CLARK, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on a Consuetudinary of an English House of Black Canons, contained in the eighth book of the *Liber memorandorum Ecclesiae de Bernwelle*,\* i.e. Barnwell, Cambridgeshire.

This Consuetudinary, or, as the author calls it, 'a short treatise on the observances of Canons Regular in accordance with their Rule,' prescribes, in the most minute manner, how the brethren are to behave in the church, the dorter, the frater, the cloister, etc.; and what are the specific duties of the principal officers of the house. As might be expected, knowledge is assumed on many points which are at present obscure, and on which it would have been interesting to have had fuller information; but, notwithstanding, a graphic picture of the daily life of a great religious house is set before us.

After the preface, which occupies five chapters, are those which deal with the officers of the house: the prior (here called prelate), and his subordinates, or *obedienciarii*. These are: the sub-prior; the third prior; the precentor or *armarius* (librarian), who is to have an assistant called *succentor*; the sacrist and sub-sacrist; the hall-butler (*refectorarius*) with his servitor; the almoner; the chief cellarer and the sub-cellarer; the kitchen steward (*coquinarius*) with his assistant; the steward of the granary (*granatorius*); the receivers (*receptores*) the

\* Harl. M.S. 3601.

number of whom is not specified ; the steward of the guest-house (*hospitarius*) with his servant ; the chamberlain (*camerarius*) ; and the master of the infirmary (*infirmarius*).

The prelate was elected by the brethren, but, once in office, was to exercise a despotic sway from which there was no appeal, and to be treated with obsequious deference. Next to him came the sub-prior. Besides certain specified duties, as the awakening of the brethren in the dorter in the morning, he was generally to bear the same relation to the prelate as a college vice-master does to the master. The third prior stood in a similar relation to the sub-prior. His principal duty was to go round the house at night, and see that all was safe, and no brother lingering where he ought not to be. In matters temporal the prelate depended mainly on the chief cellarer (*cellarius major*), who is called his 'right hand.' He combined, in fact, the duties of the senior and junior bursar of a college. He was assisted by the steward of the granary (*granatorius*), who seems to have acted as an agent, and by the receivers, to whom the rents and other monies were paid.

The services were directed by the precentor (who was also librarian and archivist), and the sacrist and sub-sacrist. There was also a priest appointed for each week, called *hebdomadarius*. The sacrist and sub-sacrist were called 'the guardians of the church'; in winter they slept in it, and took their meals in it. The directions for the ritual are very minute and curious.

The daily occupations of the brethren can be easily made out by comparing these observances with the Statutes of the Premonstratensians, or reformed Augustinians, which are more precise on several points of daily custom.

The brethren rose to say matins at midnight, after which they again returned to the dorter. When they rose for the day it is directed that 'they ought to go to the church before they turn aside to any other place. There, after sprinkling themselves with holy water, let them pray with pure hearts fervently, and first seek the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. After this, while the priests are preparing themselves for private masses, let some attend to the duties assigned to them, others take their books and go into the cloister, and there read or sing without conversation.'

Before they left the church, Prime would have been said, but there is no special mention of this Hour, or indeed of many of the other Hours, as in the Premonstratensian or Benedictine Statutes, because it was taken for granted that all the brethren would attend them. There is a special chapter, headed, *That all ought to be present at the Hours*, which the writer probably thought would be sufficient for his purpose.

Prime was succeeded by the mass of the Blessed Virgin, and the morning-mass or chapter-mass, after which they went to chapter, which was presided over by the prelate, or, in his absence, by the sub-prior.

In chapter, which all brethren were bound to attend, the ordinary business of the house was transacted, and the offences committed during the previous twenty-four hours made public and punished. Chapter was succeeded by Terce; then came high mass, followed by Sext. After this the brethren went to dinner in the frater. The food consisted of fish, meat, and vegetables, and apparently did not vary, for the almoner is directed 'to make up every day for ever three plates for the use of three poor men; viz. of the remnants of bread, meat, fish, and occasionally of vegetables left over.' Cooked fruit is also mentioned. The directions for the care of the frater, and for the behaviour of the brethren in it, are very minute and curious. Scrupulous cleanliness is insisted upon; and, besides, it was to be beautified in summer with fresh flowers, and made sweet with mint and fennel. Fly-catchers also are to be provided.

After dinner the brethren went, in summer, to the dorter for a siesta. They were awakened by a bell for Nones; after which came collation (the drinking of a glass of beer in the frater, followed by a reading in the chapter house); then even-song; then supper; and lastly, compline. This over, they retired to their beds in the dorter.

Silence was to be kept, as directed by the Rule, from morning till after chapter. After chapter the brethren might converse in the cloister till the bell rang for Terce. After this there was to be no more conversation until the same time on the following day. Silence might, however, be broken in the event of four accidents, viz., robbers, sickness, fire, workmen. If strangers of rank, whether lay or clerical, visited the convent, they might be spoken to; and a few words might be used at meals. If brethren were compelled to speak during the hours of silence, they might do so in the parlour.

The curious custom of bleeding (*minutio*), has an entire chapter devoted to it. Interesting notices are also given of the regulations for the infirmary, the office of the almoner, the duties of the lay brethren or *conversi*, and the selection and reception of novices.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, February 5th, 1891.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President and Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From T. C. Smith, Esq.:—The History of the parish of Ribchester, in the county of Lancaster. By T. C. Smith, and the Rev. J. Shortt. 8vo. London, 1890.

From John Cotton, Esq.:—The Regal Mints of Tamworth, Warwick and Coventry. By W. A. Cotton. 4to. Birmingham, 1888.

From Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A.:—Some of the old Halls and Manor Houses in the county of Norfolk, by the late E. P. Willins. Edited by T. Garatt. Folio. London, 1890.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—*Catechismus ex decreto sacrosancti Concilii Tridentini, jussu Pii V. Pont. Max. editus.* 8vo. Leyden, 1624.

JAMES LEWIS ANDRÉ, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

GEO. PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following note on the discovery of a dene-hole containing Roman remains at Plumstead :

“On February 10th, 1887, I reported to the Society the discovery of a Roman leaden coffin in a field by the road known as the King’s Highway, at Plumstead.\*

I now have the honour to report the discovery, in the same field, and only a few yards distant from the spot where the coffin was found, of a dene-hole containing a mass of animal remains, together with portions of Roman urn-shaped vessels and other objects.

The dene-hole was of the usual type, a circular shaft having been sunk through the sand some 30 feet, until the chalk was reached, a domed cavity had then been excavated in the chalk 20 feet deep and 18 feet in diameter. At some period, probably an early one, the great chamber had been filled up with sand, which Mr. W. G. Dawson, the owner of the property, with praiseworthy liberality, caused to be cleared out. During the progress of the excavations the jaw-bone and other portions of a human skeleton were met with, likewise several skulls of various animals, including the ox, pig, goat, dog, and creatures of the weasel or polecat species, an antler of the roebuck, and many other bones which will be submitted to experts for identification later on. Near the bottom of the pit the fragments of

\* *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 2nd series, xi. 308-10.

seven or eight Roman vessels were brought to light; they are all of Upchurch ware, and some are decorated with patterns peculiar to that class of pottery. A portion of an iron knife and an iron bell with handle and clapper were found, which may also be called Roman. A few oyster and snail shells were present, and fragments of burnt sticks and a broken Roman flange-tile.

A miscellaneous collection of remains such as we have enumerated, occurring in a dene-hole in the same field as a Roman leaden coffin was found in, would naturally puzzle an ordinary observer, and cause him to endeavour to connect the two discoveries together. That they are totally distinct there can be no question. The chief interest of the recent discovery lies in the fact that the dene-hole was open in Roman times, as is proved by the Roman objects found in it. From a careful consideration of the circumstances connected with the discovery we are forced to conclude that the pit was adapted for use as a convenient receptacle for rubbish, in close proximity to some Roman dwellings. Open dene-holes so common in the chalk districts of Kent, are to this day a source of danger both to human beings and animals, and it is not at all uncommon to find in them skeletons of the latter which have come to an untimely end. The occasional presence of the former may also be the result of murder or accident. That animals met their death in the Plumstead pit in the way above mentioned is clearly indicated by the remains of weasels and such like creatures being found. They were evidently attracted to the place by the scent of carrion, but paid dearly for their repast, as once having got into the pit, its domed roof prevented their return. Mr. Dawson, who watched the excavations with great care, states that the bones were found mainly round the margin of the hole, and that portions of the same animal lay in opposite directions. This we should expect to find, as when carcasses were thrown down the pit they would strike the centre of the cone of earth at the bottom, and either roll down the side of it, or stick fast on the top, in which latter case as the body decayed the various parts would by degrees break away and be found as Mr. Dawson describes. As the animal remains belong to species usually found associated with Roman dwellings in Kent, and there being an absence of post-Roman relics, we may reasonably infer that the dene-hole was filled up at a very early period.

I cannot close my remarks without saying how much we are indebted to Mr. Dawson for the spirited manner in which he has a second time come forward to assist archaeologists in their attempts to elucidate the early history of the district in which he resides."

ALFRED HIGGINS, Esq., F.S.A., read the first part of a paper entitled "Notes on the Church of St. Francis, or *Tempio Malatestiano*, at Rimini, more especially as regards the sculptured decoration."

Mr. Higgins's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, February 12th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Lechmere Family, and their ancient seat, Severn End. By the Rev. T. W. Wood. 8vo. Upton-on-Severn, 1890.

From G. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D. Rouge Croix, F.S.A.:—

1. Particulars of Sale of Estates as follows : Boyton, Wilts ; Gifford's Hall, Suffolk ; Hean Castle, Pembrokeshire ; Hengrave Hall, Suffolk ; Hopton Castle, Shropshire ; Shaw House, Berks. Folio. London, 1885-9.

2. A Historical Sketch and descriptive view of the Isle of Man. By Samuel Haining. [Second edition.] 8vo. Liverpool, 1824.

3. A Description of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. New edition. 8vo. London, 1817.

4. A Short Description of the Isle of Thanet. By R. E. Hunter. 8vo. London, 1799.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Augustus Arthur Arnold, Esq.

James Crowdy, Esq., M.A.

Rev. Charles Lawford Acland, M.A.

G. W. G. LEVESON GOWER, Esq., M.A., V.P., read the following remarks on a find of Roman pottery at Limpsfield, Surrey, and of some pots in Oxted :

"We have so lately been revelling in the unexampled treasures from Silchester, that it is rather a sudden drop to come down to objects of a humble kind such as I exhibit this evening, yet even among these there are some which are not devoid of interest, and they are, I trust, the earnest of better things to follow from the same locality. Before we have done with Silchester, we shall know a great deal more about the habits of the Romans

in this island than we have hitherto done, and by a close comparison of examples gathered there and at other Roman settlements, but more especially from those in the south and south-east of England, we may be able hereafter to fix with some degree of certainty the date of the buildings and the length of their occupation.

For these reasons it appears to me that a very close and particular investigation into the remains of Roman occupation wherever they exist is of great importance; it is a work which cannot be done by any single individual (unless he be a Gen. Pitt-Rivers) upon a very large scale; it must be done in detail and in sections. The three Roman buildings which I have excavated on my own land in close proximity to one another, all exhibit distinct peculiarities both in the method of construction and the character of the objects found in them. Living as I do on the line of the old British track-way leading from Southampton and Winchester to Canterbury, known in the middle ages and to the present day by the name of the Pilgrim's Way, vestiges of an early civilization surround one on every side. The Romans established a chain of villas along the line of it, buildings possibly at first of a military character, becoming in more peaceful times the villa residence or hunting seat. Nearly all the Roman villas in this county with which I am acquainted lie contiguous to this road, and as far as I know to the south of it, *e.g.*, Abinger, near Dorking; Colley Farm, near Reigate; Pendell, near Blechingley; the two villas in Titsey Park, and the one in 'Churchfield,' Titsey (a field-name, by the way, often met with in connection with Roman remains). It is singular that whereas there are but one or two villages upon the Gault clay throughout the whole of Surrey and Kent, the Romans should have fixed their dwellings upon so cold and uncomfortable a soil, for, with the exception of Abinger, every one of those I have mentioned is so situated.

The importance of tracing accurately and mapping the old lines of roads which abound in this district, and in many places are well nigh lost, cannot be too much insisted upon; it is my experience, and I suppose that of most of us, that these finds of pottery, burial urns, coins, and the like, are nearly always met with in close proximity to some old vicinal track; it is so with those which I exhibit this evening.

As regards this particular find, it was made in constructing a road through a field called the 'Ox Pasture.' The field was a very old pasture on the lower greensand in Limpsfield, a terrace raised somewhat above the stream which at this place divides the parishes of Limpsfield and Oxted; there was no appearance on the surface to indicate that the ground had ever been dis-



turbed, no traces of foundations (nor do any such I believe exist), the ridge and furrow was absent which is so generally seen, and which indicates plough-land at some former time, and yet I believe that the vessels must have been broken by the plough, for the only two which have come out whole are of a flat character. The first thing found (standing on its base) was the fragment of a pot; it measures  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the base, is of rude texture, and not made on a wheel, but burnt hard, and made, I believe, of local clay, with a considerable admixture of sand or loam. A little further on a large quantity of pottery was found, the earth was all blackened and loose, and the pots had, apparently, rested upon some rough pieces of sandstone (one of which has been cut in the shape of a lozenge), and round them was a low frame of small rag stones standing on end as it were to fence them in; there was a large rim of pale brownish ware and part of the side of an urn; it measures 7 inches across; the base of a large pot, engine-turned, burnt very hard; the greater portion of the pierced base and part of the side of a colander, very similar to one found at Silchester; a small fragment of a *mortarium* in red ware; an absolutely perfect *patera*, or saucer-shaped vessel in black Upchurch ware, and several fragments of vessels of the same kind and of the same manufacture; the base of a large pot of light brown ware made on a wheel, and having this peculiarity, as pointed out by Mr. Franks, that the circles are not concentric, but start from a point at the edge of the base. There is a large quantity of a peculiar blue ware, of local manufacture I believe; of another ware of a peculiarly coarse gritty texture; a piece of red glazed ware of the kind called 'pseudo-Arretine.' I believe this to have been a place of burial, and that a number of vessels of domestic use had been placed, as was so commonly done, with the burial urn. The next find, at a spot opposite the other, was of a quantity of rude black ware, of a thick coarse character, hand-made, and apparently forming portions of a vessel of considerable size, having a rim with a very small lip; it is earlier than the pottery before described, and may be taken in connection with the flint flakes which I have put with it, and which were found in the field close by.

Further on, and by itself, was found the very interesting little pot, of a very uncommon type: it is of black and red colour, and has a fluted moulding on the outside, terminating in a semi-circular head. When first found I believe it must have been perfect, the fractures appeared to me to be recent when I first saw it, and though I have pieced it as far as it would go, there are one or two unfortunate gaps in the side and in the rim. It measures  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height, across the rim from the outer edge  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, from the inner  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the diameter of the

base is not quite 2 inches, the circumference of the bowl in its widest part is exactly 1 foot.



POT, WITH FLUTED DECORATIONS, FOUND AT LIMPSFIELD. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

As to the nature of the pottery, with some few exceptions I believe it to be all made of the clay and loam of the district.

The next find was in a field at Limpsfield called 'Postlands.' It took its name from a Postern Gate which stood at the entrance leading to Hookwood, and it was crossed diagonally by an old vicinal way. When the field was under-drained in 1849-50, some pots were found, but no pieces had been preserved; the field is not far from the present church-yard, and these were probably burial urns. The surface of a part of the field was strewn with fragments of tile, and the names of adjoining fields, viz., the 'Tile Oast,' the 'Kiln Field,' the 'Brick-earth Field,' were so many indications of a local manufactory of tiles, etc., which was carried on during the middle ages and possibly earlier. I exhibit from this spot two fragments of pots of medieval ware with a strong glaze, and some curiously stamped tiles ornamented all over and on the outer edge with a cross within a circle, the inner face being plain; they have round holes at intervals, and also a square cut hole by which they were fastened in some way. They taper from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness. I supposed them to be Roman hypocaust tiles, but they are pronounced to be medieval and probably roofing tiles; at any rate they are of a very uncommon design, and of some interest.

By the kindness of Mr. John Oldrid Scott, one of our Fellows, I exhibit the fragments of three pots which were found in digging the foundations of his house in the 'Ridgeway Field,' Oxted, about half a mile W.N.W. of Oxted railway station,

The field takes its name from a very old road which leads from Oxted village up the chalk hill northwards, often mentioned in the Court Rolls as the 'Ruggewey,' or 'Ridgeway.' The nature of the ground, a high sloping bank adjoining the road, led, no doubt, to these burial urns (for such they seem to be) being deposited there. The largest is larger than any which I have ever met with in the neighbourhood, and resembles those which are found in the Dorset and Wilts barrows; it measures exactly 8 inches across the base, and when perfect must have been fully 1 foot in height, it is of light brown colour, and was found in 1886. The others are mere fragments of the bases of two vessels, the one very rude and early, the other belonging to that class of pottery generally known as Romano-British."

ALFRED HIGGINS, Esq., F.S.A., read the second part of a paper on the church of St. Francis, or *Tempio Malatestiano*, at Rimini, more especially as regards the sculptured decoration.

Mr. Higgins's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, February 19th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1889. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. Reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*. 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Executors of the late Mrs. Coote, through H. S. Milman, Esq., M.A., Dir. S.A.:—The Romans in Britain, by H. C. Coote, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1878. Bound in two volumes interleaved, with MS. additions, notes, and corrections of the Author.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Thomas Frederick Kirby, Esq., M.A.  
Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D., Canon of St. Paul's.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Lieut-Gen.

Pitt-Rivers Vice-President in the room of Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, resigned.

The following letter was read :

“ Hotel des Etrangers,  
37 and 38, Gerrard Street, London,  
7th February, 1891.

The President of the Society of Antiquaries,  
Burlington House.

#### DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT SILCHESTER.

Sir,

I have seen in the *Illustrated London News*, of 10th January, 1891 (No. 2699), sketches of some of these discoveries.

The two pieces marked H H are, I think, wrongly called tent-pegs, as similar pieces are daily in use in Latin countries at present. The Spanish hay-mower equips himself with a scythe of soft steel (made for that market in Belgium), its handle, a stone to sharpen it with, and a hammer and one of the pieces marked H in the illustrations referred to.

As grindstones are seldom or never used in the interior of the country, he cannot draw out the edge of his scythe other than in the following manner :

He drives the peg into the earth, then sits down and hammers out the edge until it is sufficiently thin, after which he goes on mowing until it becomes too blunted to sharpen down with his stone, when he again repeats the operation as before.

It is therefore a *scythe-sharpening anvil*. The rings at its side serve two purposes : first, to facilitate its conveyance by passing a cord or belt through them to sling over his shoulder or strap about his waist ; secondly, to prevent its sinking into the ground when he hammers upon it.

I have seen hundreds of mowers at work, and have seen them operate as I have explained on every occasion.

Every mower is supposed to possess and carry this with him, as one of his indispensable tools.

The Romans used scythes manufactured of iron, and easily blunted ; they had no grindstones with them, and consequently had to employ the same means of sharpening as are used to-day by their descendants. In fact, like the ploughs and all other agricultural implements used to-day in Latin countries, they are but a continuation of those of their antecessors, in form and employment.

My position as mining engineer in Spain leads me to note many antique customs throughout that country, and it sometimes happens that important discoveries are met with.



I shall be very pleased to make these known, as they occur, to your Society, if it so desires.

I shall be at the above address for a week longer, after which date my address will be Gijon, Spain.

Yours very truly,

J. A. JONES, M.S.C.I.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jones for his interesting communication, with the request that he would be so good as to endeavour to obtain a specimen of the tools described for the Society.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., by the kindness of Mr. Murray Marks, exhibited a gold cross mounted on a silver-gilt foot, and said to contain a relic of the True Cross.

The cross, like others containing relics of the True Cross, has two transverse arms. It is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, or with its socket piece  $13\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and the transverse pieces are 7 and 8 inches long respectively. On the front, beneath a layer of crystal, is a cross of wood, apparently oak, behind which is doubtless contained the small relic for which the cross was made. The five upper arms have at the ends small square banners, with the arms of Hungary, *barry argent and gules*, impaling or dimidiating France ancient. These have, however, been re-enamelled, and the bars wrongly filled in with yellow and white. At the foot of the cross is an oblong banner bearing *an eagle displayed argent, beaked and crowned or*, on a (now) dark green field. Each of the six extremities of the cross terminates in a quatrefoil enamelled light blue and set with a large real or imitation sapphire, with a border of small emeralds and rubies or garnets; and on the outside of each is or was a large pearl. The back of the cross is adorned with enamelled scrollwork on a gold ground, and has at the intersection of the arms two quatrefoils containing enamelled shields on a field of green translucent enamel. The upper shield bears the arms of Hungary impaling or dimidiating France ancient; the lower a gold double-barred cross on a field *gules*. The quatrefoils at the ends of the transverse arms are of gold, with the evangelistic symbols in translucent enamel, that of St. Luke being of later date than the other three. The quatrefoil at the top is engraved with the words: *VERA PARTICULA STÆ CRVCIS*; while that at the bottom is engraved with a two-headed imperial eagle with a shield on its breast charged with a fess. The sides of the cross are wrought throughout with quatrefoils, and at the bottom of all is a short tapering piece with embattled top, which fits into the socket of the foot.

The cross has unfortunately been extensively "restored." All the enamel has been renewed, probably at the end of the fifteenth century, or even later, when the backs of the uppermost and lowest quatrefoils were engraved. The main portion of the cross appears, however, to be German work of about the second quarter of the fourteenth century.

The foot of the cross, of silver gilt, is 14 inches high, and apparently a century later in date than the cross itself. It consists of a spreading quatrefoil base, standing on claw feet, engraved with leafwork, and having pierced tracery round the bottom. On each of the four sections is an enamelled quatrefoil enclosing a shield, also enamelled. These shields bear alternately Hungary impaling France ancient, and a crowned eagle, but the enamel has been wrongly restored, so that the bars are now yellow and gold, and the eagle *or* on a yellow field. The upper part forming the shaft for the cross consists of two panelled and pinnaced stages.

Nothing is known of the history of this cross, which was bought in Vienna about ten years ago.

The arms seem to be intended for those of Charles II. (Robert of Anjou), King of Hungary, 1307-1342, who married Elizabeth of Poland. The label for Anjou has, however, been omitted from the arms of France. The arms of Poland are *gules an eagle displayed argent*. Another of the Hungary shields is that bearing the double barred cross, but it should have been shown on a mount or hill.

J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three fifteenth-century deeds, which were thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary:

"The first of the deeds exhibited by Mr. Earwaker is an indented agreement dated on the vigil of St. Bartholomew (August 23rd) 1414, between the Prior and Convent of the House of the Holy Trinity of Beauvale, and the Prior and Convent of the House of St. Mary of Felley, both in the diocese of York and county of Nottingham, whereby the Canons of Felley relinquish all claims to the tithes of a certain enclosure called Willey, in the parish of Gresley, in consideration of the payment of an annual pension of 12s. by the monks of Beauvale.

A very perfect impression is appended of the seal of Felley Priory. It is a pointed oval, 2 inches long, bearing a seated figure of the Blessed Virgin, crowned and holding in her right hand a sceptre surmounted by a lily. On her left arm is the infant Saviour. The legend is:

✠ SIGILLVM SCE MARIE DE FELEIA.

The original endorsement of the deed was :

‘Concordia facta cum priore de Felley pro Willay.’

To this has been added the words *pro decimis ibidem*. The same hand has also numbered the deed as ‘xvj,’ and added as a note, ‘*Vide cartam. xx. huius pixidis de hac materia.*’

A seventeenth-century owner has wrongly given the date as ‘A° 1440,’ which has been corrected in pencil.

The ‘House of the Holy Trinity of Beauvale,’ to whom this deed originally belonged, was one of the nine foundations in England of the Carthusian order. It was founded by Nicholas de Cantilupe, lord of Ilkeston, in 1343, for a prior and 12 monks, in the king’s park of Gresley. Its Latin name was ‘Pulchra-vallis.’ Some remains of the church and adjoining buildings are still standing, and the outline of the great cloister with the lines of the little houses and gardens of the brethren are easily traceable, and could be excavated for a few pounds.

The ‘House of St. Mary of Felley’ was founded in 1156 by Ralph Brito for canons of the Order of St. Augustine, and the seal appended to the deed is probably the original one of the foundation. Felley is not far distant from Beauvale. Part of an arcade and other remains of the priory church of the date of the foundation exist, and considerable portions of the western range of the cloister buildings have been preserved by their conversion into a farmhouse. The most noticeable feature of this is a handsome moulded brick chimney of early sixteenth-century date.

The second deed is a lease dated 15th March, 37 Henry VI. (1459), from Richard Bingham, Esq., of ‘Watenowe,’ to Master Thomas Deacon, vicar of Gresley, co. Notts, and John Chambreleyn of Beauvale, of lands in Newthorpe, formerly belonging to Robert de Teversalt, vicar of Gresley, at a yearly rental of 12d. in silver to be paid to the prior of Beauvale.

The seal is a small circular one of red wax, protected by a twisted rush fender, and bearing a device like a coiled-up gryphon with his head between his forelegs, or it maybe a stag, with the words

‘tu pio mie’ (?)

The endorsement is modern :—‘Bingham de Wattenow A° 37 Hen. 6.’

The third deed is also noteworthy on account of the fine early seal appended to it.

It is an indenture dated at Chester on the Tuesday before the feast of St. Mathias, the apostle, 14 Henry IV. (1413), by which Robert, son of John Chamburleyn, citizen, of Chester, quit-claims to Elizabeth de ‘Crwe,’ prioress of the nuns of the House

of the Blessed Mary of Chester, and the convent of the same place, all his rights, etc., to certain rents in Chester on consideration of the keeping of a solemn obit in the nuns' church, with a mass of *Requiem cum nota*, for the souls of himself and his heirs, and of John and Agnes Chamburleyn, his parents.

The seal, of red wax, is a pointed oval, 3 inches in length, bearing a crowned and seated figure of Our Lady with the Holy Child. The legend is almost wholly defaced, but it appears to have been :

SIGILLVM DOM[VS MONIALIV]M CESTRI[E].

The date of the foundation of the nunnery is uncertain, but the seal appears to be of about the same period as the Felley seal, viz. *circa* 1160.

The deed is simply endorsed :

‘ Indentura contra Moniales Cestrie,’

To which a seventeenth-century owner has added the word ‘ Chester.’ ”

Miss MARGARET STOKES, through the Director, communicated a paper on “ The Vestiges of Irish Saints in Italy during the Dark Ages.”

The saints referred to included St. Frigidian at Lucca, St. Columbanus at Bobio, St. Donatus at Fiesole, St. Andrew at Mensola, and St. Brigide, ranging in date from the sixth to the ninth century. The monks from Ireland and the numerous Irish monasteries formerly existing in France, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy constantly travelled through these countries on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and in returning appear to have settled at suitable places, where they founded religious houses. It has been questioned whether the well-known ornament of interlacing patterns originated in Italy with these missionaries or in Ireland, or whether it was carried north-west by a tide of European civilization, and afterwards came back with a return wave when already becoming extinct in its first home. How far too can this interlacing ornament in Italy be traced to Irish influence, and is it found where there is no record of Irish missionary visits? If it passed originally from Italy to Ireland, it did not at all follow that there was no individuality in Irish art; and the style was probably grafted there on a still more archaic form of Celtic art. Instances of interlacing ornament were cited from many buildings in Rome, Florence, Brescia, etc.



Professor G. F. BROWNE, while recognising Miss Stokes's skill and research, doubted the similarity and connection between the interlaced ornaments of Italy and Ireland. He pointed out that no specimens were found in Ireland earlier than the fifth century, but many in Italy of much earlier date, and even of the period of imperial Rome. The English examples of this ornament were also older than the Irish.

Mr. FRANKS said that late-Celtic ornament and the interlacing patterns had nothing in common. The interlacing ornament was clearly derived from the designs of Roman mosaic pavements, and of the late-Celtic period nothing was found in Italy. Celtic work, moreover, had nothing in common with Scandinavian, as suggested by Mr. Nevill.

The PRESIDENT also thought that interlacing ornament was a survival from classical times, and was first introduced from Italy to the north.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, February 26th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A.:—

1. Memorials of the Family of Tufton, Earls of Thanet. By Robert Pocock. 8vo. Gravesend, 1800.
2. An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, in the County of Stafford. By the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D. 8vo. Wolverhampton, 1836.
3. Lympsfield and its Environs; and the Old Oak Chair, a ballad, with illustrations by George Cruikshank. 8vo. Westerham, 1838.
4. The History and Antiquities of the Ancient and Royal Town of Kingston-upon-Thames. By W. D. Biden. 8vo. Kingston, 1852.
5. Handbook to the Parish of Titsey. (Containing "Titsey," and "On a Roman Villa discovered at Titsey.") By G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1869.
6. Skipton Castle: including sketches of its noble owners. By the Rev. John Ward. (2nd edition.) 8vo. Skipton, 1877.
7. Notices of the Family of Leigh, of Addington. Will of Isabel Flemyng. The Howards of Effingham. By G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1878-88.

8. Inventories of the College of Lingfield. By G. Leveson-Gower, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1879.
9. Parochial History of Westerham. By G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1883.
10. Note Book of a Surrey Justice. By G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1886.

Special thanks were accorded to Mr. Leveson-Gower for his gifts to the Library.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the Election of Fellows on Thursday, March 5th, 1891, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

C. J. HUMPHREYS-DAVENPORT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the silver badge of the Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.

This consists of (1) a round medallion,  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches in diameter, with a Battersea enamel portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, surrounded by a band of dark green enamel inscribed:

PRO • PATRIA • ET • AMICO •

the whole being enclosed by a chased floral border, in which are fixed two rings for suspension. Below the medallion hangs (2) a large oval badge,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches long by  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches broad, also of silver, bearing in relief on a hatched ground a large gilt bell. On the field is the inscription:

W<sup>m</sup> MANLEY Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Rochester in KENT MASTER of the  
Society of Cumberland Youths 1772.

Round a marginal belt is engraved:

\* • HEALTH • AND STRENGTH • CONCURS TO SUPPORT • THE  
NOBLE ART.

The badge is worn suspended by a red ribbon.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths is a London Change-ringing Association now holding periodical meetings at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and which formerly met at Shoreditch.

The earliest record in the possession of the society is a book, on the title-page of which is a statement that the society began September 6th, 1747, and containing a code of rules and a list of members' names in autograph, etc. A copy of this book is among the material collected by the late E. J. Osborn for a *History of Bell-ringing*.\*

\* Add. MSS. B.M., No. 19,368.

The book contains no reference to an earlier existence of the society, but according to its traditions it was a direct continuation of the Society of London Scholars, which was established in the seventeenth century, and was one of the most important ringing associations of its time. There are no records of the London Scholars extant, so far as is known, with the exception of the particulars of three peals rung by them: one in January, 1716-17, at St. Bride's, Fleet Street (shortly after which this Society and the College Youths at their joint expense added two bells to the ring of ten then at that church); another at St. Martin-in-the-Fields in March, 1727; and a third at St. Michael, Cornhill, in November, 1729.

The tradition is that the London Scholars were ringing at Shoreditch on the occasion of the entry into London, in 1746, of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland on his return from crushing the Jacobite rising of 1745, and that in commemoration of this the name of the society was changed to that of the Cumberland Youths (to which the word "Royal" was afterwards prefixed, though at what time is not known), and that the accompanying medal was presented to the Society by the Duke himself about 1746.

The date and circumstances of the presentation of this medal are not, however, known; the silver plate appended to it, and bearing the date 1772, is probably later than the medal itself.

Statements to the above effect and a sketch of the medal and plate are to be found in Osborn's *Notes on the Ringing Societies of London*.\*

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, by permission of the Members of the Ilchester Town Trust, exhibited a remarkable thirteenth-century macehead of latten, belonging to the borough of Ilchester, co. Somerset, with figures under canopies and an old-French inscription.

This singular object, which now surmounts the pole of a beadle's or constable's staff, will be fully described and illustrated in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*.

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a rare tract, and read a short paper on the execution of King Charles I.

H. S. MILMAN, Esq., M.A., Director, read the first part of a Paper on the Memorials of St. Thomas at Canterbury, in which he reviewed the evidence concerning the *corona* and *caput*, and the disposal of the bones of St. Thomas when he was "unshrined."

\* Add. MSS. B.M., No. 19,370.

The Director's Paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, March 5th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

STEPHEN ROWLAND, Esq., exhibited a tortoiseshell silver-mounted tobacco-box of early eighteenth-century date, bearing on the lid, within an irradiated Garter, a silver medallion portrait of king Charles I. by Norbert Roettier.

R. G. RICE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited four leaves from a late fifteenth or early sixteenth century *Antiphonale*, probably of Spanish execution.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

George Matthews Arnold, Esq., J.P.  
Lewis Tonna Dibdin, Esq., M.A.  
Alfred Gibbons, Esq.  
Francis John Haverfield, Esq., M.A.  
Charles James Jackson, Esq.  
Edward O'Callaghan, Esq.  
Michael Pope, Esq.  
Richard Duncan Radcliffe, Esq., M.A.  
Rev. John James Raven, D.D.  
Rev. Charles Francis Routledge, M.A.

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Thursday, March 12th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, William George, Esq.:—

1. Thomas Chatterton and the Vicar of Temple Church, Bristol. 8vo. Bristol, 1888.
2. Richard of Cirencester. The Roman road on Durdham Down. 8vo. Bristol, 1886.
3. The De Chedder Family of Bristol and Cheddar. 8vo. Taunton, 1838.
4. Handel's "Messiah" : when first performed in Bristol? 8vo. Bristol, 1890.

From the Compiler, R. S. Boddington, Esq.:—Boddington Pedigree. Large broadsheet. Folio. Exeter, 1890.

From the Author:—Old Cottage and Domestic Architecture in South-west Surrey. By Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Second Edition. 4to. Guildford, 1891.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

George Matthews Arnold, Esq.

Rev. Charles Francis Routledge, M.A.

Edward O'Callaghan, Esq.

Lewis Tonna Dibdin, Esq., M.A.

On the nomination of the President, Walter Kidman Foster, Esq., was appointed Auditor, *vice* William Henry Richardson, Esq., resigned.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, exhibited four silver waits' collars and badges belonging to the city of Bristol.

The collars, which are all alike, are composed of small cast silver roundels,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, coupled together by small links, and bearing in relief alternately a Tudor rose and pomegranate dimidiated, and the letters C B, for *Civitas Bristollicæ*, knotted together. (See Illustration.) Each collar appears originally to have contained twenty-six roundels, or thirteen pairs, but one or two are now lost from two collars, and one collar has a roundel too many.

The badges at first consisted of gilt and enamelled shields,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, bearing the city arms, but these were subsequently fixed on to large roundels,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with



WAIT'S COLLAR AND BADGE OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL. (Full size.)

borders each formed of four raised scrolls conjoined and inscribed, on three badges :

THE | CITIE | OF | BRISTOWE.

but on the fourth the city's name is spelt BRISTOLL.

On the back of the badges are scratched or engraved the names and dates of divers holders, the oldest being 1683. The shields and collars, however, are clearly *temp.* Queen Mary, the dimidiated rose and pomegranate being one of her badges.

The city waits are now abolished, and two of the collars are worn by the city trumpeters established in 1715.

Chancellor FERGUSON, LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following Report :

"I have the honour to report that during excavations in February last, for the rebuilding of the White Horse public-house in Blackfriars Street, Carlisle, the broken shaft and base of a column of Roman date standing *in situ* were discovered. It was my intention to have removed the column to the Carlisle Museum, but my instructions miscarried, and it was buried under a bed of concrete, and lost, though its place is known. The shaft is circular in section, 1ft. 9in. in diameter, dying at its bottom into a square base with chamfered angles. It stands upon a pavement of concrete, about 5ft. 4in. below the level of the present surface. The base is 1ft. 7in. in height, and the shaft 2ft. 7½in., giving a total height to the column of 3ft. 2½in. It is of freestone, of a kind not found in any local quarry now known, but is apparently identical with stones in the older part of the cathedral church of Carlisle, which are supposed to have come from the Roman Wall. The surface is very rough, and it was probably, in Roman days, beautified by a coating of fine cement.

The White Horse public-house is situated in the midst of a district that has proved rich in Roman remains. It is on the east side of Blackfriars Street, separated only by a narrow passage to the south from the Bush Hotel, which extends from English Street to Blackfriars Street, and of which the rebuilt White Horse will form part. The Bush Hotel was rebuilt in 1877, and in our *Proceedings*, 2nd S. vii. 216, will be found my report upon the Roman antiquities then found there, which included much pottery, some 30 feet of a stockade of three rows of oak stakes, set quincunx fashion, and a tank of the stakes, lined with oak planks. These remains extended over the whole site of the old Bush Hotel, that is, the site of the

present Bush Hotel, and the Viaduct, or public street, between it and the gaol.\* The site of the gaol has also been prolific in Roman remains, including an oak tank.† The Carlisle Newsroom stands in the angle between English Street and Devonshire Street, directly opposite the Bush Hotel. It was rebuilt in 1830, when the workmen found 'a great quantity of Roman remains, particularly the remains of a bath; also some portions of the pillars which were supposed to have belonged to the convent of Grey Friars'.‡ I have vainly searched in newspapers and elsewhere for fuller accounts of these pillars. The Newsroom is within the precincts of the Grey Friars, as the White Horse and the Bush are within the precincts of the Black Friars, but I should imagine the 'portions of pillars' were Roman, and that they belonged to the same building as the pillar now found *in situ* at the White Horse. These pillars must have belonged to an important building. Can it have been the temple to Mars, which Camden,§ quoting Malmesbury, says existed at Carlisle? || A mutilated figure of Hercules was also found in 1830 on the site of the Newsroom.¶ On the west side of English Street, between the Bush Hotel and the *Journal* office, were found the following sculptured stones, engraved in *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, Nos. 488, 489, 490, and 498 (the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* is in error as to where this last stone was found); also figures of the Deæ Matres \*\* and a bronze lamp.†† A torques‡‡ was found just north of the *Journal* office, and a gold coin of Vespasian §§ almost opposite to it. A bronze bust and some Roman coins were found in Blackfriars Street just west of the Bush Hotel. |||

I have also to report five Roman inscriptions, which I think are not in print, and which I found recorded in the fly-leaves of pocket-books which belonged to William Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle, 1702 to 1718. The first is from a pocket-book for the year 1688, and is a plain altar, thus :

\* See *Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vii. 130, and *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xxxiii. 525.

† See *Archæologia Eliana*, O.S. ii. 313.

‡ *Jefferson's Carlisle*, p. 330.

§ 1607, p. 641.

|| See *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 486.

¶ Engraved No. 502 *Lapidarium Septentrionale*.

\*\* *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. ix. 327.

†† *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. x. 16.

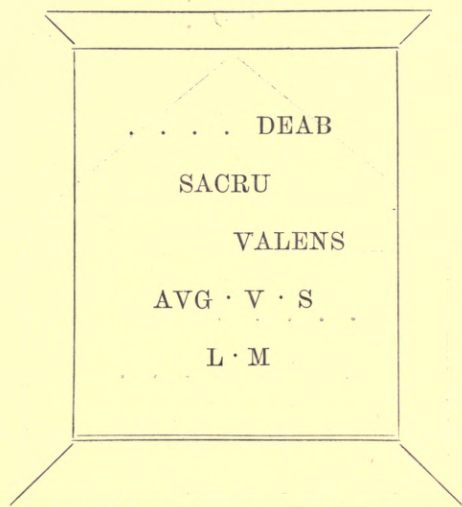
‡‡ *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. vii. 534.

§§ *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. ix. 327.

||| *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. vii. 356.



(1.)



AT WATERCROOK, A.D. 1687.

Watercrock is a Roman station near Kendal. The bishop also records the monument to Sergius Bassus, found at Watercrock and engraved on No. 817 in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. He notes it as "found at Watercrock A.D. 1688."

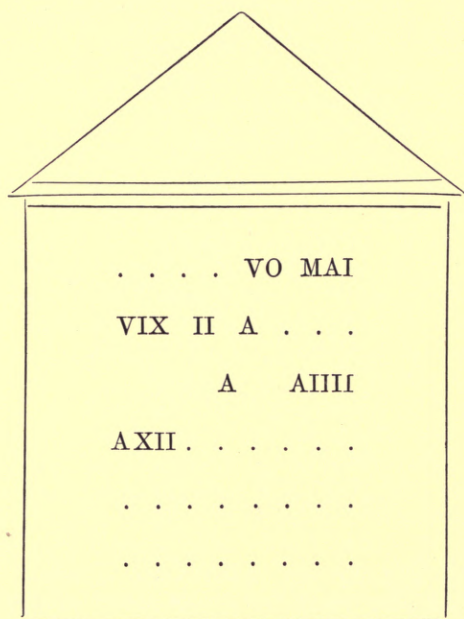
He continues :

## COINS AT WATERCROOK.

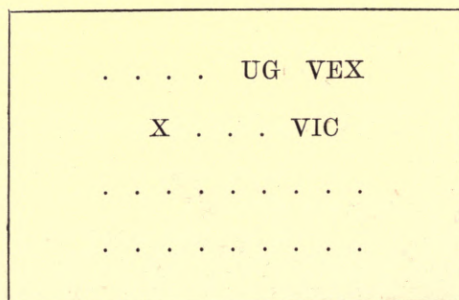
Aur	{	DIVVS AVGVVS . . . . .
Arg	{	. . ILLA (broken fragment)
Ær	{	AVGVSTA FAVSTINA . . . TI AVGVSTA . S

In the same pocket-book, *i.e.* 1688, he records three inscriptions as at Lazonby, brought from Old Penrith [Plumpton Wall].

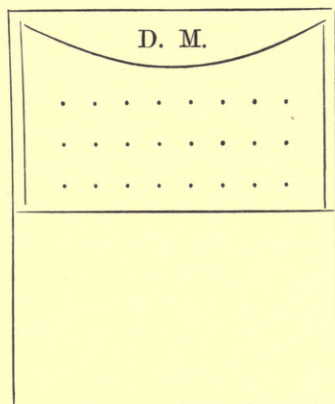
(II.)



(III.)



(IV.)



In a pocket-book for 1701 he gives as found at Plumpton,  
March 26, 1701,

(v.)

IMP . CALS  
MQIATO  
NIVS . VIC  
TORINVS  
PIVS . F . F

A mark against the second line shows he was dissatisfied with his reading thereof.

The two u's in I. and III. (instead of v's) are in the bishop's copies."

H. S. MILMAN Esq., M.A., Director, read the second part of his paper on the memorials of St. Thomas at Canterbury, in which he reviewed the notices later than 1550, and showed the unreliable character of the evidence of Sleidan, Harpsfield, Stapleton, Stow, and other later writers.

The Director's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

In illustration of the Director's paper, the President exhibited a fine series of leaden or pewter badges of Canterbury pilgrims.\*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

\* For engravings of most of these see *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxviii. pls. iv. and v.



Thursday, March 19th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—Gloucester Civic Insignia : with Notes on Maces of the time of the Commonwealth. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (Reprinted from the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlvii. p. 369.) 8vo. London, 1890.

From the Author:—A Centennial Bibliography of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1891. With an Appendix. By S. A. Green, M.D. 8vo. Cambridge, 1891.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—Collections for a History of the Family of Malthus. By J. O. Payne. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1890.

From T. F. Kirby, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. Hants.:—Four reproductions by the colotype process of four pen-and-ink drawings of the year 1463, from Chandler's MS. in New College, Oxford.

Michael Pope, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited colotype facsimiles and read a paper descriptive of four remarkable drawings made about 1463, representing Winchester College, New College, Wells cathedral church and bishop's palace, and a group consisting of William of Wykeham and other ecclesiastics.

Mr. Kirby's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

W. E. FOSTER, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following curious account of a presentment against the Vicar of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, in 1552 :

· “ CHARGES AGAINST THE VICAR OF WHAPLODE.

[Bishop Tayler's Primary Visitation, 1552.]

In the fyrst vysytacon of the byshopp of lyncoln holden at Donyngton the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of Septembre the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord god 1552 p<sup>r</sup>sented by Tho<sup>m</sup>s flete, George littilbury, John bandre, Tho<sup>m</sup>s Idon, Alyn Dawson, Richard Willmson, John Martyn, and John Chapman th'eld<sup>r</sup>:

ffirst the vycar hathe kept a woman of th'age of xx yeres or theiraboutes by the space of thre yeres till the ix<sup>th</sup> day of June last past, vnder the col<sup>r</sup> of his wyff, but not maryed, to the evyll example of other.



Itm wher the constables w<sup>t</sup> other of the peryshe went about w<sup>t</sup> a pryvye watche, and heryng that the said vycar had straungers lodged w<sup>t</sup> hym in his house, came amongst other their pgresse thyther the vycar beyng founde suspyceously (that is to say) the wenshes clothes on hys bedde and she in her smocke, w<sup>t</sup>out other clothes was in the same chambre wherin was but one bedde for theym both, the vycar saynge to her Avaunt hoore I had rather haue spent c<sup>l</sup> and when they laid it to his charge he said yf any woman were in bedde w<sup>t</sup> me what then she is my lawfull wyffe yit they were neither maryed nor axed in churche, but nowe they be axed & have bene this monthe, but not yet maryed.

Itm he is a comon scoulder, brawler, chider, sower of dyscord and dyscençon emong the people.

It. he doithe not maynteyne his chauncell in sufficient repaçon.

It. he obteynynd and gate his benefyce by symonye, and not lawfully.

It. he haith dyvers times admytted hymselfe to the lordes table, being openly knowen to be in malyce, before reconciliaçon to his neighbours for immediately aft<sup>r</sup> he haith brawled, he goethe to admynyastraçon streight.

It. he doith not say the servyce so audebly, distinctly and playnly, as the people may best here it, and be edefyed therby fo<sup>r</sup> he readyth it so, that the people can not vnderstand what he saythe.

It. he doithe not once in sexe weakes vpon some Sunday or holyday before evynsong, nor at other tyme openly in the churche, instructe and examen children not confirmed in some pties of the catechisme.

It. he beyng a mynyst<sup>r</sup> and of no degre in schooles, haith not of his owne the paraphrasis of Erasmus upon the newe testament.

Itm he is not able to dyscharge the cure, neither by playne and dystyncte redyng, nor showing example of lyvying wherfore their was a desire maid by my lord the late byshop of lyncoln, in his first vysytaçon at boston, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said vycar shuld fynde a honest pishe prest able to discharge the cure, and that he shuld pay hym yerely fo<sup>r</sup> waiges vi<sup>li</sup> xiii<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup> during the vycars tyme, which is nott observed.

Itm he is a great troubler of his pishoners fo<sup>r</sup> tythes, and yit they ar contented to pay hym (w<sup>t</sup>out eny sute) their tythes, accordyng to the custom vsed there tyme out of mynd, or other wyse as yo<sup>r</sup> lordship shall take ordre, but wold lyve out of sute in lowe or troble wherin he moste delighthyth.

It. Alyce Wright great w<sup>t</sup> childe lately comyd from Gedney."

The vicar against whom these charges were made was one Robert Browne, who had been presented to the living of Whaplode in November, 1546, by Robert Pe . . . . , of Croyland, yeoman, "by grant from the late abbot and convent of Croyland." He continued vicar for some years after the complaint.

Miss MARGARET STOKES, through the Director, communicated a paper on the tombs at Bobio of St. Columbanus and his followers, Attalus, Congal, Cummian, and others, whose names are given by Padre Rossetti in his Catalogue of the followers of Columbanus, but in their Latin forms, the Irish equivalents to which are omitted.

The tomb of Columbanus is a white marble sarcophagus, formerly surmounted by a marble recumbent statue of the saint, the front and sides of which were adorned with bas-reliefs illustrating events in the life of the saint. Among the interesting features in these bas-reliefs should be noted the book-satchell carried by St. Columbanus in the first, and the water-vessel presented by Gregory the Great to the saint at the consecration of his monastery in the central compartment. This sarcophagus stands as an altar in the crypt of the old Lombardic church dedicated to the saint at Bobio, while the tombs of those disciples who followed him from Ireland to Italy are ranged in the walls around that of their master.

The sculptures on five of these sarcophagi offer fine examples of the interlaced work described by Canon Browne at the meeting of the Society on February 19th, as found in Italy at this period and before it, even in the time of imperial Rome. Such patterns were spoken of by Miss Margaret Stokes in her paper read upon the same occasion as gradually introduced with Christianity into Ireland, and there engrafted on a still more archaic form of Celtic art. Thus an Irish variety of such pattern sprang into life. The fact that there is no trace of such Irish individuality in the decorations on the tombs of the Irish saints at Bobio, that there is nothing to differentiate these designs from those that prevailed throughout Lombardy in the seventh century, goes far to prove that this style did not come from Ireland into Italy. Whether, on the other hand, it reached the Irish shore borne directly from Lombardy by the passengers to and fro from Bobio to its parent monastery in Bangor, co. Down, is yet matter for future research.

The next monument described was the marble slab inscribed to the memory of Cummian, bishop in Ireland at the beginning of the eighth century. We learn from the epitaph itself that Liutprand, king of Lombardy from A.D. 720 to 761, had the monument executed of which this slab was the covering, the

artists's name, Joannes Magister, being given at the foot. The inscription consists of nineteen lines, twelve of which are laudatory verses in hexameters, the remaining portion being a request for the saint's intercession.

The knife of St. Columbanus, described by Mabillon in 1682, as well as by Fleming, is still preserved in the sacristy of the church. It is of iron, and has a rude horn handle. The wooden cup out of which the saint drank is also preserved, and in the year 1354 it was encircled by a band of silver, with an inscription stating that it had belonged to St. Columbanus. The bell of the saint is another relic, and it is known that on the occasion of the translation of the saint's relics to Pavia this bell was carried through the streets of that city at the head of the procession. The vessel brought by pope Gregory the Great from Constantinople, and given by him to St. Columbanus at the consecration of his monastery, agrees in form with that which is represented in the bas-relief on the saint's tomb, and is said to have been one of the water vessels used at the wedding feast at Cana in Galilee. A silver bust representing the head of St. Columbanus completes the list of relics connected with this saint, which are still preserved in the sacristy of his church at Bobio.

In the discussion that followed, Professor Browne said he was convinced, after careful examination of Miss Stokes's careful drawings and diagrams, that the Hibernian theory of the Irish origin of interlacing ornament in Italy was now quite dead.

With regard to the date of a remarkable vase preserved at Bobio, and said to have been given to St. Columbanus by St. Gregory, the President thought the vase was quite as early as if not earlier than St. Gregory's time, and probably of Greek origin.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The Society then adjourned its Ordinary Meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, April 9th.

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Thursday, April 9th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Murray Marks, Esq. :—A Catalogue of Blue and White Nankin Porcelain, forming the collection of Sir Henry Thompson. 4to. London, 1878.

From B. Woodd Smith, Esq., F.S.A. :—Middlesex County Records, vol. iii. Rolls, Books, and Certificates, 1625–1667. Edited by J. Cordy Jeaffreson. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Sec. S.A. :—Almanach de Gotha. 1828, 1843, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1858, 1860–2, et 1864–6. 12 vols. 18mo. Gotha, 1828–66.

From the Council of the Archæological Association of the University of Pennsylvania :—Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of American Archæology. Vol. I., No. 1. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1890.

From the Editor, W. P. W. Phillimore, Esq. :—The Dictionary of Medical Specialists. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author :—Historical account of the family of Long, of Wiltshire. By Walter Chitty. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. London, 1889.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. A short history of Clent. By John Amphlett. 8vo. London, 1890.

2. Ashmore, co. Dorset : a history of the parish, with Index to the Registers, 1651–1820. By E. W. Watson. 8vo. Gloucester, 1890.

Francis John Haverfield, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1890 was read (*see* page 273).

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Notice was given that the Annual Meeting for the election of President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Thursday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day, at the hour of 2 p.m.

A. W. Tuer, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a pair of gaufreing irons, on which he read the following remarks :



We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1890, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said ACCOUNTS the following ABSTRACT :

[illegible]

Witness our hands this 19th day of March, 1891.

T. McKENNY HUGHES.  
ROBERT MARSHAM.  
G. LAURENCE GOMME.

Stock in the Three per Cent. Metropolitan  
Stock on the 31st day of December, 1890,  
£10,583 19s. 7d.

“It is hardly necessary in this room to say anything of the *gaufre* or sweetcake, a confection of Teutonic origin, ornamented with raised designs on both sides. The pair of *gaufreing* irons here shown appears to have been made late in the seventeenth century. A hungry man would find it extremely difficult to make a satisfactory meal of food so light and airy, the principal portion—if there is a principal portion in anything so fragile—being in the excrescences formed in the matrices when the nippers, charged with paste, are brought together.

The *gaufre* was compounded of flour, sugar, cream, white wine, and some sort of spice in varying proportions, and was cooked in the irons on hot embers. Amongst other odds and ends in my possession is a manuscript of cooking receipts, tumbling to pieces through much handling. At the end is this line—

‘These was ended Sep. 24, 1709.’

The year refers to the copying, the receipts being obviously of an earlier date.

We are told by the compiler to

‘Take half a pint of cream and a pound of browne sugar, mix it together, take and rub it through a hair sive, then thicken it with flower, put in an egg, a gill of sack, and a little rosewater, beat a little mace and cloves small, mix it in and bake them in a wafer pan over a charcoale fire.’

A friend tells me of a lady brought up in Cambridgeshire who has often heard her mother speak of ‘goffers.’ The old lady said that a pair of ‘goffer-irons,’ as she called them, was in her time generally included amongst the pots and pans of the well-to-do. There is at the present time a baker in Wisbech who does a large trade in *gaufres*, sending them far and near, and no doubt the manufacture was revived through the settling therein of French refugees.

The people of Brittany are credited, and I believe justly, with having a special weakness for this kind of cake, and pains have been taken to learn whether the *gaufreing* irons now in use in Brittany approach either in shape or design to the interesting pair before us; but all those I can hear of are crude and inartistic in design and square in shape, or, to be a little more exact, where absolute exactness is impossible, they are of the shape recognised as octavo, and with the same perplexing elasticity of dimensions in regard to proportionate length and width.

The various devices forming the designs were impressed from separate and specially cut tools, which seems to prove that the

manufacture of gaufreing irons was a branch of trade, and we may fairly assume that they were made in considerable numbers. Nine separate stamps or tools were used in impressing the designs in the irons exhibited. Amongst them are sundry curves, and what at first sight appears to be a fleur-de-lis, but which Mr. Franks seems inclined to suspect is a merchant's mark; the sun, which on each design is repeated three times, forming the sign of the Three Suns; the bird, which having rudimentary legs—at first taken for a defect in the stamp, but no doubt meant for tufts of feathers—is the heraldic martlet, which appears no less than eleven times, but in one of the designs only.

The diameter of the nippers of the tongs is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and as the paste would come close to the edge that also would be the diameter of the *gaufre* itself. The handles— $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, exclusive of the nippers—are long and thin, tapering towards ends capped with buttons, such as those on the end of foils, but on a larger scale. The slightness of the handles throws the principal weight into the nippers, the object doubtless being to avoid displacement of the tongs while the *gaufre* was being cooked.

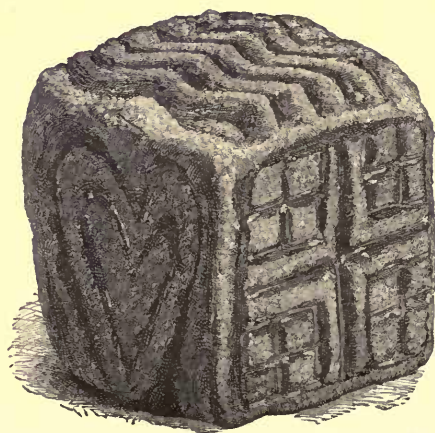
Mr. Franks seems to think that the first two of the three letters HPB stamped on both handles are the initials of the maker, the third indicating the town where manufactured.

Monsieur Darcel, of the Musée de Cluny, Paris, has examined the designs on these tongs, which he very much admires, and his opinion coincides with that of Mr. Franks, that they are of English workmanship.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Peck, Frean and Co., I am enabled to show some *gaufres* made according to the old receipt, in these identical irons."

REV. J. CONWAY WALTER exhibited a curious inkstand, of North African origin, found last autumn in the moat of Poolham hall, near Horncastle.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cube of red glazed earthenware, with different designs in low relief on each of its six sides. (*See illustrations.*) This object, which is here figured full size in two positions, so as to show all the patterns, is probably of fifteenth century date. It was found in Lincolnshire, and is supposed to have been used for marking sheep; but the patterns are such as would more likely be used for stamping cakes.



CUBICAL STAMP OF GLAZED EARTHENWARE.

Two views, showing patterns on all six sides. (Full size.)



R. C. HOPE, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of the authorities of the Scarborough Museum, exhibited seven silver hooks of medieval date, said to have been found in the graveyard of St. Mary's Church, Scarborough.

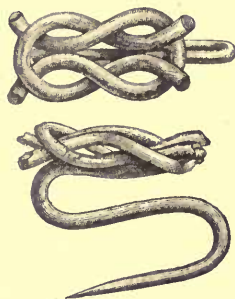
This curious series of hooks, while varying in size, are all made to the same pattern, consisting of a sharp S-shaped hook with an ornamental device soldered on to the upper limb.

The first of the hooks, of much greater size and of stouter make than the rest, has for device a large Bourchier knot, 1 inch in length. The knot differs slightly from the representations usually given in armorial and heraldic works, being shown as a reef knot instead of a granny knot. The form here seen occurs, however, in many parts of the magnificent tomb of archbishop Bourchier at Canterbury.

The second hook bears a gilt heart with the monogram *ihc*. The same device, but ungilt and somewhat smaller, is also found on the third hook.

The fourth hook bears a small black-letter *m*  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in height.

The three remaining hooks have the same device, a double



SILVER HOOK (FRONT AND SIDE VIEWS) WITH BOURCHIER KNOT, FOUND AT SCARBOROUGH.



SILVER HOOKS FOUND AT SCARBOROUGH.

rose, about  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter in two cases, but slightly smaller in the third example.

It is not easy to say what these hooks were for. From the position of the ornamental devices on four of them it is clear that the hooks were all used for the same purpose and in the same way. The sharp points seem to preclude their having been worn by anyone, either as cope-hooks (if there were such things) or any other fastening. This would, however, be no objection to their use on any inanimate figure, and it is possible that, as suggested by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, such hooks held in place the coats, mantles, and other garments with which images of popular saints were sometimes decked. It has also been suggested by Mr. Micklethwaite that they may have been used for fastening the shrouds of persons of quality buried in the churchyard.

No other examples of these hooks appear to have been noticed, and Mr. Franks says they are new to him. Their date appears to be *circa* 1500.

C. M. CLODE, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., read the following memoir of Sir John Yorke, sheriff of London, citizen, and Merchant Taylor :

“Sir John Yorke, a citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, who is the subject of this memoir, was probably born before the close of Henry VII.’s reign, and lived through the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Lady Jane Grey (if it is to be reckoned as such\*), and Mary, and into the eleventh year of Elizabeth’s, so that his life covered an eventful period in the Tudor dynasty.

The family from which he descended had long been associated with the county and city of which it bore the name. In the Parliament of 23 Edward I.† (1295), two gentlemen bearing the same name, ‘Johannes de Ebor,’ sat, the one for Malton and the other for Ripon. In that of 35 Edward I. (1307), the same name appears as the member for York city, and some forty years later, viz., 21 Edward III. (1346), Thomas Yorke was the bailiff of the city, and, after a lapse of about eighty years, viz., 1429, the name of Thomas Yorke appears as the prior of Helagh in York,‡ who was deposed after six years incumbency.

But the founder of the Yorke family was probably Richard, the grandfather of our Merchant Taylor, who became a citizen of York in 1456 by purchase, and soon rose to office, as chamberlain in 1460, sheriff in 1465-6, and mayor in 1469, and again in 1482. He was returned to Parliament in 9 Edward IV. (1472), for York city. He and his wife became members of the Merchant Guild, of which in 1475, he served as master.§ When mayor of the Staple of Calais, he was a guest at the great installation banquet of archbishop Neville.|| In July, 1487, Henry VII. when visiting York, dubbed him a knight. He died on the 25th April, 1498, and was buried in the church of St. John

\* The Act of 1 Mary, stat. 2, cap. 4, enacted that all official acts of Lady Jane Grey from the 6th July should be void, but that acts and deeds of any other person dated in her reign should be construed as made in Mary’s reign (*Stat. of Realm*, vol. 4, part 2, 204; Sir Harris Nicholas’s *Chronology of History*, 334). As to the state papers of her reign, see Mr. Gough Nichols’ note *Queens Jane and Mary*, Camd. Soc. (1850), pp. 106-9.

† Parliamentary return.

‡ Drake’s *Eboracum* (London, 1736), 390.

§ *Yorkshire County Families*, by Foster, London, 1874.

|| *Let. Col.*, vol. 4, p. 25.

Micklegate, where he founded a chantry of the annual value of £8 15s. 4d.,\* no inconsiderable sum at that period.

Sir John's father was the fifth son, and his only sister Margaret married Barnard Frobisher, and was the mother of Sir Martin Frobisher, the navigator.

We have no trace of Sir John Yorke in connection with the city of London until the year 1535, when he is brought to our notice as one of 'three merchants of London,' travelling on the continent of Europe in the spring of that year.

The time was one of crisis between Rome and England, for Henry VIII. had assumed the supremacy of the church, and attainted and executed Bishop Fisher and Sir Thos. More for denying his authority.† To these acts the pope, Paul III., could not remain indifferent, and, as Dr. Lingard writes, had a bull extorted from him by the violence of his councillors which embodied every prohibitory and vindictive clause which had been ever invented by his predecessors. Under it Henry was deprived of his crown, his subjects absolved from allegiance, and commanded to take up arms against him. All treaties and alliances were dissolved, all foreign trade forbidden, all foreigners being exhorted to capture the goods and persons of such as adhered to the king.

The bull, though dated as the 30th August, was not issued or made known, but silently deposited in the papal armoury until Charles V. and Francis I. could be won over to the pope's side in this approaching controversy.

On his return to England Yorke passed through Calais, and reported himself to Sir W. Fitzwilliam,‡ who, as the governor, wrote thus to Cromwell§ under date of the 3rd September:

'Three merchants of London have arrived, who told me and my Lord Deputy strange news concerning the "mallysyhos" intent of the bishop of Rome, and the behaviour of a lewd friar "hponly in thow poulpet at Handwarp." As these words are very slanderous, I ordered these men in the King's name to repair to you to report what they have heard, and to no one else. Our matters here go well forward. The King has been ill served in many ways.'

The names of these three merchants were Richard Lencolne, John Yorke, and John Dene. The name of Yorke only being identified with any later history.

This order, so far as it directed Yorke and his friends to repair to Cromwell, was no doubt obeyed; for there is extant

\* Drake, p. 278.

† History of England., vol. 5., p. 47.

‡ Not the Merchant Taylor but the Earl of Southampton.

§ *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, Henry VIII., 1535, ix. 88.

a treasury warrant (217), in September of the same year, ordering the payment of a reward of 20s. 'to John Yorke' and his two friends of London, merchants; and later on, the 11th of the same month, Gostwyke wrote thus to Cromwell: 'This day have I received your letter, and have delivered to the 3 London merchants the 20s. as the king's reward.' (341.)

The terms of Fitz-William's direction to these merchants that they should demand, in the king's name, a personal interview with Cromwell, and to him only divulge what they had heard, leads to the impression that the 'malicious intent' of the bishop of Rome was the pope's bull of deposition and interdict.

For the next step in Yorke's history we are indebted to an entry of a conveyance in the Hustings Rolls at the Guildhall, in the year 1546, for information on three important facts relating to his marriage, occupation, and the acquisition of his Walbrook mansion. It is in these words: 'Sir Thomas Pope, of Bermondsey, and dame Elizabeth, his wife, convey to John Yourke, Esq., treasurer of the king's mint in Southwark, and Annie, his wife, a capital messuage in Walbrook, par. St. Stephen,\* dat. 26 Oct., 38 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1546.]'

The next trace that we have of him is in connection with the Merchant Taylors' Company, for though in the extracts which we have given from the Calendar of State Papers he is called a *London* merchant he was not really such.

Under the statute† law then in force 'any true and notable merchant' could travel without the king's licence, and as he sailed to *London* he would be styled *such* a merchant, but this rank or status could only be acquired by membership with a London guild; and this, as we shall now see, he did not attain until 1545-6.

The method of becoming a freeman and liveryman of the Merchant Taylors' Company‡ was either by apprenticeship, patrimony, or redemption by purchase, and as Yorke was neither a son nor an apprentice of a Merchant Taylor, his only means of obtaining admission was by the direct or indirect mandate of the Crown. The court books of the Company for this period are not possessed by the Company, but extracts from their books of a later period show instances of such admissions.

'11th Sept., 1575. Item, Richard Loynt was this day made free by the Queen's Ma<sup>ty's</sup> letter gratis and hath promised the master a buck to be delivered him at his pleasure.'

\* I am indebted to Dr. Sharp for this extract from *Roll* 244 (91, 92).

† 5 Richard II. ch. 2.

‡ *E. II.* i. 38. These initials will be used for *The Early History of the Merchant Taylors' Company*, London, 1888, which is in the library of the Society.



'16th of March, 1579. Item, John Davison made free per redempcion per warrant from my Lorde Mayor and Court of Aldermen at the suite of my Lord Chamberlain letters. The saide Davison dwelleth at Barnard's Castell.'

But the cash books of the Company do exist and contain entries of the names of those who were made free, and also of those who were called to the livery of the Company, with the fees paid, and in each of these lists\* the name of John Yorke appears, with the word 'nil' in place of the sum paid, so that it may be accepted as a fact that he was made free on the mandate of the king.

Possibly at that time a man wishing to use a guild for his own advantage could not have made a better selection. The Merchant Taylors' Company was then rising into importance, for Henry VII., by the influence of Sir William Fitz William, the ancestor of the present Earl Fitzwilliam,† had changed the 'taylor,' of whom he was one, into 'merchants,' and it is said, though I fear with little truth, that the king himself served as master of the company.

Be this as it may, there is no doubt that both before and after Yorke became a Merchant Taylor there had been and were men of very great importance members of the Company. At the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign Sir John Percyvale was sheriff.‡ Also in the same reign Sir William Fitz William (afterwards the loyal friend of Cardinal Wolsey) was sheriff by the king's own appointment. When the king died and Henry VIII. began his reign, Sir S. Jenyns (the founder of Wolverhampton School) was the lord mayor and represented the Company at the funeral of the one and the coronation of the other king.§ So, again, when Henry VIII. died, the lord mayor in office was Sir Henry Hubbathorne, another Merchant Taylor and the first knight created in the reign|| of Edward VI.

Sir Henry Hubbathorne nominated¶ Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, as the king's sheriff, and in the year of Yorke's admission Thomas Brooke, the brother of the recorder, a notable man, was master, and Nicholas Cosyn, 'the good merchant living at the sign of the Anchor,\*\*

\* *E. H.* i. 224, notes.

† *Ib.* ii. 43-4.

‡ *Ib.* ii. 9.

§ *Ib.* ii. 32-3.

|| *Ib.* ii. 95, *A. C.* ii. 14. These initials will be used for the *Acts of Council*, in three vols., recently published in the *Rolls Series*. In the indexes to these three volumes, see "Yorke."

¶ As to the lord mayor's right of nominating the first or king's sheriff, see *E. H.* i. 18, and index.

\*\* *E. H.* ii. 60.

on London Bridge,' and the master of Richard Hilles, the founder of Merchant Taylors' School, was warden. The numerous and influential family of the Offley's and Sir William Harper, the founder of the noble schools at Bedford, were liverymen.

Although the circumstances attending Yorke's marriage are not recorded, I am inclined to associate it with his membership in the Company, as I have often noticed the marriage of one with the widow of another guildsman, as in Sir John Percyval's marriage with the widow of Henry Gale, whose maiden life in Carew's\* *Survey of Cornwall* as Thomasine Bonaventure is so pleasantly narrated in Gilbert's History.

His wife was Anne Pagget, widow, probably of Robert of that name who was a warden of the Merchant Taylors' Company in 1527,† or of John, also a member of the Company, who was sheriff in 1536. As his second son was twenty-seven in 1568 the marriage took place about 1539, but so far as I know the name of Lady Yorke first appears in a contemporary record as one of the ladies appointed to receive the Queen Dowager of Scotland when she visited London in March 1551.

No doubt Yorke was, when he became a Merchant Taylor, a man of some political importance, for in November, 1546, we find him holding letters from the lords of council directing‡ those to whom these were addressed (the names not being disclosed) not only 'to give credit to Mr. Yorke concerning all such matters as he should communicate unto his lordship, but also to be aiding and assisting him further as he should require for the better furtherance of the charge committed to him.'

Within a few months Henry VIII. died, and on the accession of Edward VI., Yorke became, as we shall presently see, Master of the Mint,§ an office which he may have attained through his influence with Dudley; as in the incident of Somerset's degradation, he was intimately associated with him. They were probably about the same age, Dudley being born in 1502, having been, as Yorke was, a resident in Walbrook, where, 'in a fair|| house,' adjacent to that of Sir Richard Empson, the father of Dudley, lived at the time of his attainder in 1510.

The death of Henry placed his son Edward in the hands of the Council, who appointed Somerset as the Protector.¶

\* Lord Dunstanville's edition, 282.

† *E. H.* ii. 340.

‡ *A. C.* i. 551.

§ He was described as Treasurer of the Mint in 1546, and it is not improbable that he had been connected with the Mint at York. Letter from York referring to him, Wharton to Wriothesley, 1st Dec., 1546. See State Papers, v. 574.

|| Stow, *Survey* (Thom. 1842), p. 84.

¶ *A. C.* ii. 7.

His usurpation of authority provoked the jealousy of his colleagues in the council, and especially the rivalry of Warwick. The contest for supremacy was therefore to be entered upon, and knowing, as Warwick did, that London, with its municipal and guild organisation, was the great factor in political controversy, his main object was to secure the support of the citizens. He must have known that Richard III., as Shakespeare truly represented the facts,\* had obtained the crown upon the tender thereof by the citizens, and again that, upon his death, the reception of Henry VII. by the whole body of citizens going out to meet him at Shoreditch† in their full array, established him upon the throne.

No social or political organisation was then equal to that of London.‡ Every freeman was under the obligation of 'Scot and Lot,' that is, was bound to pay any assessment and to serve in any office imposed on him by his fellow-freemen.§ The area over which the lord mayor presided with almost absolute authority by fine and imprisonment contained within it all the rank, wealth, and intelligence of England. His brethren the aldermen were men of established position, serving as the best men, not always by their own self-seeking (for in Sir Thomas White's case|| he was compelled to serve) but by the selection of their neighbours. The commoners (ninety-six in number) chosen, as was the lord mayor annually, sat to advise him, not in occasional session, but if need be *de die in diem*. Nor was the free speech of all the citizens in the 'common hall' either silenced or ignored.¶

In subordination to the lord mayor came the trade guilds,\*\* each governed by its own master and wardens, annually chosen, acting in support of the authority of the mayor either to uphold the honour or to preserve the peace of their city. The citizen was sworn as a freeman to obey the mayor and his officers, and to keep the peace and warn the mayor of all conspiracies within the city; and as a guildsman to good conduct in social and commercial life and at all times to obey the master's summons and his orders under the ordinances of his guild.†† The duties which now devolve on constables, special or otherwise, were executed by the guildsmen keeping watch and ward at the walls and gates of the city in times of danger, a duty which finds an illustration in John Harris, the Merchant Taylor, having

\* Holinshed. iii. 350, and Stow, 455-7.

† Stow, p. 472.

‡ The Government of London, see *E. H.* i. 11-32.

§ Riley's *Memorials*, p. 603, and Fitzwilliam's case, *E. H.* ii. 45-8.

|| *E. H.* ii. 102.

¶ *Ib.* ii. 122.

\*\* *Ib.* i. 33-59.

†† *Ib.* i. 42.

closed Ludgate against Wyatt's rebel forces about to enter the city.\*

In estimating the value of the municipal organisation, it must not be assumed that the election of the mayor and sheriffs was then a matter of no political concern. Indeed, the election was one of very definite choice made by the citizens, influenced, no doubt, from time to time by the solicitations of the Crown or its ministers when any grave events were approaching. Take as an illustration the election, in the important year 1535, of Sir John Allen, the mercer, whom Stow in his survey describes as a man of great wisdom, and also of great charity.† On that occasion Cromwell 'came up to London from the king's court for the sole object to have a lord mayor elected to his taste or to persuade the Londoners to accept one of his own nomination, for the state of affairs was such that it required a man of authority, credit, and experience to fill that post.‡

Then to give from the same source an illustration of the use of guild organisation. At the Austin Friars' church in Lothbury, on Easter Day, 1533, the preacher in his sermon, according to Chapuys' report of it to Charles V., expressly recommended his audience to offer up prayers for the welfare and health of Queen Ann (Boleyn), 'at which recommendation' (continues Chapuys) 'the assistants were so astonished, so sorry, and so shocked that almost all left the church in high displeasure and with sad countenances, without waiting for the rest of the sermon, which was only half over. At which the king (who would appear to have been present) was so much disgusted that he sent word to the lord mayor that unless he wished to displease him immensely he must take care that the thing did not happen again, and he gave orders that in future no one should dare to speak against his marriage.'

Thereupon the lord mayor caused all the crafts and guilds to assemble in their various halls, and commanded them, under pain of incurring the royal indignation, not only to abstain from murmuring about the king's marriage, but to command their own journeymen and servants, and a still more difficult task their own wives, to refrain from speaking disparagingly about the new queen.§ Another illustration, if it be needed, will be found in a letter of the 3rd Dec. 1555, in the calendar of Venetian papers,|| setting forth that certain books

\* *Grey Friars Chronicles*, p. 87, and *Venetian State Papers*, 482.

† By deed of 30th March, 1521, he had established a charity still administered by the Mercers' Company.

‡ *Cal. State Papers* (Spanish), 1888, p. 552.

§ Chapuys' despatch to the Emperor Charles V., 27th April, 1533 (*Span. Cal.*, vol. 4, part 2, p. 646).

|| Vol. 6, p. 270.



had been printed against Philip, and were in circulation, which were to be discovered through the agency of the several guilds acting upon the lord mayor's summons.

But to revert to the incidents of Yorke's life. To assist Warwick and his party he was put in nomination as the second sheriff as a measure of political expediency. The sheriff had, by his oath\* of office, to keep and maintain the peace and safety of the city, and to put the law in force, by executions for religious and political offences, such as in Offley's case, who had to execute Lady Jane Grey's husband † and the rebels of Wyatt's rebellion, which must have made the office abhorrent to the holder of it.‡ As an officer of the Mint he was exempt from such service, and might, had he been pleased to do so, have claimed exemption, as Sir Martin Bowes had done in 1536.

But as sheriff for the year he was an official of great influence and closely associated with the government of the city. His election entitled him for the year to a seat on the dais beside the aldermen in the Court of Common Council, and to a seat and vote for life in the Court of the Assistants in the Merchant Taylors' Company; his name in their records being entered after that of any alderman or sheriff and before those of the twenty-four ordinary members thereof.

Had the Court of the Merchant Taylors followed the precedents of Sir Stephen Jenyn's case§ in 1491, or Sir Thomas Offley's in 1553, Yorke would have received a gift of £26 10s. or of £20 with a loan of plate for his use as sheriff; but he had only been recently admitted by redemption, paying nothing, and the Company had lately been obliged by Edward VI. to purchase their obits,|| and were therefore poor. However, whatever the cause, Yorke did not, according to the Merchant Taylors' records, receive any money grant from the Company, but it is to be supposed that his brother guildsmen accompanied him,¶ as was usual, by water to Westminster, when he went to be sworn into office, as the following entries from the MS. cash accounts for 1549-50 relate to this incident:

\* As to this and his election, see *E. H.* i. 18-19.

† *Ib.* ii. 120-127.

‡ The gibbets were set up at each city gate and at different parts of the city and suburbs. Forty-eight were hung (three in chains) and seven quartered. The gibbets erected in February were taken down in June, when preparing for Philip's arrival.

§ *E. H.* ii. 30 and 114.

|| As to this transaction compare the facts as given in *E. H.* i. 140-9, 240-3, and 267-73, and in *London Livery Companies Report*, i. 15 and 40.

¶ *E. H.* ii. 242-3.

- Item paid to the Companie of Fishmongers for the halfe of the barge hyer the morrowe after Michelmas daye when Mr. Turke and Mr. John Yorke, sherifs, went to Westminster to take there othes . . . . . £1 6 0
- Item paid more to the said John Hichens for that he dyd not carrie the companie by barge to Westminster, when Mr. Yorke, sherif, toke his othe the morrow after myghelmas daye according to one indenture thereof made . . . £0 6 8

The next occasion for the liverymen to rally round their sheriff was on the great festival of the civic year, the installation of the lord mayor on St. Simon and St. Jude's day. It was usual for a deputation of the livery to be attendant upon the sheriffs, and these items from the same records relate to this event:

Master's Account for 1549-50.

- Item. Pd. to John Doggett & Robt. Dowe Stuards for a refeccion by them made to the Companie the morrowe after Symond & Jude Daye . . . £3 0 0
- Item. Pd. to the 4 wardens within the tyme of this accompte in allowance to them for money given by them to the Lorde Maire & 2 Sheriffs towards the supportacion of their grete charge for the tyme beyng according to a decree . . . £8 0 0

To advert now to political matters relating to Somerset's degradation. The incidents of this event, as they were carried out by the citizens and the Lords of the Council, may be briefly told from the Corporation MS. records and from the Council books. Yorke was sworn into office on the 28th September, 1549, and shortly after Somerset put out a proclamation in the king's name asking his subjects to raise troops and of the citizens 1,000 men for his protection. That these steps were taken before the circumstances justified them was asserted by Warwick, but Foxe \* alleges that consultations were held at Yorke's house, as indeed the Lords seemed to admit in writing to the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth (the king's sisters) to complain of Somerset's preceipitaney, for they said 'that we had not *dined* together more than twice, but immediately he (Somerset) took the tower and raised all the country.'†

\* *Acts and Monuments*, vol. 6, p. 284.

† *A. C. ii.* 342. Tytler, *Edward and Mary*, i. 249. *Cal. of Ven. Papers* for date. 585.

It must be remembered that at the period we are writing about there was no armed force in the pay of the Crown, save Henry VII.'s 'yeomen of the guard,' raised in 1485, and Henry VIII.'s 'gentlemen at arms,' raised in 1509.\* London only could raise men as needed. It was, therefore, a matter of the first importance between the contending parties to secure the London levies being raised in their favour.

On Sunday, the 6th October, the Lords of the Council,† with the lord mayor and aldermen, met at Ely Place, where Warwick was then resident, and formulated charges to be circulated in the city and elsewhere against Somerset; and on the same day the king, of course at the instance of Somerset, wrote from Hampton Court to the corporation for a levy of 1,000 men to be made for him, 'well armed, to repair hither unto us this night, if it is possible, or at least to-morrow before noon,' the intention, though not disclosed, being that these levies should reach Hampton Court and act as the king's escort to Windsor.

This letter, and one from the Lords in London asking‡ for aid in their favour, were considered by the Common Council on the 7th, who as the MS. records show decided: 'After long consideration that according to their most bounden duty they would truly earnestly and faithfully in all things prepare, take order, and employ themselves with all speed and diligence to the uttermost of their wits and powers to join with the said Lords for the defence, safeguard and maintenance both of the King's Majesty's person and of this his good city of London.'§

On the same day the Lords assembled at Mercers' Hall,|| probably at the instance of Sir John Gresham, when being advertised that the king had been removed to Windsor,¶ which was then a fortress rather than a palace, 'where (the Council declared) there was no manner of provision for his Majesty or his household, and his health and not his comfort only would be imperilled, they immediately ordered all kind of provisions to be conveyed there and to be continued from time to time so long as his Majesty remained there,' and wrote to inform his Majesty of their good intentions towards him.\*\*

\* A. C. i. 330.

† *Military Forces of the Crown*, i. 359.

‡ See *Hayward's Life of Edward VI.*, Kennett, ii. 305-7.

§ *M.S. Records of the Corporation of London*.

|| A. C. i. 333.

¶ *Ib.* ii. 333.

\*\* As to this visit to Windsor, see *Annals of Windsor*, by Tighe and Davis, 1858, London (large copy). p. 159. For Somerset's proceedings at Hampton Court see Law's *Hampton Court*, i. 248.

On the 8th there was a conference between the lords and the lord mayor, aldermen, and Common Council in the Guildhall at 9 o'clock, a.m., when the whole matter appears to have been laid before the citizens. Holinshed \* purports to give an account of this discussion. There was some uncertainty as to the course which the citizens were ready to adopt, until 'Master Brooke the Recorder,' put the case to them, 'when,' according to the Privy Council entry,† 'with one voice, thanking God for those good inclinations they perceived to be in their Lordships, they promised their aid and help to the uttermost of their lives and goods.' So far, Warwick had been successful, and, as he had come into the city for safety, staying probably with Yorke, the Lords ended their day by dining at his house.

On the next morning, the 9th, the Lords‡ again assembled at Yorke's house, where it was reported to them that Somerset had declared to the Lords at Windsor, that the king should follow his fortunes, and if the Lords in London intended to furnish him, they would also furnish the King, and that it was Somerset's intention to convey the King out of the realm. A proclamation, probably that which is dated the 8th,§ was issued to the nation, setting forth Somerset's evil doings, warning the people against them and stating the measures they proposed to adopt for the public safety. The Common Council also met and passed this resolution:—

'At this Common Council it is lovingly granted and decreed for divers great and urgent causes and considerations moved and declared unto the same by the mouth of Mr. Recorder, and of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on our said Sovereign Lord the King's behalf, that the city shall at this present with all speed and diligence prepare and fully furnish in a good redyness 500 or (in case the king's most honourable counsel shall not with that number be well contented and pleased) one M of good and able men, well harnessed and weponned, to march forward towards Windsor Castle, where the King's Majesty's most royal person is now detained by the Duke of Somerset in exceeding great and present peril of his grace's body and life.'||

This levy, according to Stow,¶ was made on the 10th, to be ready on the next morrow, after which the Lords of the Council dined with Mr. Turke, the other sheriff.

\* Vol. iii. 1014-8.

† A. C. ii. 337.

‡ A. C. ii. 337-42.

§ In the Society's Collection of Proclamations.

|| MS. Records.

¶ Stow, p. 600. There is a proclamation in the Society's collection dated Oct. 10th, offering 100 crowns for any one discovering the authors of seditious and false bills issued to the citizens.



We may now turn to the MS. Records of the Merchant Taylors' Company to show how these levies so ordered were instantly raised by the citizens. The order was probably notified to the Company by some Merchant Taylor who was also a common councilman, as both councils were largely composed of the same members, for we find that the men were placed under arms and in pay on the same day (the 10th).

How the Common Council assessments were made I have set out at some length in another work. A committee fairly representative of the different guilds usually agreed\* upon a schedule in which the guilds were enumerated, with the proportion of money, corn, or men which each had to supply upon such orders as from time to time were passed by the Common Council.

In the present instance the assessment of October 10th was in these words †: 'and thereupon it was finally assented and agreed by the said Common Council and the authority of the same that the City shall appoint 100 of the said men to be horsemen, according to the tenor of the said letter, and that they shall be prepared and found by the several companies and fellowships hereunder named in such sort as hereafter appeareth; that is to say:

Mercers	}	30 men and 6 horsemen each.'
Grocers		
Merchant Taylors		

[Then follow the names of other companies, making up the full complement of men.]

The six horsemen were volunteers, or taken by selection from the court or livery,‡ but the guilds always kept some armour and equipment§ for foot soldiers, and these men were probably raised out of the freemen or yeoman company. The cost of equipment, and the nature of it, are shown in the following extracts from the Company's MS. accounts:

Costs aboute the furnature of xxx<sup>ti</sup> p'sons agaynst the musteryng daye made before my Lorde Maire and Aldermen the xi<sup>th</sup> of October :

Item	p <sup>d</sup>		£	s.	d.
Item p <sup>d</sup> for 2 dossen Swede Girdells	.	.	.	0	5 8
" " " lace and poynts	.	.	.	0	2 4
" " " 6lb. of gonpowder	.	.	.	0	6 0
" " " 18 redd caps for sculls	.	.	.	1	1 0
" " " a pan to cast molds for gones	.	.	.	0	0 4
" " " matches	.	.	.	0	1 0
" " " bred and drynke the 10 <sup>th</sup> daye of October, and for the soldyers days wage	.	.	.	0	17 0

\* *E. H.* i. 329, note and index.

† MS. Records of Corporation of London.

‡ See an instance, *E. H.* i. 251-2.

§ List given, *E. H.* i. 108-10.

Item p <sup>d</sup> for 9 Swords and 6 daggers . . . . .	1 10 0
" " more for bred and drynke to the soldiers the 11 <sup>th</sup> daye of October . . . . .	0 1 8
" " " to them for there wage . . . . .	0 15 0
" " for candills the said daye . . . . .	0 0 3
" " " bowe stryngs . . . . .	0 0 1
" " " white cotton for 30 white cotes and for a yarde of red clothe for the crosses and for the makyng of the said cotes . . . . .	3 17 0
" " the 12 <sup>th</sup> of October to the soldyers when they were dis- charged . . . . .	0 15 0
" " to Selby Armorer for scouryng and makyng clene of 13 paire of Almayn Ryvetts and letheryng of them . . . . .	0 10 4
" " more to the said armorer for his payns an attendans given upon the soldyers in fytting their harneys 3 or 4 dayes . . . . .	0 1 8
Artyllarye :	
Item p <sup>d</sup> for 18 Bouffe cotes at 12s. the pece . . . . .	10 16 0
" " " a dosen brasers at 4d. le pece . . . . .	0 4 0
" " " for a dosen gloves . . . . .	0 4 0
" " " a dosen Bowe stryngs . . . . .	0 0 6
" " " 16 Armyng Swords at 2s. 6d. the pece . . . . .	2 0 0
" " " 16 Daggers at 10 le pece . . . . .	0 13 4
" " " 12 Girdells . . . . .	0 2 8
" " " 8 pece of handgons at 9s. 6d. the pece, and 6d. more in the hoole with there mooldes . . . . .	3 16 6
" " " 4 pece handgons more at 8s. the pece, with their molde, harnes, and touche boxes . . . . .	1 12 0
" " " 8 hornes and 8 touche boxes . . . . .	0 8 0
" " " 8 lb. of gonpowder . . . . .	0 6 8
" " " tryeing the said gons and for carredge of them to the halle . . . . .	0 0 8
	<hr/> £30 8 8 <hr/>

The lords so protected proceeded to Windsor, there held a council on the 12th and 13th\* (Sunday), and on the 14th committed Somerset a prisoner to those who brought him to London 'riding betwixt the Earls of Southampton† and of Huntingdon, through Oldbourne, in at Newgate, to the Tower of London, accompanied by divers lords and gentlemen and with 300 horses, the lord mayor, Sir Ralph Warren, Sir John Gresham,‡ and master recorder, Sir William Locke,§ and both the sheriffs|| and other knights sitting on their horses at Soper Lane, and all the officers with halberts.'

Yorke's reward for his services was not long withheld from him, for on the 17th the young king was brought from Hampton Court by the Earl of Warwick to be paraded through the city, so that the people might be assured of his personal safety.

\* A. C. ii. 343-4.

† The names in the P.C. orders are not the same as these.

‡ Stow, p. 600.

§ All Mercers.

|| The sheriffs were a Fishmonger and a Merchant Taylor.

Before reaching the city he stayed to dine at Southwark Place, a sumptuous house built by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk (standing near the site of the present St. George's church), which had become the property of the Crown and contained one of the mints. There, after dinner in the garden, the king dubbed Yorke a knight.\*

The detention of Somerset upon this first arrest was but for a few months. On the 6th February the Lords of the Council (13 in number)† met at Yorke's house, and sent to the Lieutenant of the Tower to bring Somerset there 'without great guard or business,' and he was so brought. 'In the afternoone, about 3 of the clock,' wrote Wriothesley, 'the Duke of Somersett was brought out of the Tower of London. . . and tooke his barge at the Tower wharfe, and from thence went by water to the Crane in the Vintre, where he landed, and there tooke his horse and so rode to the Kinges Counsell to Mr. Yorkes house in Walbroke, one of the Sheriffes of London, where the Earle of Warwyck laye, and after a litle taryinge there with the Counsell, the sayd Duke of Somersett was discharged of his ymprisonment, and then was brought by the Lord Wentworth and Sir William Harbert to his barge againe at the Cranc, where they left him, and from thence he went to his place by Savoy.‡' He entered into recognisances to reside at Sheen or Sion and not to go beyond 4 miles of either place.§

Throughout the reign of Edward VI. Yorke was connected with the Mint either of Southwark or of the Tower. The office assigned to him is referred to by different names as that of treasurer, or sub-treasurer, or master, and he held office either alone or in connection with others. Thus in the first year of the reign 1546-7, he is entered under the title of 'master,' holding office at the Southwark Mint with others. In the second year (1547-8) as holding it alone. In the third and fourth years he probably held it with Sir E. Peckham and others.|| In the fifth year (1550-1) with Throgmorton. In the sixth year (1551-2) with Gale and others.¶

The annual fee or emolument is given at £100 per annum, but the incidental profits were probably far in excess of this; for the duty of minting was carried out by annual contract or indenture with the Crown to coin specific monies up to an agreed standard. Yorke's first contract being to coin to the standard of 37 Henry VIII., 1545, 'the lowest standard that ever disgraced an English mint.'\*\*\*

\* Wriothesley's *Chronicle* (Camden Soc.) ii. 28.

† Wriothesley's *Chronicle* (Camden Soc.) ii. 33.

‡ *Hatfield Papers*, vol. i. p. 81.

¶ Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, vi. 57.

† *A. C.* ii. 383.

§ *A. C.* i. 383.

\*\* Ruding, ii. 88.

The debasement of the coin in this reign was a frequent subject of denunciation by Latimer in his sermons at Paul's Cross. Nor without good reason. Under Yorke's first indenture, in 1546-7, a pound of silver of 4 ozs. fine and 8 ozs. alloy was coined into 48 shillings, after which rate every pound of fine silver made in current money £7 4s., the King's profit on every pound was £4 4s.\* By another contract it was appointed (wrote the young king)† 'to make 20,000 lbs. weight for necesseté somewhat baser to get gaines £160,000 clere, by which the debt of the realm might be paid,' and this notwithstanding a commission had been issued in the previous year, 1550, to Sir E. Peckham, Sir John Yorke, and others, for settling the standard of the gold coinage.‡

Yorke's employment brought him, of course, not unfrequently in contact with the Crown, and he is thus referred to in Edward's journal, under date 1550, Oct. 10th:

'It was agreed that Yorke, master of one of the mints at the Tower, should make this bargain with me, viz., to make the profit of silver rising of the bullion that he himself brought should pay all mi dettes to the sum of £120,000, or above, and remain accountable for the overplus, paying no more but 6s. 6d. the oz. till the exchange were equal in Flanders, and after 6s. 2d. Also that he should declare all his bargains to any should be appointed for to oversee him, and leave off when I would, for which I should give him £15,000 in prest, and leave to cari £8,000 over sea to abase the exchange.'§

Again under date 1550-1, March 8th, 'Sir John Yorke had great loss, about 2,000 weight of silver, by treason of Englishmen, which he bought for provision of the mintes. Also Judd, 1,500; also Gresham, 500; so that the hole came to 4,000 pound.'

On the 22nd August, 1550, we find a letter to the treasurer 'to waie and cause to be molten downe into Wedges all such Crosses, Images, and Church and Chapell plate of Gould, as remaine in the Towere,' with a warrant signed by the king 'for the vij. M. pounds appointed to be delivered to Sr. John Yorke for such purposes as his Lordeship knoweth.'||

The last of the entries in the king's journal is a note for the Council of Feb., 1551-2.¶

'The discharge of the Mynters in London: appointment of one in Sir John Yorke's roome.'\*\*

\* Lowndes, p. 45 (1695), London.

† April 10, 1551.

‡ Ruding, i. 102.

§ *Literary Remains of King Edward VI.*, p. 295.

|| *Archæologia*, xviii. 147.

¶ *Literary Remains of King Edward VI.* p. 307.      \*\* *Ib.* p. 491.



The discharge here referred to was not by a deed of release or certificate from the exchequer, but by a formal 'Pardon.'

The ordinary quietus was obtained by trial of the Pyx, for which purpose every master had a mint-mark, Yorke's mark being his initial 'Y,' preceding the king's name on the obverse and the legend on the reverse, so that at the trial, which was of pieces taken at random from the whole coinage, the mint-mark would distinguish the contractor responsible for any deficiency in the coin so selected.\*

But the wrongful acts or defaults relating to the coinage of the realm were 'criminal' offences, ranging from high treason to misdemeanor. In a statute of general pardon,† the officers and coiners of the mint were usually excepted from its operation. Strype thus sets out, in his *Memorials* under date of 21st July, 1552, a 'pardon granted to Sir John York, Knight, under-treasurer of the coin, money, and mints within the Tower of London and Southwark,' and to all the other officers (whose names are enumerated therein) 'for all and all manner of transgressions, contempts, abusions, and offences, touching or concerning the said mints.‡'

But Yorke's official life was not closed by his leaving the mint, for towards the end of the reign the office of 'Master of the Woods on this side of the Trent, in the Court of Augmentations,' was held by him, and several orders in council were addressed to him on matters of this office.

In later reigns it is probable that he possibly had some engagements with the Crown as a contractor for coinage, as we find a MS. letter§ of the 5th October, 1560, from him addressed to Sir W. Cecil on the subject of coinage concluding thus:

'Trusting that you shall get no dishonour in the end for whosoever maketh his reckoning in the end, if I be placed I will make my audit better than any shall do by £500. Trusting your honor will take all in good part and beare with my boldness. From London this 6th October, 1560.

'Yours to command,

'JOHN YORKE.'

However, to revert to other matters. The death of Edward gave Warwick (now Duke of Northumberland) another chance of pushing his fortunes by courting the aid of the citizens, 'for he had cunning enough to know what an advantage it would be

\* Hawkins's *Silver Coins*, 261 (London, 1841).

† See 1 Edw. VI. c. 15, sec. 6; 7 Edw. VI. c. 14, sec. 6.

‡ *Memorials* (Ed. 1822), ii. part 2, 227.

§ *Cal. Dom. State Papers*, on date.

if he could gain the city into his interest' \* in favor of his scheme for placing the crown on the head of Lady Jane Grey, the wife of his second son, Guildford Dudley, but in this peril Yorke did not openly involve himself. Edward, by the duke's persuasion, had made his will disposing of the crown to Lady Jane Grey, and died on the 6th July. On the 8th, Northumberland summoned the lord mayor, Sir George Barnes, and other leading citizens (of whom Thomas Offley and three others were Merchant Taylors) to meet the council at Greenwich, to hear the king's will, and to accept the sovereignty of Lady Jane Grey. What passed at this meeting is set forth in some detail in a letter of the 9th, written by Richard Hilles † to his friend Bullinger. The result was, that the Lady Jane Grey's sovereignty was accepted by Barnes, Offley, Richard Hilles and others, who signed the letters patent as the instrument of the appointment, and she was proclaimed queen by the king's sheriff at the cross, in Cheape, on the 10th July at 7 p.m., and reigned till the 19th. But on that day the Corporation, as represented by the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs went over to Mary and proclaimed her queen at the same place, proceeding to St. Paul's, where a *Te Deum* was sung.

Even this political crisis ended with the civic custom of a *dinner*, which we should have hoped would have been one of reconciliation when the lord mayor ‡ on the following day received Cranmer and all the other lords at his house, but it was, as I believe, the last banquet at which Cranmer was ever a guest.

And surely the most careless reader of this memoir must have noticed how in each recurring political crisis a *dinner* is recorded. It is a civic custom sanctioned by long usage. When lord mayor Billesden § in 1484 wanted to reconcile the Skynners and Taylors 'for nourishing of peas and love,' he decreed that they should dine together. Two hundred years later, Samuel Pepys, a keen observer, and living when the embers of revolution were still smouldering, wrote, 'it is strange to see how a good dinner and feasting reconciles every body.' Then let us read what Sir Francis Palgrave had to say on the subject after he had, as a royal commissioner, investigated the affairs of the Corporation of London in 1837. In the *Merchant and the Friar* he writes thus: || 'Amongst the causes of the well-being of London we must not omit the kindly influence of civic hospitality—long may it continue. Constantly in the habit of

\* Godwin's *Life of Queen Mary* (Ed. Kennett), ii. 329.

† I gather that he was present, as his signature is placed on the letters patent signed by the lord mayor. His letter is printed in the original letters, 1557-58 p. 272-4, published by the Parker Society. See also *E. H.* ii. 107.

‡ *Stow*, p. 612.

§ *E. H.* i. 137.

|| P. 175.

assembling at the festive board, as well in the greater assemblies of the city as in the smaller bodies of the guilds, our citizens, however much they might be at discord or variance, were always in the way of being brought together by good fellowship, when the rival parties at Florence would have been employed in razing each others towns to the ground, our London factions were united in demolishing the ramparts of a venison pasty.\*

But Mary, though thus placed on the throne, needed money for her outfit, and therefore the lord mayor issued his precept to the guilds 'for a gift or reward to be given unto the queen's grace,' which was presented to her 'as she lay at Newhall afore her coming to London' by a deputation of citizens, two of them being Yorke's colleagues in the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. This is Wriothesley's account of the transaction: 'The 29 of July, Sir Martin Bowes, Sir Henry Hobathorne, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Whight (Sir Thomas White, we presume), and Mr. Garrett, sheriffe, rode to the Quene at Newehall, in Essex, and there presented to hir Highnes in a purse of crimson velvet vct in halfe souereignes of gould in the name of my Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Commons of the City of London, giuen to hir Highnes of a beneuolence, which gift she highly and thankfully accepted, and caused the presenters to haue great chere in hir house. This mony was levyed amonge the Commons of the City of London, euery Company after their degrees, to be payd to the Chamberlaine by the first day of August next comminge, but euery Alderman lent xxi in gould the 28 day of July aforehand, to haue yt speedily sent to hir Highnes.†

Now we do not find Yorke associated either with Offley, Hilles, or others of the reforming party who went to Greenwich on the 8th of July to meet the Council; or with Sir Thomas White ‡ and others of the Marian party who went to Newhall to present the grant made by the citizens to the queen. Politically he seems to have been a man mistrusted by either side, for the lord mayor had placed him under restraint for a week or more, on the suspicion of being a partisan of Lady Jane Grey, and on the 31st July he was arrested.

'Sir John Yorke had from his house' (wrote Wriothesley) 'to the Tower . . . and all his goods seased to the Quenes use; howbeyt he was kept in his house viii dayes before

\* It must be remembered that in early times this feasting was mostly at the personal charge of the guildsmen.

† Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, (Camden Soc.) ii, 91, 92.

‡ *E. H.* ii. 107-9.

by my Lord Mayors officers, and Mr. Garrett, sheriffe, and had all the cheife places in his house sealed and sequestred with my Lord Mayors seale, Mr. Recorder and Mr. Garrett, sheriff, with an inventory made by them.\* His name was returned to the Queen with twenty-six others, including Northumberland, who were sent to prison, but his name was struck through by Her Majesty when she reduced the list of those to be prosecuted to eleven.† The part where he was confined was probably the Bell Tower; he had permission to walk on the leads of it granted to him in September, and in the next month he was discharged from custody.‡

The beginning of Mary's reign was one of national peril, and, therefore, of great responsibility to the lord mayor and sheriffs. Rebellion was rife, and Mary, if her reign was to continue, must be upheld by the citizens of London. Two of Yorke's colleagues on the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, who were men of high character, held office, as Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas White, and as king's sheriff, nominated by him, Sir Thomas Offley, who, according to Fuller,§ was the Zaccheus of London, not for his low stature, but his high charity, giving away one half of his income, which was estimated at £5,000 per annum.||

\* Offley three dishes had of daily roast,  
An egg, an apple, and (the third) a toast,

feeding himself on plain and wholesome repast that he might feed others of his bounty.

Soon after the accession the peace of the city was threatened, and the citizens to protect themselves from the intrusion of the

\* Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, (Camden Soc.) ii. 92.

† Lingard, vol. 5, p. 284, note.

‡ Queens Jane and Mary, p. 27.

§ Worthies, i. 203.

|| He lies in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, where other Merchant Taylors, as John Stow and Sir John, the ancestor of Earl Craven, are buried, and he has this epitaph within the altar rails :

'Intomed in this monument here rests a worthy wight,  
President, Alderman, sometyne Maior S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Offley, Knight,  
In Stratford borne, whose liberalness y<sup>t</sup> towne doth seme to know,  
Such were the benefits one them y<sup>t</sup> there he did bestowe.  
A father grave, a consull wise, good counsell for to give,  
For eighty-twoe yeares in good faime he semed here to live.  
This knight in mariage w<sup>th</sup> one wyfe fifty-two yeares outspent,  
Dame Jone her name intomed here ; three sonnes y<sup>a</sup> Lord them sent,  
Of which it pleased God above by death to call for two,  
Henry doth live, his father's heyr, God grant him well to do.  
Of Merchant Taylors he was free, the Staple's cheifest staye  
His dealing not for whome the poor continually do pray.

Sir T. Offley.  
1582.

Dame Jone.  
1578.



queen's troops, were summoned by the lord mayor to attend in their liveries at the Paul's Cross sermon, and, obeying his summons \* 'all became quiet.'

In the opening of the ensuing year Wyatt's rebellion broke out, and the queen appealed to the citizens for aid, and came to the Guildhall in which they had assembled in "Common Hall" under the presidency of Sir Thomas White. There, 'in a voice' which the Venetian † ambassador described (in 1557) as 'rough and loud, almost like a man's, so that when she speaks she is heard a long way off,' she bade the citizens 'pluck up their hearts against the rebels whom she feared not;' and her appeal was effectual, for they stood by her throne and put down Wyatt's rebellion.

Few traces are to be found of Yorke at this period. In November, 1553, he was present with Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Richard Dobbs at St. Stephen's Walbrook, when Dr. Feckenham ‡ preached and the congregation broke out into a disturbance. Then again in May, 1554, he appears as a part adventurer in the Russian Company for a voyage to the north-east of Europe. § In this company he continued to his death as by his will he bequeaths money 'in the voyage to Muscovia.' No doubt he accumulated wealth, for Strype || notices him as one of the twenty-five merchants who were members of the Merchant Taylors' Company in the early years of Elizabeth's reign, and ranks him as of equal importance with Offley, Harper, Hilles, and others on the court of the Company. We may form some estimate of the size of his house, seventeen of the lords of the council having dined, and twenty-two having assembled there in October, 1549. No other house appears to have been so used, save Lord St. John's, Somerset House and Ely Place. We learn something, too, of his *ménage* from the bequests of plate and jewels made by his will. Thus we find a gift of 'my great pounced bason and ewer of silver double gilded, and my cross of diamonds and my great chain of gold,' while further on are gifts of 'my best agate set in gold, and my second gilt bason and ewer,' 'my second cross of diamonds,' 'a button of gold with a pointed diamond set in it,' 'an agate with four diamonds at the sides,' and 'gilded cup with a cover.'

He rendered but little suit and service to the city or to his guild, for he was never lord mayor, nor, as I believe, an alderman. He never served as master or warden, and occasionally only attended the court of assistants. The court books of the

\* Holinshed, iii. 1089.

† *Calendar of State Papers. Venetian*, vi. part 2, 1054.

‡ *Machyn's Diary* (Camden Soc.), 48.

§ Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce*, ii. 114.

|| *Memorials*, ii., part 2, 76 and 520.

Merchant Taylors' Company commence in 1561, and the first entry of his attendance is on the 10th December, 1565, where his name is entered as a 'knight' after those of Sir Thomas White and Sir William Harper, aldermen. It is possible that he had been absent in York, as his will is dated there in April, 1562, and in the assessment made for corn on all the members of the company in 1562 and 1564-5 his name does not occur, but it does appear in the assessment of 12th February, 1564-5. Thus White, Offley, and Harper (aldermen and knights), were assessed at £5 18s. 4d., but Mr. Alderman Rowe and Sir John Yorke, knight, at £5 3s. 4d., being followed by the twenty-four members of the court at £2 3s. 4d.

In the same month he joined his fellow-citizens at Guildhall in their voluntary subscriptions for the building the Royal Exchange, giving £6 13s. 4d., a sum less than that given by each alderman but more than Hilles' donation. In the lottery of August 1568 we do not find his name entered.

He took no part in the establishment of the Merchant Taylors' school, nor does it appear that he was ever present at the probation or examination of the scholars. Machyn, who was generally present himself and noted other names, never mentions Yorke's presence at any of the masters' or other feasts of the company.

Sir John Yorke was, perhaps, as much a citizen of York as of London, for he had a mansion there, and described himself as a citizen thereof. In his will, which, in anticipation of his death in York, he made there, he gave directions to be buried within the church of St. John, wherein his ancestor, Richard, had founded a chantry. He devised the several manors of Peddenthorpe, Stedmore, Radstone, Hevelthorpe, Sherborne, and Leigh, in the county of York, to his several sons; and the only London property he devised was his 'mansion house,' set, standing, and being in Soper Lane, in London; and all cellars, shops, courts, and void rooms to the said mansion house belonging.

His first wife predeceased him and was buried in St. Stephen's Walbrook. He had a family of ten sons and four daughters by her. Two of these sons gained some fame. One, Richard, as a muster master in the army, and the other, Edward, as a vice-admiral in the royal navy, both being knighted.

He attended to claim the freedom by patrimony for his third and sixth sons, William and Rowland, on the 6th March, 1567; and one other, his fifth son, John, was admitted to the freedom on the 13th February, 1572. His last attendance at the court was on the 28th May, 1567.

He married as his second wife, Elizabeth, by whom he had other children, and died on the 18th January, 1568-9. He was buried by the side of his first wife in St. Stephens, having, according to Stow, the year 1549 on his monument. His will was proved in London by his widow, Elizabeth, on the 10th February, 1568-9.\*

The family probably continued residents in Walbrook Ward, as his son Peter, by his will made in London, and proved on 4th July, 1589, gave directions 'to be buried in the church of St. Stephens, where my father, Sir John Yorke, lies buried. In the Visitation of London for 1633-5, the family is not found, but in Bateman's *Great Landowners of Great Britain* (1883) the name of 'John Yorke, of Bewesley Hall, Ripon,' stands entered as the owner of 14,499 acres in the county of York."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, April 16th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From M. H. Hoffmann:—Collection J. Gréan. Catalogue des Terres cuites grecques, Vases peints, et Marbres antiques. 4to. Paris, 1891.

From the Author:—Die organisierung der Landes-Statistik in der Bukowina. Von Univ.-Prof. Dr. E. Mischler. 8vo. Vienna, 1891.

From J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A.:—Libro del Peregrino. Novamente impresso e ridotto alla sua sincerita con la vita dello auctore, Jacomo Cavicaeo. Sq. 8vo. Venice, 1520.

From John Evans, Esq., P.S.A.:—

1. Long Ago: a Journal of popular antiquities. Edited by Alexander Andrews. Vol. i. 4to. London, 1873.
2. Cleveland, ancient and modern, by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. Vol. i. and Vol. ii., parts 15-19. 4to. Barrow-in-Furness, 1874-77.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Waller for his gift to the Library.

\* I am indebted to Mr. F. M. Fry, of Lincoln's Inn, for the particulars of the will, which has no seal and appears to be a copy.

The following important gifts to the Society's collections were also announced from the Chair :

From J. H. Jackson, Esq. :—The MS. collections of the late Rev. J. E. Jackson, F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Bristol, relating to Wiltshire, etc.

From H. S. Milman, Esq., Director. :—The Wakeman topographical collection relating to Monmouthshire, from the library of the late Octavius Morgan, Esq., F.S.A.

From the family of the late Joseph Fowler, Esq., of Winterton, through the Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. :—The whole of the copperplates, many of them unpublished, engraved by the late William Fowler, of Winterton, for his great work on Roman Pavements, stained glass, etc.

Special votes of thanks were passed to the donors of these valuable gifts.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on April 23rd, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers for the ensuing year.

A letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary from C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., was read, asking the Society to interfere, if possible, to prevent the proposed destruction by the Corporation of a fine staircase in Tullie House, Carlisle, recently given to the city for the purposes of a museum, art gallery, etc.

The following Resolution was accordingly proposed by the Director, seconded by Mr. Leveson Gower, V.P., and carried *nem. con.* :

“This Society, having their attention called to the proposed destruction of the staircase and accessories of Tullie House, lately acquired by the Corporation of Carlisle for the benefit of their city, and being of opinion that such a measure is not only unnecessary, but will cause a serious loss to Art and Antiquity, protests most earnestly against this proposed destruction, and trusts that the Corporation will see their way to preserving the threatened objects, and so maintain their high reputation for promoting the intellectual advancement of their fellow-citizens.”

The Rev. JAMES BECK, M.A., Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited a lead pattern or core-box for making bronze socketed celts, found on Semer Common, Suffolk.

The PRESIDENT also exhibited a mould for making celts, from the Harty hoard, with a fragment of such a lead core-box still adhering to it.



C. A. MARKHAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a curious handled drinking cup of imperfectly baked pottery, found at Brixworth, Northamptonshire. (*See illustration.*)

The cup is five inches in height, and of a reddish colour, and is encircled about two inches below the rim by a rude moulding



HANDLED CUP OF UNBAKED EARTHENWARE FOUND AT BRIXWORTH.  
(one-half linear.)

with two rows of indented dots. The upper part of the cup is ornamented with hatched lozenges. Similar devices occur on the body of the cup, but the lozenges rest on the points of a row of hatched cones forming a border round the bottom. The edges of the handle, which is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide, have indented dots like the encircling moulding, but the surface is ornamented with a lozeny pattern.

I. H. JEAYES, Esq., by permission of Lord Fitzhardinge, F.S.A., exhibited a large number of select charters and other documents from the muniment room at Berkeley Castle, on which he also read some descriptive and historical notes.

C. A. MARKHAM, Esq., F.S.A., by the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton, exhibited the ancient MS. known as *Liber Custumarum Ville Norhamptonie*, on which he read the following notes :

“ This manuscript book, of the ‘Ancient Usage & Customez’ of the town of Northampton, which is preserved amongst the archives of the borough, contains 148 folios, which are  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide by  $8\frac{3}{4}$  high. These are of fine vellum, and are made up into sections of irregular thickness.

The boards of the book are oak, and the leaves are sewn round four leathern bands, which pass twice through the boards in order to give a secure hold; these are covered with calf, and have square plates of brass at the corners, and a lozenge shaped plate in the centre of each side, with a small raised boss on the centre of each plate. Attached to the front cover by leathern hinges were two brass clasps, but only the lower one now remains. The leather covers are stamped on the front and back with a double running pattern, which keeps crossing over and under, each curve ending in a design like the Greek honey-suckle. Inside this again there is another pattern composed of different devices in small panels. First come two birds like swans addorsed, with wings disclosed; in the next panel a conventional ornament, then a creature like a large fish, then follows a fleur-de-lis, and an insect with five wings disclosed on either side completes the design. Neither of these patterns are fitted at the corners, but pass over each other. The binding is of the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The writing is of the fifteenth century, or perhaps earlier; it is beautifully clear, and almost the whole is written by one hand. The capitals are mostly rubricated, but many of these are not filled in. Both the black and red inks are in very good condition. The book was probably kept in sheets for many years after it was written, as the page at the end shows signs of having been much rubbed. The vellum leaf which originally lined the front board has been cut out, and some of the other pages have been partially mutilated.

On the five fly leaves, before the actual customs commence, are several common forms, including :

Form for making supersedeas, or staying the process of law; this is written in Latin, and is directed to John Astley, who was mayor of the town in the year 1488.

Form of a power of attorney dated 1448.

Form of release from the king.

Letters patent from the king concerning the peace of the town.

Letters patent from the king to the mayor respecting arrow makers.

After these fly-leaves, the customs proper commence, being preceded by a table of the headings of the chapters. After the table are these words: ‘Usages and the Lawes of the Town of

Northton confermed bi the charters of diuerse kynges of England by the purchases of old wise men of the same Town.'

These customs occupy eighty chapters, and as it is impossible to deal with them all, it is proposed to abstract some of the most interesting portions.

The first chapter deals with lands and tenements bought after the usage and customs of Northampton, and holden a year and a day.

The second chapter is headed 'ffor to aske a cate of londe and in whiche manner:' the commencement is 'Purveide hit is also that if any man have londes tenements or rents of his heritage or of purchase and he that lond tenement or rent nedith to sellyn his kyne allwey shall be moste next to ask the Cate than any man ellis or the chefe lorde if there be no man of the lynage and if the chefe lorde take the sales be he forbarred of the Cate.'

This word 'cate' is a contracted form of the old French word 'achate,' meaning a purchase.

By chapter four 'if any man take a wife hit shall be good to dower his wyfe at his wyll in a certeyne summe of siluer.'

Chapter eight deals with a husband's right to a life interest in his wife's lands after her death, by courtesy, providing 'that if any man take a wyffe with free marriage and get a child on her and the crie of the childe be herde withinne the hows after the deth of the wyfe he shall hold that freynariage to the terme of his lyffe.'

By chapter twelve it is also granted 'that if any man have dwelled withowten chalenge of his lorde in the town of Northampton a yere and a day and he be fyre howse holdyng at loot and scotte he shall dwelle free ther by the fraunchise of the towne.'

In chapter eighteen it is provided 'that if any straunge man that ledeth wolle in to the town of Northampton may not sellen his wolle deyt yn but all hole to gedere. And that no straunge man may byen wolle in the town of Northampton, but if it be in tyme of the feyre or of good men of the same town. And that no straunger may byen threde in Northampton for to leden it out of the town, but in time of a feire. No straunger ne may byen fresfh hydes or peltes in Northampton but in tyme of ffeyr. And that no marchaunde of this shire no non other straunger of other shires than comyth into Northampton with wolle hides talowe honey or chese or fflesshe shall no where leyn down but in the kynges shoppe And there to be purveide a common shoppe.'

By chapter nineteen—'If any man have noryshed tapster or servaunte and they of wikked wille hem with drawn or voyden her servise' the bailiffe is to punish them.

Chapter twenty-two states that if a man 'be sommonned' before the mayor and he 'withsitte the sommonns' he is to be amerced at two shillings. 'And hit is to be undirstonden that a ryche man be amerced at ijs., a mene man at xijd., a poore man at vjd. And theise amerciements be thei turned in to the profite of the commonne.'

By chapter twenty-five no 'ffysher nor other man that fiffhe sellith' is to buy fish of any man bringing fish to the town before he brings it into the market. And no merchant is to go out of the town 'nygh nor ffer by xxiiij myles from Northampton for to bryen ffysh or salte for to derthen the towne.' If he do so he is to be fined two shillings. And if he do so thrice 'and thereof be overtaken fforswere he the craft a yere and a day.'

Chapter twenty-six.—All 'baxsters' are to 'setten in a serteyn stede togedyr and on on rowe also as they do of Eckton\* and all other straunge baxsters,' and they are not to keep any bread at home to 'derthen the chepyng.'

Chapter twenty-seven.—No man 'that bereth burthens of hay or of strawe pefe strawe or bene strawe into towne ne come it nought doun to the erthe from his hedde tyll they have solde hit. And if their done lese they the burthene.'

Chapter twenty-eight.—Timber also is not to be laid 'down to the kynges grounde' till it be sold.

Chapter thirty.—No 'huckster man nor woman of Northampton ne gon owte of the town at non of the gates ne in no strete ne in other hydynges but in the kynges chepyng . . . to buy ffyshe nor hennes nor kokkes nor chese nor non other vitaille nor wode nor cole for to derthen the vitaille And no man ne bye fuche thing be forn the prime be rungen at All Holowen Chirche.†

Chapter thirty-five.—If any man be 'summoned to waken in the town that nede ben he shall sende no man to wache for him But yf he nan ne convenable and defensable And that wacche be made from house to house so as it cometh a bougte And that none be released nor forborn but if he be a workeman that lyveth upon his owne hondes.'

Chapter thirty-eight.—No man to take any other man's servant, 'but if it so be that he witte howe and in what manere he be departed from his maister that he served and that he be departed in good maner.'

Chapter forty-one.—If 'any man or woman ley his peny uppon any marchandyze tille that the seller hym hath granted

\* The village of Ecton, about six miles from the town.

† All Hallows, or as it is more commonly called All Saints, is the principal church still standing in the centre of the town.



the marchandise leseth a peny to the profite of the balliz and good leve be to the other that wolle that marchandize after byen and if any marchaund bye be lasse than by a ferthing hole but yf it be peltis to parchmyn be in mercy of ye baillifs of vj d."

Chapter forty-five.—No 'bocher' is to 'haunte the office of the bocherye as a maister' till he pay 3s. 4d. to the town 'as they in olde tyme were wonte to geven.'

Chapter forty-seven.—No butcher is to 'sellen sussemy flesshe the fressh ne flesshe of a dede gote ne calidiouns of a shepe nor Nete nor hedys of calveren nor of Nete nor such manere of fowle thynges but under the pillorie and if tho thynges been I foundene in other stedis for to sellen be thei losse to the bailifz profite and this susmy be geven to seke men of seynt Leonardis.'

Chapter forty-nine.—'Any chapman or marchaund that marchandeth with penyes of straunge men' shall be fined.

Chapter seventy-one.—No one is to go about the town after the bell of All Saints' church was tolled at nine o'clock at night without a light.

By chapter seventy-three hardware sellers are to sell their goods next the fish stalls in Mercers' Row.

The division into chapters continues only to chapter eighty, after which the various ordinance and customs are distinguished only by their several titles.

One ordinance is to the effect that a miller 'shall have noo hoggys gese no dukys at his mylle nor manere of pultre but iij henneys and a cokke.'

An Innholder also is to sell 'a pot of iij pyntes of the beste ale for j d.'

A taverner also is not to 'make nor midyll noo maner of wyne within his tavern.'

And a 'bere brewere' is to make 'no maner of bere but of good stuffe and that yt be holsom for mannys body.'

In the 37th year of the reign of Henry VIII. 'at the comon assemble holden at the Guyhalde in the towne of Norhampton' Lawrence Washington the mayor with the agreement of his brethren the twenty-four co-burgesses and the whole body of the town ordained that whereas the bakers of the town had sent bread into the country on horseback every day which was thought to be a dearthing of the corn that came into the market 'from the vij daye of December next folowyng that no baker of this faide towne shall send forth of this towne into the country but one horse lodyd wt breade any daye uppone the payne of eny default so taken to forfett brede and paye vjs viijd the one-half thereof to the mayre for the tyme being and the other half to the vse and pfett of the chamber of the said towne.'

This Lawrence was mayor of Northampton in 1533, and again in 1546, and died in 1584. He was possessed of Sulgrave, in the county of Northampton, and was the ancestor of George Washington, the first President of the United States.

Some of the punishments inflicted on various tradesmen for transgressing their assize are quaint.

For instance, a miller was to have a quart of wheat given to him for grinding a bushel of wheat, and if he set it he was to have another quart, and he was not to water any man's corn to give him the worse for the better. And if he broke any of these conditions the fine was to be forty pence, and after two warnings he was to be jugged to the pillory.

When a brewer buys a quarter of malt for two shillings he is to sell a gallon of beer for a halfpenny and to make forty-eight gallons of a quarter of malt. And so in proportion according to the price of malt. 'And that he sett non ale asale tyll he have sent aftyr the ale Tasters to see that yt be good and abulle and that he selle a quarte of the beste ale within him for ob. (½d.).' For continued neglect of these ordinances he is 'to be jugged to the cukkyng stole and affir to the Pelorrye.'

If a fisher sell bad fish 'he is to be jugged unto the stocks openly in the Market place.'

In this town the stocks stood on the Market Square; in the year 1691 the town paid two shillings for removing these stocks; this was for the purpose of restoring or repairing them, as we find them in common use long after. In fact entries occur in the Sessions records of persons being committed to the stocks in Northampton in the present century.

The pillory also stood on the Market Square, although it does not seem to have been much used there at any time. In the year 1698, the following entry appears in the minutes of Quarter Sessions:

'It is ordered that Thomas Smith, of Kislingbury, now a Prisoner in their Maties Gaole for this County being convict of counterfeiting a Pass under the hands of the right honoble Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton and Sir Roger Norwich Bart be continued in the Pillory in the Publick Markett place in the Towne of Northampton for the space of one hour betwixt the houres of twelve and two in the afternoon with a writeing on his Brest declaring his crime and be from thence re-conveyed to Prison there to remain till the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for this county and till this court shall otherwise order.' Indeed, within the memory of persons still living in Northampton, the pillory has been used as an instrument of punishment.

The following excerpt from the Sessions minute book appears

to be the only case of any person having been ducked by order of Sessions. No doubt this mode of punishment was generally ordered by mob law, and at once carried out, the cucking stool always being in a convenient place and ready for service, the people being at once jury, judge, and executioner.

'Trin. Sess. 23. Car. II. [1671] That said ffANCES Mason to be douckt in ye ducking stoole in ye towne of Northton Saturday next between ye houres of 11, 12, 1, and 2.'

Doubtless this Frances Mason was a 'communis rixatrix,' though, being a widow, it is not easy to see why her scolding should offend; but the magistrates seemed to think it did, and therefore bound her over in the sum of twenty shillings to be of the good behaviour, and ordered her to be ducked at three different times on the next market day."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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## ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1891.

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JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., and W. T. Bensly, Esq., LL.D.,  
were admitted Fellows.

Rev. W. Benham, B.D., and Emmanuel Green, Esq., were  
nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary,  
laid upon the table a copy of the *Archaeologia*, vol. lii., part ii.,  
and of *Proceedings*, 2nd S., vol. xiii., part iii., being the Society's  
publications for the current year.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following  
Address:

"GENTLEMEN,

It is again my duty to offer to the Society a few words in the  
shape of an anniversary address at the close of what to many  
among us has been a year of peculiar sadness.

Our Society is, however, in a fairly satisfactory condition, both as regards its numbers and its finances, and it may, I think, look back upon its proceedings during the last twelve months with a certain amount of satisfaction.

Our losses by death have, I am sorry to say, been more than usually great, as will be seen by the following list :

- \*George Thomas, Earl of Albemarle, F.R.G.S.
- \*Frederick, Earl Beauchamp, M.A.  
Rev. Edward Kedington Bennet, D.C.L.  
Rev. James Arthur Bennett.
- \*Francis Bennoch, Esq.  
Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L.  
John Clayton, Esq.  
Rev. Charles Collier, M.A., Honorary Canon of Winchester.
- \*Francis Henry Dickinson, Esq., M.A.
- \*Sir William Richard Drake, Knt.
- \*Alexander John Ellis, Esq., Litt.D., F.R.S.  
Richard Fisher, Esq.  
James Fowler, Esq., M.R.C.S.  
George Harris, Esq.  
Henry Elliott Hoole, Esq.
- \*Thomas Hughes, Esq.  
Rev. John Edward Jackson, M.A., Honorary Canon of Bristol.  
William Jackson, Esq., J P.  
Joseph Joseph, Esq.  
Charles Kemys Kemeys-Tynte, Esq.
- \*Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, M.A.  
Henry James Morehouse, Esq.  
Robert William Mylne, Esq., F.R.SS. L. & E., F.G.S.  
Montagu Henry Campbell Palmer, Esq.  
Charles Pooley, Esq., F.R.C.S.  
Henry Ross, Esq.
- \*Charles Roach Smith, Esq.  
Robert Henry Soden Smith, Esq., M.A.
- \*Richard Yates, Esq.

In addition, no less than four of our honorary members have been removed by death. These are :

The Hon. George Bancroft.  
Dr. Marinus Frederik Andries Gerardus Campbell.  
Dr. Henry Schliemann.  
Baron Jean J. A. M. De Witte.



On the other hand the following new Fellows have been elected :

- Rev. Charles Lawford Acland, M.A.  
 James Lewis André, Esq.  
 Augustus Alfred Arnold, Esq.  
 George Matthews Arnold, Esq., J.P.  
 Charles Harold Athill, Esq., Richmond Herald.  
 Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A.  
 Ernest Alfred Wallis Budge, Esq., M.A.  
 Charles Butler, Esq., J.P.  
 The Venerable Samuel Cheetham, D.D., Archdeacon of Rochester.  
 James Crowdy, Esq., M.A.  
 Herbert Minton Cundall, Esq.  
 Cyril James Humphreys-Davenport, Esq.  
 Lewis Tonna Dibdin, Esq., M.A., Chancellor of the Dioceses of Rochester and Exeter.  
 Lewis Evans, Esq., J.P.  
 Samuel Timbrell Fisher, Esq.  
 Wickham Flower, Esq.  
 Alfred Gibbons, Esq.  
 John Alfred Gotch, Esq.  
 \*Francis John Haverfield, Esq., M.A.  
 Charles James Jackson, Esq.  
 Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D.  
 Thomas Frederick Kirby, Esq.  
 Rev. Newton Mant, M.A.  
 Thomas Carter Mitchell, Esq., F.R.C.S.  
 Captain Edward O'Callaghan.  
 Michael Pope, Esq.  
 Richard Duncan Radcliffe, Esq., M.A.  
 Rev. John James Raven, D.D., Honorary Canon of Norwich.  
 Robert Garraway Rice, Esq.  
 Charles Robert Rivington, Esq.  
 Rev. Charles Francis Routledge, M.A., Honorary Canon of Canterbury.  
 Isidore Spielmann, Esq.

The balance of our losses and gains shows therefore a loss of one.

Among those of our Fellows whom death has removed from among us I must first mention one who for seven years occupied the presidential chair of this Society, and who by his uniform

courtesy and consideration for others, as well as by his great and cultivated mental powers, had gained the affection and respect of the whole of our body.

HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX, EARL OF CARNARVON, became a Fellow in 1876, at which time Mr. Ouvry was our President; in the following year he was elected upon the Council, and immediately appointed a Vice-President. On the resignation of Mr. Ouvry, he was elected our President in April, 1878, and from that time until he resigned his office in April, 1885, he took an active part and a warm interest in our proceedings. He was perhaps more distinguished as an accomplished scholar, a master of literary style, and a far-seeing politician than as an antiquary, but his accurate acquaintance with classical antiquities was frequently evinced in his remarks from this chair, and was shown in the interest which he took in the British School at Athens. It is still more apparent in his translation of twelve books of the *Odyssey*. A more purely local antiquarian work—Lord Carnarvon's address to the Berkshire Archaeological Association on the Archaeology of Berkshire—delivered at the Newbury Congress in 1859, has gone through two editions. Two interesting Lectures on Hampshire were also delivered by Lord Carnarvon, and published in 1857. Of his literary productions I need say little more, but I may just mention his latest work, a new edition of Lord Chesterfield's letters. His excellent taste both in literature and art was constantly manifest to all who were brought in contact with him, and his kindly manners will long be remembered by many of our Fellows. His death at the comparatively early age of 59 took place on June 28th last, and our Director, Mr. Milman, officially represented at his funeral the regard in which he was held by this Society.

The EARL OF ALBEMARLE, who died in February last, in his 92nd year, was I believe the father of this Society, having been elected in March, 1827, nearly 64 years previously. I do not, however, find that during this long term of Fellowship any of his contributions to our knowledge have been published.

Next in point of seniority comes one of whose antiquarian labours it will be almost impossible to give anything approaching to a complete account.

Mr. CHARLES ROACH SMITH was elected a Fellow in 1836, and had therefore been a member of our body for nearly 54 years at the time of his decease on the 2nd of August last. He had then nearly completed his 83rd year, having been born at Landguard Manor House in the Isle of Wight on August 20th, 1807. Of the general history of his life, friendships, and work it is not necessary to say much, as Mr. Roach Smith's

autobiography, in the shape of *Retrospections, Social and Archaeological*, has recently been completed by the publication of a posthumous third volume, under the auspices of his old friend Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A.\* Suffice it to say that after giving up the prospect of either becoming a solicitor or an officer in the Marines, he was eventually trained as a chemist, and settled in the City of London about the year 1828, in which city, in more than one place of residence, he remained until the year 1855, when he purchased a house and garden at Temple Place, Strood, near Rochester, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Already, while a boy, he had exhibited much enthusiasm in the study and collection of antiquities and coins, and the excavations for new buildings which, fifty years ago, were abundant in the city, soon attracted his attention, and he became an avid collector. It was thus that his celebrated museum of Roman antiquities was formed. During the course of its formation Mr. Smith communicated to this Society numerous papers on Roman antiquities found in London, which were printed in the *Archaeologia*. In 1854 he published a valuable catalogue of his museum, the whole of the contents of which were in the following year purchased for the British Museum. It is worthy of notice, as indicative of Mr. Roach Smith's singleness of purpose, that he accepted from the Treasury just £1,000 less than had been offered to him by Lord Londesborough, who had indeed sent him for the collection a cheque for £3,000, which Mr. Smith returned.

In the meantime, at the beginning of 1843, the *Collectanea Antiqua* was started, and appeared at intervals until seven volumes were completed, the last bearing date 1880. This work is a storehouse of interesting articles, mainly on Roman and Saxon antiquities and coins, but with no small amount of matter derived from the author's archaeological travels on the Continent.

The results of his researches on the sites of Richborough, Reculver, Lymne, and Pevensey appeared in three small 4to. volumes in 1850, 1852, and 1858.

In 1856 he edited the *Inventorium Sepulchrale* of the Rev. Bryan Faussett for his liberal friend, Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, the founder of the museum in that town. A companion quarto volume, *Illustrations of Roman London*, was printed in 1859.

Of his numerous communications to this Society, to the Royal Archaeological Institute, the British Archaeological Association, the Numismatic Society and the *Archaeologia Cantiana*,

\* Full biographical notices of Mr. Roach Smith, from the pens of Mr. T. Morgan and Mr. George Payne, have appeared in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.

the titles alone would fill several pages. He was also a frequent contributor to the old *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Of the British Archaeological Association he was one of the founders. He was also one of the earliest members of the Numismatic Society, of which at one time he was an honorary secretary.

It was as President of that Society that, in 1883, I had the pleasure of handing to Mr. Roach Smith the first medal conferred by its Council, which was awarded to him in recognition of his services to numismatic science, more especially in connection with the Romano-British series. More recently still, only a few weeks before his decease, I had the satisfaction of sending to him another medal "from fellow antiquaries and friends, in recognition of life-long services to archaeology." This and a handsome cheque were handed to him by our Fellow Mr. George Payne, and afforded him heartfelt satisfaction. There is, I believe, a balance in hand out of the sum subscribed for the medal and testimonial, which it is proposed to lay out in erecting some suitable memorial of him.

Besides being an accomplished antiquary Mr. Roach Smith was a diligent Shakspearian student and a master of elocution, and by lectures, readings, and otherwise did much to encourage the rational improvement and entertainment of the inhabitants of Strood and Rochester. His *Rural Life of Shakspeare* has passed through two editions, as has also his *Remarks on Shakspeare, his Birthplace, etc.* He was also a diligent gardener, and more than one horticultural treatise proceeded from his pen.

Abroad he was well-known, having many friends, among them the late Abbé Cochet, and he was a member of numerous archaeological societies, especially in France. His intervention with the Emperor Napoleon III. in favour of the preservation of the Roman walls of Dax (*Aquae Tarbellicae*) is well known, a medal having been struck commemorative of their being saved from destruction.

Personally Mr. Roach Smith was a man of warm feelings, a devoted friend, but one who when occasion arose could show himself a stout opponent. Of my own intercourse with him I can only say that during a friendship extending over more than forty years I received from him innumerable acts of kindness and liberality, and that no shadow of dispute ever came between us. His loss as a veteran among antiquaries is irreparable, but more than one will feel that in him they have also lost the kindest of friends.

Senior to Mr. Roach Smith in age, but not in his Fellowship of this Society, was the well known northern antiquary Mr.



JOHN CLAYTON, who joined our body in 1866, having at that time attained the ripe age of 74 years. He was the son of Mr. Nathaniel Clayton, town clerk and clerk of the peace for Newcastle, and was born on the 10th of June, 1792. He was for many years in practice as a solicitor, and succeeded his father in the two offices already mentioned. He also inherited from him the house and estate of Walwick Chesters on the Roman Wall, and it was there that he had ample opportunity of developing his archaeological tastes. An intimate friend of Dr. Collingwood Bruce and of Mr. Roach Smith he had the advantage of their co-operation, and they in turn benefited by his advice and assistance. His principal communications were made to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the first bearing date 1843, and giving an account of his excavations on the Roman station of Cilurnum. The mile-castles of Cawfields and Housesteads, and the stations of Borcovicus and Procolitia were also scenes of his labours. At the latter were discovered the numerous altars of the goddess Coventina and some 15,000 Roman coins that had been offered in her honour to the spring at that place. An account of these researches is given in the seventh volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua*. Of his other labours there are numerous notices in Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*; it is, indeed, on Mr. Clayton's estates that the most interesting remains of that great structure are to be found, and it has been through his skill and liberality that they have been laid bare and preserved. Though his eyesight and some of his bodily powers failed in his later years, he retained a warm interest in all antiquarian matters up to the close of his long life, which fell short by only one year of an entire century.

Mr. ROBERT HENRY SODEN SMITH was born in February, 1822, being the son of Captain R. Smith, who, after serving in India, became Athlone Pursuivant-of-Arms at Dublin. After receiving his education in Scotland, Mr. Soden Smith graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he acquired a good knowledge of classical and general literature. Having been appointed on the staff of the South Kensington Museum, he there found a congenial field for his labours, and the valuable Art Library, of which he was the keeper, testifies both to his knowledge and assiduity. He also prepared, or assisted in preparing, several of the catalogues of Loan Collections, such as those of 1862, the Exhibition of Miniatures, and of the jewellery exhibited at South Kensington in 1872, as well as the Jury Report on Porcelain in the Exhibition of 1871. He was likewise one of the jurors on pottery in the Philadelphia Exhibition. His memoir on the Treasure of Petrossa was published by the Science and Art Department. These were his official labours, for which his great knowledge of

goldsmith's work and his private collection of porcelain, pottery, plate, and rings, more especially qualified him. Of retiring habits, and devoting much time to the study of natural history, as well as to his artistic and antiquarian collections, he does not appear to have communicated any paper of importance to the Society, though at one time he was a frequent attendant at our meetings. He was, however, a great supporter of the Royal Archaeological Institute, to the journal of which he contributed many valuable papers. He became a Fellow of this Society in 1862, and died on the 20th of June last, regretted by all who knew him.

SIR WILLIAM RICHARD DRAKE was perhaps better known as a lawyer and a politician than as an antiquary. He was, however, the author of more than one genealogical and heraldic work, which, being privately printed, he presented to our library. He did much to promote the knowledge of art, having been one of the original members of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, of which he was chairman at the time of his decease. He was also the honorary secretary of the Society of Painter Etchers. His frequent visits to Italy enabled him to form a large collection illustrative of Italian art, and he did much to revive the glass manufacture of Venice and Murano. One of his publications consisted of *Notes on Venetian Ceramics*. He was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1848, and for some years took an active part in its meetings and business. An important paper of his on the capture of the Great Carrack (in 1592) is published in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxiii. Looking at the number of his private and public engagements, and their multifarious nature, Sir William Drake seems to have been endowed with a marvellous amount of energy to do all that he accomplished, and accomplished so well. He died in December last, after an attack of bronchitis, at the age of 73.

MR. ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, F.R.S., was a man of large and varied erudition, though, so far as I am aware, he did not make any communication to this Society. He was a mathematician of no mean order, and for knowledge of all that relates to phonetics and the theory of music he stood pre-eminent. He was also an accomplished philologist, and had much to do with the Early English Text Society, the Chaucer, and the Philological Society, of which last he was three times president. Many of his essays, such as that on *The Quantitative Pronunciation of Latin*, and *The only English Proclamation of Henry III.*, have a distinct archaeological value. So has also his great work, *The History of Early English Pronunciation*, which extends over nearly 2,500 pages, and was completed only in 1889. It was but in June last that his own University of Cambridge, where in 1837

he graduated as sixth wrangler, and first in the second class in classics, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Letters, an honour that he did not live long to bear. He died on October 28th last, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Mr. FRANCIS HENRY DICKINSON, of King's Weston, Somerset, was an old Fellow of this Society, having been elected in 1852. For some years he represented the Western Division of Somerset in Parliament, and was an active supporter of various local institutions, including the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, to which he contributed several papers. We are indebted to him for a photograph of a sculptured stone of Saxon date, discovered in West Camel Church. He died in July last, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mr. JAMES FOWLER was for many years an active Fellow of this Society, having been elected in 1867, and having for twenty years held the post of one of our local secretaries for Yorkshire. An important paper *On Medieval Representations of Months and Seasons* was communicated by him in 1871, and is printed in the *Archaeologia*.<sup>\*</sup> Another printed in a subsequent volume contains an exhaustive account of the process of decay in glass.<sup>†</sup> His numerous other notes principally related to Yorkshire antiquities, and will be found in our *Proceedings*. Of late years he had left Wakefield and taken up his residence at Liphook, Hants. He died in November last.

The Rev. JOHN EDWARD JACKSON, Honorary Canon of Bristol, who died on March 6th, had long been a Fellow of this Society, having been elected in 1857. In 1862 he brought out a new edition of Aubrey's topographical collections relating to Wiltshire, in which he incorporated a large amount of new matter and corrected many errors into which the original author had fallen. He was also the writer of very numerous papers and separate works on subjects of local interest, of which upwards of twenty are in our library. An Account of the inventory of the goods of Dame Agnes Hungerford, attainted of murder in 1523, written by him conjointly with Mr. J. Gough Nichols, is printed in the *Archaeologia*.<sup>‡</sup>

He has left behind him a large collection of MSS. deeds and other documents relating to the history of Wiltshire, which his nephew and executor, Mr. John Houlson Jackson, has most liberally presented to this Society. In our Library the collection will be carefully preserved, and will always be open to those who wish to consult it; while the presence, close by, of books of reference in abundance will facilitate the studies of any local antiquaries who may be desirous of consulting it.

<sup>\*</sup> Vol. xliv. p. 137.

<sup>†</sup> Vol. xlvi. p. 65.

<sup>‡</sup> Vol. xxxviii. p. 353.

Of Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON, J.P., of St. Bees, Cumberland, it will be right to say a few words, as he was one of our most diligent local antiquaries. He was elected in 1878, and for some years was one of our local secretaries for Cumberland, conjointly with Chancellor Ferguson, until he retired with the view of residing abroad. His archaeological labours were chiefly in the northern counties, and principally in connection with the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. A number of his genealogical treatises and notices of Roman and other camps are in our library. The only communication which he made directly to this Society was in 1882, when he favoured us with an account of a Roman villa at Walls Castle, Ravenglass, to which he was the first to call attention. He died in London in October last, at the age of 68, while on a visit to England. In accordance with his wishes his valuable and unique collection of local prints, portraits, views, autographs, &c., has been given by his executors to the free library now being formed by the mayor and corporation of Carlisle.

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES was another of those diligent local antiquaries whom we ought always to be ready to welcome into our Society. He became one of our Fellows in 1866, having been one of the original founders of the Chester Archaeological and Historical Society, of which for many years he was honorary secretary. His *Chester in its Early Youth* and *Handbook to Chester* are in our library. He died at Chester at the end of May last, at the age of 64.

The Rev. JAMES ARTHUR BENNETT, Rector of South Cadbury, near Bath, was elected a Fellow in 1880, and is best known to us as the author of a paper "On the Royal Jewel-house in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," which is printed in the *Archaeologia*.\* He also exhibited at one of our meetings a brief towards rebuilding the town of Stratford-on-Avon after the fire of 1614. He was an active member of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society. He died in December last.

The Rev. SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS, M.A., was elected into this Society in 1872, and died suddenly, at the age of 54 years, in a railway carriage, near Oxford, on March 31st last. He was well known as a diligent collector, especially of ancient gems and coins, and was well versed in modern and ancient languages. He graduated in the First Class in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge in 1868, and from 1869 forward resided in the University as a Fellow of Corpus Christi College. As Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

\* Vol. xlviii. p. 201.



and in other capacities, he did much to promote the study of archaeology and numismatics, and his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends.

Of the late EARL BEAUCHAMP but little need here be said. Although he had been a Fellow of this Society since 1857, he took very little part in its proceedings. He was, however, better known in political and ecclesiastical circles, and in him one party in the English Church has lost a staunch and liberal supporter. He died suddenly on the 19th of February last.

The Rev. Canon CHARLES COLLIER, of Andover, was a good antiquary, though his communications were principally reserved for the British Archaeological Association, and not for this Society. His account of the exploration of a Roman villa with tessellated pavements at Itchen Abbas is of considerable interest. He also described Roman remains at Redenham and at Winchester. Some recent discoveries in the cathedral church of that city were likewise described by him. He became a Fellow of this Society so long ago as 1860. His decease was in May last.

Mr. RICHARD FISHER died in December last, having been a Fellow of this Society for nearly thirty-five years. He is best known by his catalogue of a collection of engravings, etchings, and woodcuts, which was privately printed in 1879, and of which he presented a copy to our library. He also gave us a drawing of a portion of the ceiling of the porch of Cowdry, Sussex.\*

Mr. CHARLES POOLEY, of Cheltenham, took an especial interest in the antiquities of Gloucestershire and Somerset, more particularly in the old stone crosses in those counties, on which he published several treatises. He became one of our Fellows in 1867, and died in September last, at the age of 73.

Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM MYLNE, F.R.S., was born in 1816, and died on July 2nd, 1890, having been elected a Fellow of this Society in 1849. He was the son of Mr. William Chadwell Mylne, F.R.S., who for fifty years held the post of engineer to the New River Company. Mr. R. W. Mylne was much interested in all questions relating to water supply, especially in its geological aspects, and published various maps, sections, and papers in connection with this subject. At one time he was an honorary secretary of the Geological Society, the Fellows of which have perhaps a more lively remembrance of his genial presence than have those of this Society.

Mr. GEORGE HARRIS, LL.D., who was a Fellow from 1861 to 1890, was more of a historian and a political economist than a professed antiquary. He was, however, the originator of the

\* *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd S., vi. p. 36.

Commission for inquiring into the collections of historical MSS. in this country, from which such good results have accrued. His *Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke*, in three volumes, was published in 1847, and his *Theory of the Arts*, in two volumes, in 1869. These, and some others of his works, are in our library. He died in November last, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Mr. JOSEPH JOSEPH, who had been a Fellow since 1854, died in November last. He was interested in Welsh antiquities, and published a work on the Sheriffs of Brecknockshire and a translation of the Charter of Brecon.

Mr. H. J. MOREHOUSE was the author of *The History and Topography of Kirkburton and of Holme*, in Yorkshire, and edited some papers relating to Slaithwaite School. He was elected in 1872, and died in January last, in his eighty-fourth year.

Among our foreign Honorary Fellows we have lost one whose name will go down to posterity as that of the most devoted and enthusiastic antiquary of the present century. It is indeed difficult to say how much of that true spirit of archaeological research which seeks to verify ancient history by causing the earth to reveal her long hidden secrets, through excavations on sites of ancient occupation, is not due to the example set by our late Fellow, Dr. HENRY SCHLIEMANN. It would be superfluous for me here to attempt to give you even a summary of the events of his singularly chequered life. Not only has he himself given us a remarkably interesting autobiography in his preface to his book on Ilios, but in addition to the notices that have appeared in our literary newspapers, Professor Percy Gardner, in a paper\* read at a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, has provided a remarkably graphic account of his life and character.

He was born in January, 1822, the son of a Protestant pastor in Mecklenburg Schwerin, and began life as a grocer's apprentice. Even in his school-days, however, the walls and history of Troy had a strange fascination for him, and his day-dream of investigating the site of Troy was not improbably a principal cause of his success in life. With untiring energy he acquired a knowledge of most European languages, including that of ancient Greece, while with equal attention to business details he laid the foundations of a large fortune. He was thus enabled to realise the dream of his youth, and from 1870 to 1873 was at work on excavations at Hissarlik, the reputed site of the ancient Ilios. The sites of Mycenæ and Tiryns were each in turn subsequently attacked with results that are now as

\* Published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, April, 1891, p. 474.

well known as at the time they appeared to be marvellous. Full and amply illustrated accounts of his discoveries on these three sites have appeared in English as well as in other languages, and the museums of Athens, Constantinople, and Berlin are all enriched with the fruits of his labours. It is possible that in some of his theoretical views Dr. Schliemann may have passed into the realms of the imagination, but on the whole his knowledge of where to look, and his discriminative power of finding, stand out unrivalled. Even when his chronological determinations were challenged I think that it may fairly be said that in the long run Schliemann came out victorious, and probably several of those now present will remember how, in 1886, he and Dr. Dörpfeld came over expressly from Athens in order to defend their views in a controversy as to the date of the remains at Tiryns, and how skilfully on their part they carried on the debate in this room. Had he lived, other important excavations would have been undertaken by him, and possibly some of the mystery attaching to the names of Minos and Daedalus might have been cleared away. But, alas, this was not to be. Towards the end of last year he travelled from Athens to Germany for an operation on his ear, and, though this was successfully performed, inflammation supervened on his journey homewards, and he died almost suddenly at Naples on the 26th of December last, to the great grief of all lovers of antiquity, and especially of those who from personal acquaintance had learned to appreciate the wide range of his enthusiasm and the high value of his friendship.

That distinguished antiquary and numismatist the Baron JEAN JOSEPH ANTOINE MARIE DE WITTE was elected an Honorary Fellow of this Society in 1866. He was born at Antwerp in 1808, and came of a family long identified with the municipality of that city. At an early age he devoted himself to archaeological studies, and some of his papers were published by the Archaeological Institute of Rome so early as 1830. From that time forward his archaeological labours seem to have been unremitting. In his early years he made frequent visits to Italy, principally with the view of studying classical archaeology, and he published his *Descriptions de Vases Peints et de Bronzes Antiques*, in the collections of the Chevalier Durand, the Prince of Canino, and others. In 1837 his great work, *Elite des Monuments Céramographiques*, was begun, and it was completed in four volumes quarto in 1861.

In 1841 and 1842 he travelled in Greece in company with his intimate friend Charles Lenormant, whose son François was shortly afterwards associated with De Witte in editing the *Gazette Archéologique*. Having married a French lady, he

divided his time between his residences in Paris and Wommelghen in Belgium, and in that country, as well as in France, he did much to promote the advance of antiquarian knowledge.

Of his numismatic work I have elsewhere\* spoken; but I may here just mention his excellent work *Recherches sur les Empereurs qui ont régné dans les Gaules au III.<sup>me</sup> Siècle de l'ère Chrétienne*, published in 1868, and the fact that for many years he was one of the editors of the *Revue Numismatique*, conjointly with M. Adrien de Longpérier, and that after the death of the Duc de Blacas in 1866, he continued the translation of Mommsen's great work, *l'Histoire de la Monnaie Romaine*, of which he saw the last three volumes through the press.

Another Honorary Fellow whose lamented decease I have to record is Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT, the veteran historian of the United States. Born in Massachusetts in the year 1800, he graduated at Harvard, and after spending some years in study and travel in Europe he returned to America in 1822, and soon afterwards began the laborious task of compiling his *History of the United States*, of which the first volume appeared in 1834, and the tenth and last not until forty years afterwards. He at one time took an active part in American politics, and in 1845 filled the post of Secretary of the Navy of the United States. In 1846 he was sent to London as Minister to Great Britain, and it was during his residence here that he was elected one of our Honorary Fellows. Some twenty years later he was appointed Minister to Germany, and in 1870 there was a public celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his taking his first degree at Göttingen. It is as a representative of the historical side of antiquarian study that his name will long survive to future generations.

Turning now to a consideration of the points upon which during the past year the interest of the Society has been chiefly centered, I think that I may safely assert that both as regards the character of the communications made at our meetings and the objects exhibited at them they have not fallen below the average. All of us remember the warm interest which was taken in the various personal relics that were discovered in the tomb of one of the archbishops at Canterbury in the spring of last year, and the discussion that arose as to his identity. This has, I think, been now satisfactorily determined, and little doubt remains that the crosier, the ring, the mitre, the buskins, and other articles which, through the courtesy of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, were exhibited in this room, were really buried with Hubert

\* Anniversary Address to the Numismatic Society, 1890.



Walter, the archbishop, in the year 1205. I may take this opportunity of calling attention to the fact that the Council have determined to give full-sized illustrations of these remarkable relics in a new part of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, which will shortly be printed and which will form the commencement of a new series.

Another important and interesting exhibition was that of the objects found during the excavations on the site of Silchester carried on under the auspices of this Society. As will no doubt be remembered, a special fund was subscribed for the purpose of carrying on this exploration, to which the Society contributed, both from its own resources and also from the income of the newly-established Research Fund, a fund to which I shall presently have to refer. Most of the expense, however, has been met by private generosity, and the Silchester Committee have most liberal promises for the future from our Treasurer and Mr. Walter K. Foster, each of whom proposes to investigate an *insula*, or one of the square blocks of the ancient city, at his own expense. The objects already found, especially the iron tools and the foundations that have been uncovered, amply warrant the Committee in continuing their work during the ensuing season, and I am sure that this Society will warmly join me if I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Fox, Mr. Walter K. Foster, Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. St. John Hope, and the other active members of the Committee, for their constant and disinterested attention during the progress of the investigations. Of the western gate of the city a careful model has been made, and accurate plans have been drawn of all the foundations of buildings that have been unearthed.

Of the value of such models and drawings it is difficult to speak too highly, and a striking illustration of their worth was exhibited in the remarkable series of models of ancient crosses that was prepared by General Pitt-Rivers, and brought under our notice in June last. At the conference of the Antiquarian Societies, held last summer in these rooms, it was resolved that a memorial should be presented to Her Majesty's Treasury praying that an annual grant should be placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Inspector of Ancient Monuments, to enable him to have models made of the ancient sculptured and inscribed stones, stone circles, prehistoric earthworks, and other such perishable relics as still remain in existence in this country.

This memorial has been influentially signed on behalf of most of the local Archæological Societies in the kingdom, and has been presented. As yet no definite answer to it has been received as to what will be done, but I am assured that the

application is receiving careful consideration by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The volume of the *Archæologia* for the past year, being part ii. of vol. lii., or vol. ii. of the new series, is laid upon the table and will be issued to Fellows almost immediately. It is more than usually bulky and will be found to contain much valuable and interesting matter, especially in the departments of architecture and Egyptian, Late-Celtic, Roman, and mediæval antiquities.

The *Proceedings* up to the end of March are also ready to be issued in a few week's time. We may again congratulate our Assistant Secretary on his being able to keep our publications up to date.

Among the important additions to the collections in our library I may mention, besides Canon Jackson's Wiltshire collections, of which I have already spoken, a collection of documents relating to the history of the county of Monmouth formed by our late esteemed fellow Mr. Octavius Morgan, which has most liberally been presented to us by his nephew, Mr. Milman, our director. The family and representatives of the late Mr. Joseph Fowler, of Winterton, have also placed in our hands the valuable collection of engraved copper-plates from which the illustrations of mosaic pavements and of stained glass in Great Britain, published at the beginning of this century by the late William Fowler—the founder of a family of diligent antiquaries—were produced.

I shall be excused if I now again make reference to the Research Fund, the institution of which I mentioned in my Address of last year. The total amount has now reached the sum of about £1850, of which, however, about £290, being instalments of amounts originally promised, still has to be received. I need hardly say that these instalments will be welcome, so that they may be productive of interest, but I would also ask those Fellows who have not as yet subscribed to the fund to consider the desirability of doing so. No doubt the liberal subscriptions that have been received towards the Silchester Exploration Fund have, to some extent, diverted the spare cash of Fellows into another channel, but I hope that the advantages of possessing a permanent fund available for carrying on antiquarian research will not be forgotten.

The Council has as usual found it desirable to intervene in several cases in which ancient buildings were in greater or less peril at the hands of modern restorers, and have met with varying success. On more than one occasion the Assistant Secretary has gone down to places in the country where the advice or assistance of the Society has been sought. The Society is also

much indebted to Mr. Micklethwaite for the assistance that he has in several instances kindly rendered.

A Royal Commission was appointed in April last to inquire into the present state of the Abbey of Westminster as regards the facilities which it offers for providing for the interment and otherwise preserving the memory of the most illustrious British subjects in the manner that has been customary for many centuries, and I am glad to say that our Honorary Secretary, the Honourable Harold Dillon, was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners. In accordance with their desire I appeared before the Commissioners, in June last, and gave evidence as to what I believed to be the general feeling of the antiquaries of this country with regard to the impropriety of tampering with the present buildings, and the desirability of any new building being so connected with the Abbey as to preserve the continuity of that national sentiment which is associated solely with the church and its subordinate chapels, and cannot be transferred to any other building. Of this evidence I hope that the Society will approve.

The President and Council of the Chemical Society have called the attention of the Council to the desirability of there being some legislative enactment to prevent unauthorised persons from placing after their names the initials significant of their being Fellows of one of the learned societies, such as F.R.S., F.S.A., etc. The Council has expressed its willingness to co-operate with the other societies having apartments at Burlington House in calling the attention of the President of the Privy Council to this matter in the hope that the Government may introduce a Bill into Parliament having the desired object in view. The common seal of the Society has this day been affixed to a memorial to the Lord President of the Privy Council upon the subject.

I must now enter upon a topic which I have some diffidence in approaching, but which seems to demand the earnest attention of the Society. It relates to one part of our ordinary proceedings in which I cannot but think that some improvement has become absolutely necessary. I mean our method of ballot for the election of Fellows, which, as at present conducted, appears to me frequently to tend towards bringing this venerable Society into disrepute. Hardly a ballot passes but what I am sure to find a certain number of black balls in almost every one of the boxes, and this irrespective of the position and qualifications of the gentleman proposed for election. Even those brought forward by the Council for election, *honoris causâ*, are not exempt from attack. Now I am far from saying that none but eligible candidates are proposed for the Fellowship, or that

the right of the Fellows to exclude all possibly unfit persons from the Society should in any way be curtailed. My experience, however leads me to the conclusion that this privilege of voting against the admission of certain persons into our body is not unfrequently exercised in a manner that is absolutely capricious and unreasonable, and it appears to me that the way in which our ballots are conducted conduces to this unfortunate result.

The certificates of fifteen candidates are set up in a row like so many targets to be shot at, and as the attendance at a ballot meeting rarely exceeds sixty or seventy, and one black ball in five excludes, it is in the power—and this power is not unfrequently exercised—of about twelve or fourteen Fellows to exclude any one, or even all of the candidates. In fact, the election of a new Fellow depends, not upon the general wish of the Society, but on the fact that one-fiftieth part of their body has abstained from voting against him. Any regular attendant at the meetings of the Society cannot fail to have noticed that on ballot nights a certain number of faces are visible that are rarely if ever seen at our ordinary meetings; but how far the presence of these faces may by any possibility be connected with the frequently remarkable results of the ballot is a question I am not capable or desirous of solving. All that I wish to point out is this: that if the Society were desirous of placing the election or non-election of candidates in the hands of an extremely small section of their body, it would be difficult to devise a more effectual plan for doing so than that which has now for some years been adopted.

The question now arises as to the manner in which improvement can most readily be effected. It does not appear to me that any heroic measures of reform are necessary, but that a reversion to the plan of balloting such as was in use for at least a hundred years in this society, and such as is still practised in nearly all of the other learned societies, would meet the case. If the ballots, instead of being reserved for three special evenings during the session, were more evenly spread over the whole of our ordinary meetings, the power of electing or not electing would be in the hands of those who are in the habit of attending our meetings, and with a little management the interruption of our regular business would be but small. There would, I think, be but slight difficulty in ensuring the attendance of the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, on these occasions, in accordance with the Charter, and notice would be duly given at the previous meeting of the names of the candidates for whom the ballot was to be taken. Every Fellow whose name appeared on the certificate would receive due notice that the ballot was



coming on, and every other Fellow would be apprised of the fact of the forthcoming election, if he subscribed a very small fee so as to receive the printed notices which are now issued in advance of every meeting. Such a change before being brought before the Society in the shape of revised statutes will require the careful consideration of the Council ; but should the Council bring forward some scheme for improving the present system, I hope that I do not err in supposing that they would receive the warm support of the majority of the Fellows.

I have thought it advisable to make mention of this matter at an anniversary meeting, so as if possible to ascertain what would be the feeling of the general body of the Society towards such a change as that which I have ventured to indicate. The desire of the Council is, I am sure, to act in harmony with the majority of the Fellows.

I now feel that I have detained you as long as is fitting on such an occasion or even longer ; and, in conclusion, will thank you for the patience with which you have listened to this address, and in still warmer terms for the kind sympathy which the Society has evinced to me during what has truly been the darkest period of my life."

The President having concluded his Address, it was moved by Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes, and seconded by Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., and carried unanimously :

"That the best thanks of the meeting be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

The President signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported that the Members of the Council in List I., and the Officers of the Society in List II., had been duly elected, the President read from the chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S. *President.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,  
*Vice-President.*

The Right Hon. Earl Percy, P.C., *Vice-President.*

Lt.-General Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L.,  
F.R.S., *Vice-President.*

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A., *Director.*

The Hon. Harold Arthur Dillon, *Secretary.*

George Edward Fox, Esq.  
 George Laurence Gomme, Esq.  
 Professor Thomas M'Kenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S.  
 John Thomas Mickethwaite, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., C.B., LL.D.  
 Rev. Professor George Forrest Browne, B.D.  
 Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L.  
 Walter Kidman Foster, Esq.  
 Everard Green, Esq.  
 Alfred Charles King, Esq.  
 Very Rev. George William Kitchin, D.D., Dean of Winchester.  
 The Hon. Robert Marsham, M.A.  
 Frederiek George Hilton Price, Esq.  
 John Green Waller, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

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Thursday, April 30th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
 President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

- From the Editor, Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Raikes, F.S.A. :—The Ancient Vellum Book of the Honourable Artillery Company, being the roll of members from 1611 to 1682. 8vo. London, 1890.
- From the Author :—The Genealogy of the Family of De Eskelby or Exelby. By H. D. Eshelby, F.S.A. Privately printed. 8vo. Birkenhead, 1891.
- From the Author :—Three Branches of the Family of Wentworth. By W. L. Rutton. 4to. London, 1891.
- From the Author :—A complete bibliography of the Art of Fence. By Carl A. Thimm. 8vo. London, 1891.
- From the Author :—Remarks on the Euphratean Astronomical Names of the Signs of the Zodiac. By Robert Brown, junr., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.
- From the "Société des Antiquaires du Centre." :—Objets du dernier Age du Bronze, et du premier Age du Fer découverts en Berry. 8vo. Bourges, 1891.
- From E. N. Horsford, Esq. :—Review of the problem of the Northmen and the site of Norumbega by Professor Olson, and a reply by E. N. Horsford. 4to. Boston, 1890.

Charles James Jackson, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

The President announced that he had appointed Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A. (by permission of the owner, W. H. Spiller, Esq.), exhibited a dagger said to have been found in the Thames, and a long-necked spur.

The dagger is of the class called *à rouelle*, from the disc form of the pommel. The blade from shoulder to point is 8 inches in length, with a breadth tapering from 1 inch at the shoulder to the point. The back is slightly rounded, and half-way down has been much corroded by rust. On the face is the

maker's mark



inlaid of copper. The haft consists of a

disc of metal covered on both sides with wood, and the tang of the blade passes through to the pommel. On each side of the tang is a piece of horn, the two being fastened by three small rivets through the tang. The pieces to cover the two other sides of the tang are wanting, but the whole formed a grip of octagonal section with a swell in the middle of its length. The pommel is formed of a disc of metal with wooden plates on each side; that toward the grip being tapered and carved so as to conform gradually to the octagonal form of the grip. The other piece is of a flat hemispherical shape and the end of the tang is clinched in it. The pommel and the guard-disc are each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter. The total length of the dagger is 12 inches. The weight is 6 oz. Similar specimens are engraved at p. 297, fig. 338, in Boheim's *Wappenwesen*, also at pp. 404, 405 of Demmin's *Guide des amateurs d'armes*.\*

The neck or shaft of the spur is  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches from the heel to the rowel-pin, with a circular section of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter, tapering very slightly to the rowel end. The rowel is of six points, with a diameter of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. The heel-grips are curved, with a flat meniscus section. The spur weighs  $5\frac{3}{4}$  oz. The buckle on the one side and part of the other side are wanting. The spur belongs to the middle of the fifteenth century, and was for use at jousts and other games at a time when the large trappers necessitated the use of a long-necked spur to reach the horse's flank.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Westmorland and Lancashire, submitted the following Report :

\* This type of dagger appears to belong to the 14th and 15th centuries,

“As Local Secretary for Lancashire and Westmorland, I have the following matters to report :

A letter written by a local gentleman recently appeared in the *Times* condemning the proposed alterations to the old edifice of the grammar school at Hawkshead, Lancashire. The facts of the matter are as follows :

The school was founded by Archbishop Sandys, a distinguished member of an ancient local family, which from time to time has in various ways benefited the town. The letters patent from Queen Elizabeth for this purpose are dated 10th April in the twenty-seventh year of her reign. The statutes for the school, which are printed in full in *The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*, by Thomas Abyngdon, 1717, are dated 1 April in the thirtieth year of the same reign.

In 1669 one Daniel Rawlinson, also of a local family, besides benefiting the school in other ways, founded a small library, and to some extent seems to have rebuilt or re-edified the school itself. Over the door is an inscription to his memory.

The building, as it stood until quite recently, was a plain rough-cast building, which although admirably in keeping with the town, had no architectural value ; but its local interest is considerable, and among the names of those who have been educated there are some of more or less distinction. The Rev. George Walker, an eminent divine of the seventeenth century ; Joshua King, D.D., senior wrangler, 1819, and President of Queen's College, Cambridge ; the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge ; and the poet Wordsworth himself, whose name carved on a bench annually draws many visitors to the place. Edward Baines, the historian of Lancashire, also received part of his education here.

The alterations to the building, which are being done by Colonel Sandys, M.P., the present representative of the founder's family, are as follows : last year the doorway, which had no ornament, except the stone over it commemorating Daniel Rawlinson, and above which was a sundial of later date, was succeeded by a substantial and somewhat ornate one of red sandstone, more or less Jacobean in style. The ugly square sash windows are now about to be replaced by stone mullioned windows of plain character, such as not improbably lighted the building as first built after the foundation.\*

The only objection to these alterations, and that which was

\* Since writing the above, the external rough cast has been removed ; and several stones were found bearing the initials and names of scholars with dates, Dan. Rawlinson, 1670 ; Edward Wright, 1676 ; G.R., 1667 ; I.M., 1668 ; etc. These show that prior to the alterations in 1669 the building was not rough-cast.



advanced in the letter above referred to, is that it alters the character of the building of the poet Wordsworth's schooldays.

It may also be mentioned that Colonel Sandys proposes to have the old library, which contains some curious and rare works, put in order and catalogued. If this is published, I hope to place a copy in the Society's library.

I am also pleased to report that it is proposed to publish the registers of the adjacent parish of Colton as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers come forward. The vicar, Mr. Williams, is taking great interest in the matter; and following a suggestion I made to him will, I believe, include the intramural and extramural epitaphs in the form of an appendix.

As local secretary for Westmorland, I regret to report that the fine woodwork fittings of the chamber known as the inlaid room at Sizergh Castle, near Kendal, have been disposed of by the present representative of the ancient family of Strickland of that place. Some description of this panelling will be found in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vol. x. p. 71. It is of Elizabethan date. The woodwork is now at South Kensington, and has been set up exactly as it was at Sizergh. The removal of this interesting example of domestic decoration from its original home must be a source of great regret, especially to north country antiquaries, but students must congratulate themselves that it is at any rate saved for the country, and that at South Kensington it will be always eligible for examination."

A. S. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited and read the following notes on a Gladiator's Tessera:

"The President of this Society has offered to present to the British Museum an ivory or bone tessera of a gladiator, which he lately acquired at Girgenti in Sicily, and with his leave I have now the pleasure of exhibiting the tessera. It is inscribed in the usual manner along its four sides, beginning with the name of the gladiator Teupilus, which is perhaps a barbarous form of Theophilus, like the form Teopil(us), which has been found in France (C.I.L., xii. 683); the second line gives the name of his patron as Munatius; and the fourth bears the names of the two consuls for the year 72 B.C. = A.U.C. 682:

TEVPILVS  
MVNATI  
SPADVIKSEX  
L.GEL.GN.LEN

i.e. Teupilus Munatii Sp(ectatus) [or Sp(ectavit)] a(nte)

d(iem) vi k(alendas) Sex(tiles) L. Gel(lio) Cn. Len(tulo consulibus).

For the moment I have passed over the third line, because it requires some explanation. Omitting the first two letters in it we have no difficulty. The rest of the line simply indicates that something had happened six days before the kalends of August, which would be the 26th of July, of the year 72 B.C. But the first two letters S P are a long-standing obstacle. Six tesserae are known in which the form *spectavit*\* occurs, and if we were sure that the letters S P were always intended for an abbreviation of *spectavit*, the question would be simplified a little. But there is one tessera which reads *spectat*, and if this is an abbreviation of *spectatus*, as it has always been held to be, then we are reminded of the famous line of Horace (Epist. I., 1, 2), where he compares himself to a gladiator who has already done his service and received the symbol of release:

Spectatum satis et donatum jam rude quaeris  
Maecenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo.

It has been supposed that these tesserae answer to this comparison, and that each gladiator named on them had been on a particular day of a particular year *spectatus*, and presented with the tessera as a token of his release. This view would have found ready acceptance; the tessera would have been a sort of *honesta missio*, if it had not been for the occurrence of the form *spectavit*. Mommsen had suggested that a gladiator who had been relieved of service, and *donatus rude*, might be conceived as having passed from the arena to the cavea of the amphitheatre to become a spectator, in which case it could be said of him *spectavit*. But why only on one particular day? Since then, Mommsen has discussed the subject more fully,† arguing that *spectavit* must indicate the condition of an *emeritus gladiator*, who, after his retirement from public displays, acted as an inspector of the exercises of the younger gladiators. This would suit the metaphor of Horace, that he had exhibited his powers often enough. If we could assume that the letters S P mean *spectatum satis*, then the mention of a particular date comes in appropriately, and the same would be true if the retired gladiator had only been allowed to appear once as a spectator. The tesserae taken altogether seem to have a preference for certain days of the month, and Mommsen has argued that these days do not coincide with the known days of great gladiatorial displays, whence the release

\* Ephemer., Epig. III., p. 161, and pp. 202-203.

† Hermes, xxi. p. 266.

of the gladiator was probably connected with a more or less private display, being a matter between him and his *patronus*.

Amid so much difficulty some have doubted whether these tesserae belonged after all to gladiators; but against this Mommsen protests, quoting an inscription (C.I.L., vi. 631) with a list of gladiators of whom eight are called *tirones*, eleven *veterani*. One is designated by the letter  $\bar{N}$  and two by the letters S P. He cites further a gloss on the word *rudis*, which is explained as the "staff of the overseers of gladiators" (*ῥάβδος ἡ τῶν ἐπιστατῶν τῶν μονομάχων*) and on that he founds his view that a gladiator who had become a *spectator* was still retained in the service of his *patronus*, to act as overseer of the exercises of younger gladiators.

Mommsen's view has been disputed in Germany. One writer\* contends that a gladiator, of whom it could be said that he was *spectatus*, was one who had passed his preliminary trials and stood midway between a *tiro* and a *veteranus*, while another writer,† agreeing with this interpretation in the main, suggests that *spectavit* had the meaning of *populus spectavit*; that is to say, the tessera would indicate that on a particular date the public had witnessed and approved the appearance of the gladiator for the first time. In that case it would surely have been easy to make matters quite plain by putting the name of the gladiator in the accusative. But this is never done, and accordingly the writer in question solves the difficulty by taking *spectare* in these cases to be a technical expression equivalent to *pugnare populo spectante*. In support of these views a number of passages are cited from Latin authors which seem to make in their favour. But after laboriously reading the argument, I confess to a feeling that these two writers have themselves made something of a gladiatorial display. The best we can wish them is to be *donati rude*."

Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., read the following account of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery recently uncovered near Saxby, Leicestershire:

"In the year 1833, whilst some labourers were digging two small shallow ponds on rising ground in a field near Stapleford Park, Saxby, Leicestershire, a variety of Anglo-Saxon relics were discovered about 3 feet below the surface. These relics can still be seen in the little-known, dust-covered, liliputian museum of Melton Mowbray, which occupies a small, low room in the picturesque bede houses just opposite the east

\* A. Elter, Rhein. Mus. 1886, p. 517.

† P. J. Meier, Rhein. Mus. 1887, p. 122.

end of the fine parish church. The pottery consists of three urns, in each case somewhat broken, and of portions of a fourth. They are made of dark-coloured coarse ware, and are similar to the abundant fragments and specimens found within the last six months. The larger of these urns remains full of calcined bone fragments. A wheel-turned, plain jar, 7 inches high and 5 inches wide, of good design, is pointed out in the same little museum as coming from Saxby, but it is unlabelled and has, we feel confident, no connection with these Anglo-Saxon interments. These relics include two or three iron spear and lance heads, one or two other small iron fragments, and two much-corroded iron umbos of shields. There is a handful of beads of the usually varied character, some of glass and others of earthenware. In bronze, there are a pair of tweezers, a long small-headed pin, and several thin circular fragments that seem to have been buckles. There are also two large bronze fibulæ, both cruciform, and lightly gilt. The largest of these, about 6½ inches long, by 3 inches in the widest part, is a noble specimen, and the best that I have seen either in collections or drawings, being beautifully worked in characteristic patterns, and having a grotesque head introduced into the lower part of the shaft. So far as I know this fibula has never been engraved and seems to have escaped attention. I could only examine it quite cursorily, as my time was limited and the case was locked, but it struck me as being superior to any in the British Museum collection. The other fibula is nearly as large, but not so richly ornamented, and broken off below the centre. A brief but not very accurate account is given of this find in the first volume of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society*, printed in 1863.

My attention was directed to this find of sixty years ago towards the end of last October, when I received a communication from the Midland Railway Company as to discoveries that had been made during the construction of a loop line from Saxby to Bourne. On looking at the Ordnance map, at the place indicated on the railway plans, I found that it was there stated, with the inaccuracy that deprives these maps of any real archaeological value in certain districts, that on this site had been found Roman fibulæ and human remains; but I have satisfied myself that this record refers to the diggings of 1833, which undoubtedly turned up only Anglo-Saxon remains. Last autumn I saw and carefully examined at Derby all that had then been found, and had come into possession of the company. Mr. McDonald, the chief engineer, who takes a great and intelligent interest in these matters, kindly promised to let me know when operations were resumed there, as I was anxious to



be on the site of this Anglo-Saxon cemetery, to see the uncovering of anything further. About ten days ago I heard again from the Company as to further finds, and last week I visited Saxby, and though, unfortunately, the work on that section was not then in progress, I gained a good deal of information from Mr. Wilson, the resident engineer, and from some of the gangers whom I interviewed. The second series of finds were submitted to me, and I have the honour to-night to offer the most considerable and valuable portion of them for the consideration of the society.

I have taken measurements of the various urns, fibulæ, iron weapons, etc., for their accurate description, but do not wish to weary you with such details to-night, especially as most of the articles are here before you.

With regard to the urns, there are six tolerably perfect specimens here. One is of an unusually large size. The great majority of the urns of this cemetery are of an ordinary or cinerary character, and have or had the fragments of calcined bones tightly packed within them. Unfortunately a very large number of these urns were broken up by the navvies before special attention had been called to them. From the numerous collection of broken fragments that I cleaned, I was able to make out at least thirty-seven distinct patterns. Some of the best of them are here, both the actual sherds and drawings of them. It has usually been assumed that the stamps on these Anglo-Saxon urns and vases were made with a wooden instrument, the end of a stick being cut to the desired pattern. This was the opinion of the late Mr. Wright and others, and Mr. Jewitt improved on this by giving drawings of the cut stick in his *Ceramic Art*, but I conclude only from imagination. When Mr. Bailey, a Derby artist and antiquary, was drawing the best of these patterns for me, he remarked these must have been produced by metal dies or stamps. This, too, was the opinion of a working Hanley potter to whom I showed the sherds. The patterns of some nearly resemble the cinerary urns that were uncovered at Kingston, Leicestershire, some years ago when the foundations were being dug for Lord Belper's house; they have also a similarity to some found in a railway cutting at Kings Newton, near Melbourne. Both these instances are in the same district. There is a still closer resemblance in some of the patterns to those of Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, found in 1852, and sumptuously illustrated by Mr. Neville in his *Saxon Obsequies*. But having looked through all the illustrated works that I know of containing drawings of these ornamented urns, and having seen a good many in collections, including those of the British Museum, which I visited this afternoon, I cannot

find exact similarity between any one of the Saxby examples and any others. It would seem that the potter made use of dies of metal or wood instruments for the stamps, but used his own imagination as to the method of arranging them. I believe I am justified in claiming for these urns and fragments, that they show richer and more artistically varied patterns than any that have previously been unearthed on any single site. One of the urn fragments has a small hole pierced through a projecting boss, an unusual feature of Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Several of the urns have bulges or knobs produced by pressure from the interior; but in some cases bosses, and in one raised ribs, arranged in a diamond pattern, seem to have been applied from the outside. They are all of coarse dark coloured paste, interspersed with particles of white flint and spar and are lightly baked. None of them show any trace of the use of a lathe.

The interesting fact about this cemetery, in common with a few other of the midland and eastern counties, is that side by side lie the remains of extended interments and of the ashes of those who were cremated. A considerable number of skeletons were exposed at Saxby, the males having knives, daggers, and spear-heads, or the remnants of shields by their side, and the females fibulæ or other ornaments; and these were found within a few feet of and at the same level as the cinerary urns.

In 1855, Mr. Kemble wrote a most interesting and carefully digested paper on 'Burial and Cremation,' for the *Archæological Journal*, wherein he argues that these mixed interments of what he terms 'the Unburnt German of the Age of Iron,' and the 'Burnt German of the Age of Iron,' points to the use of some common burial-ground within the mark or boundary land set apart to receive the dead, which was used both by Christians and Pagans. The question is worked out most ably and has convinced me of the reasonableness of the surmise. Churchyards for Christians did not exist till the middle of the eighth century, and then only very rarely. If Mr. Kemble is right and if this was a cemetery of the transition period from Paganism to Christianity, I suppose the date of these remains of the Middle Ages is that of the seventh century, Mercia being professedly Christianised about 653.

Several smaller urns that had no connection with cremation were uncovered near the skeletons. One of the gangers told me that they found them by the head of the skeleton, and that each of the skeletons lay with the head to the east.

The fibulæ are an interesting and varied collection, and include, besides a variety of cruciform ones, a circular one of rough but rather unusual workmanship.

There are two small and defaced Roman coins, each of which has had a hole punctured for personal wear.

There is one fine spear head of iron, and several smaller lance heads and knives. The usual characteristic, almost invariable, of Saxon iron spears and javelins is the longitudinal slit in the socket which received the wooden staff, and which, after being fixed, was closed with iron rings, but one of these ends in a circular socket like those of the bronze age.

A single iron umbo of a shield was found, over 6 inches in diameter, as well as one or two fragments.

Two small pieces of a bone comb are among these relics. A larger one I saw in the keeping of Mr. King the agent of the adjoining property, who has also two perfect urns and a sling stone.

About sixty beads from necklaces are here. Several are of amber, the majority are varieties of glass, whilst some are earthenware or porcelain. One of the last of these is nicely striated in a wavy pattern. The remarkable variety of Saxon beads is a subject that has not yet I think been duly followed up.

Where did the occasional elaborate and beautifully patterned beads of clay or earthenware come from? The late Mr. Roach Smith, in his introduction to the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, thought they were from North India. And did the Germans have any regular trade with the East?

I omitted to state, in the right place, that these finds were uncovered on a small plot of ground about a chain and a-half in length, a few yards north of the old find of 1833, as shown on the plan kindly furnished by the Midland Railway Company. The interments and the urns were found, as stated to me by the resident engineer and others on the spot, at depths beneath the sod varying from fifteen inches to three feet, and were in a light soil and resting on a harder gravel. Round most of the cinerary urns I was told that large sized pebbles were heaped. There is no appearance in the present condition of the surface of the neighbouring undisturbed ground of there having been anything of the nature of a tumulus over the burials."

In illustration of Dr. Cox's paper, there was exhibited a fine series of urns and pottery, fibulæ, beads, and other antiquities found.

Mr. FRANKS called attention to the elaborate designs on some of the urns. He also pointed out that all the beads were of amber or different forms of glass, and not of earthenware, a material used for beads only among the Greeks and early Etruscans.

The PRESIDENT compared the fibulæ and buckles with similar examples found in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.

G. W. G. LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., M.A., exhibited and read a paper descriptive of a large series of deeds and charters from the muniment room of C. Hoskins Master, Esq., of Oxted.

Mr. Leveson-Gower's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 14th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, S. A. Green, Esq., M.D. :—

1. The Northern Boundary of Massachusetts. 8vo. Worcester, Mass., 1891.
2. Necrology of the American Antiquarian Society, Oct. 21, 1890. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
3. The First Census of Massachusetts. 8vo. Boston, 1891.
4. Some Remarks on the Authorship of a Tract usually attributed to John Eliot, the Indian Apostle. 8vo. Boston, 1891.
5. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Report on the Bust in Doric Hall, marked Samuel Adams. 8vo. Boston, 1891.

From the Author, F. M. Nichols, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—The Hall of Lawford Hall : records of an Essex house and of its proprietors from the Saxon times to the reign of Henry VIII. 4to. London, 1891.

From the Author :—Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France. Discours prononcé dans la séance du 7 Janvier, 1891. Par M. Robert Mowat. 8vo. Paris, 1891.

From the Author :—Quintin Craufurd. Par. H. S Ashbee. 8vo. Paris, 1891.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. The Life of William, late Earl of Mansfield. By John Holliday. 4to. London, 1797.
2. A History of Taxation and Taxes in England, from the earliest times to the present day. By Stephen Dowell. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1884.
3. Chronicles of the Customs Department. By W. D. Chester. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1885.
4. Remains of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. Their explorations and researches, A.D. 1886. 4to. Dublin, 1887.

From the Author :—Prelia Eboracensia. Battles fought in Yorkshire : treated historically and topographically. By A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.



From Emanuel Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club. Vol vi. 8vo. Bath, 1889.

2. On the Primæval History of London and Middlesex. By the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A. (From Trans. of the London and Middlesex Archæol. Soc. Vol. i.) 8vo. London, 1860.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society :—Tract Series, No. 5. Account of the City and Diocese of Carlisle, by Hugh Todd, D.D. Edited by the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A.. 8vo. Kendal, 1891.

Rev. AUGUSTUS JESSOP, D.D., was admitted Fellow.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE reported the recent destruction of the well-known "cup and ring" markings on the rocks near Ilkley.\*

W. ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small terra-cotta group recently found at Tanagra, in Bœotia, on which he read the following notes :

"The small terra-cotta group, representing Eros reclining upon the back of a lion, which I exhibit, was found a few months ago at Tanagra in Bœotia. The ever-recurring representations of Eros in the terra-cottas from Greece and Asia Minor must have been remarked by all those interested in this particular study. Indeed, the representations are so numerous that, were it not that the movement is so frequently changed and the accessories so infinitely varied, the series might be called a monotonous one. The little group now exhibited adds still another to the many in which the god is found accompanied by a lion, a combination evidently designed to symbolise the triumph of love over force. Eros is generally shown in these figures playing with or showing the paces of the lion ; here he is seen lying placidly upon the animal's back, whose naturally fierce qualities have been transformed into the milder and domesticated ones of a faithful watch-dog. The god appears to be resting after an exciting and fatiguing romp with the lion. His head rests upon his right arm, which lies buried in the animal's mane ; his left hand, childlike, still grasps the large ball which has been the medium of their mutual sport. By the introduction of this adjunct and the tranquil repose of the figure, the artist has admirably expressed both the innocence of the god, and his confidence in the watchfulness and trustworthiness of his guardian. The lion itself is very unlike the realistic beast of earlier works, and rather reminds one of the conventional creature, familiar to all, found on our royal shield

\* See *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, xxxv, 15.

of arms. It is represented standing to the left, with fore-paw raised and head thrown back, as if in preparation to resist an undesired intrusion. The eyes are full and glaring, the open mouth exposes the tongue and fangs, whilst the pricked ears, standing mane, arched back, and curved tail all suggest a rapid awakening of the animal's savage instincts. Both animal and figure have been profusely coloured and gilt. The inner sides of the wings of Cupid have apparently been tinted to represent those of a butterfly, the ball he holds was originally entirely gilt. The group, like nearly all the terra-cottas discovered in Bœotia, appears to have been first roughly formed in a mould and afterwards carefully modelled and finished. The traces of this subsequent modelling are unusually evident, and are especially noticeable in the figure of the lion. The precise date of production it is naturally impossible to give; to assign an approximate one is even difficult. The florid design precludes a date earlier than 250 B.C., and the quality of the work forbids a much later attribution.

It will be readily noticed that this little group differs very much in style from the majority of those found in the neighbourhood of Tanagra. The treatment is so pictorial that it compares somewhat unfavourably with the severe yet graceful simplicity of the well-known sitting and standing figures first discovered on the site of that city. In place of the chaste and dignified artistic power they so eminently display, we have here an excess of highly-finished embellishments more due to the manipulative skill than to the artistic knowledge of the modeller. In this respect it approaches much more nearly in character the large and important groups more recently found in the same locality, whose discovery has given rise to so much discussion, and the authenticity of which has been doubted by many, noticeably M. Reinach. Like them, though in a less marked degree, it shows a decided bent of the artist to combine the two branches of sculpture and painting. This combination, in itself a sign of decline, and effected, it should be borne in mind, at a period of well-advanced decline, may reasonably be considered sufficient to account for the theatrically ornate treatment of this group, and at the same time and more particularly of the disputed groups. Had the inevitable result of this mingling together of sculpture and painting been duly considered, it is possible that the antiquity of the *most florid* groups would never have been questioned. They are condemned by their opponents on this question of style alone; of technical faults of fabric and material, such as would be observed by the practised amateur, they have none. Groups of moderately advanced style, like this little one of mine, must therefore be of great

service in the ultimate settlement of the authenticity of those showing the fullest imaginable development of this tendency to elaboration.

If at first a comparison of the two degrees of style had been seriously made, it is possible, even probable, that the antiquity of the more florid would never have been disputed.

In concluding my notice of this small group, I trust it may not be considered out of place to add a few remarks and suggestions as to the manner in which such groups and figures were probably made. That the process must have differed very considerably from that at present employed, by which a practically illimitable number of castings is taken from a mould, is certain. Of the immense number of terra-cotta statuettes from the necropolises of Bœotia there are but few cases in which it can be decided with certainty that any two separate examples have emanated from the same mould. Indeed, the sole exceptions will be found to consist of those small and unimportant compositions manufactured (in the modern acceptation of the word) to supply the wants of the poorer classes. As nearly the whole of these terra-cottas are undoubtedly moulded, this great variation of design is most remarkable, and at first sight would apparently tend to show that a separate mould was employed to produce each of the figures, and that each mould was used but once. But considering the very large number of these figures already discovered this is most unlikely, and it appears to me much more probable to suppose that the mould was employed for making rough squeezes or impressions of the body part of the figure alone, each of these squeezes being varied or entirely changed in appearance and size in the subsequent process of finishing and touching up. As is well known, the heads are nearly always hand-modelled. They were very likely fitted and attached to the body as it came roughly formed from the mould. It should be borne in mind that the suggestions I offer only apply to those figures coming from Bœotia and the neighbouring countries of Greece proper.

So far as I am aware, no terra-cotta moulds have yet been found in this district; they are, at the least, of exceptional rarity. The discovery of them in such large numbers on other sites, noticeably at Tarentum, shows that a distinctly different process must have been employed at such places. This disappearance of moulds is remarkable, and I trust it may not be considered as altogether unlikely or impossible, if I venture to suggest that the mould, as well as the original model from which it was taken, were seldom fired or baked before using, but simply dried. If this should be accepted as possible, the disappearance of both model and mould would be simply enough

accounted for. As evidence that the idea of such a process is not altogether improbable, I would draw attention to the dummed or blunt appearance of the traces of moulding which the figures show. This, were the moulds actually of terra-cotta, would be difficult to account for, in fact, could only be accounted for by careless manipulation, and this their excellent and admirable finish in other respects precludes. Why so tedious a process should have been employed is difficult to imagine and explain. That the ancient Greek artists had the strongest possible dislike to an actual repetition of design, is evidenced by the diversity of treatment of subject and ornament found in every branch of their productions. It is to this feeling that we owe the endless variety of treatment exhibited by the figures; and it may therefore be that some such process of manufacture as I have attempted to describe was adopted to facilitate this love of change and play of art.

Another and possibly more direct cause arose from an inability to fire any very solid mass of such clay as was used for making the figures. This was in a great measure caused by the selection of an unsuitable clay; and how little the selection of the terra-cotta was attended to is within the knowledge of nearly every collector. The extreme friability and tenderness cannot have been caused by decay alone, for the district comprises soils admirably suited for the preservation of every material.

To finish this somewhat discursive paper, I may say that the colouring, which was applied after the firing of the figures, appears to have generally been a fine lime-wash, coloured to suit the taste and requirements of the artist. That the colourist and modeller were not always one and the same person may be seen by an examination of my little group. The modeller, by the pose of the figure, evidently purposed to represent the little god asleep, an intention which has, however, been destroyed by the painter, who has shown the eyes open.

The object with which these groups and figures were deposited with the dead still continues to be a fruitful source of discussion amongst those who have devoted attention to the subject. Whilst some see a mythological or religious significance, others, I think upon stronger grounds and with better reason, regard them merely as pleasing household decorations, agreeable to the sight of their possessors in life, and therefore assumed to be acceptable companions in *the long sleep*. But the greatest charm and chief value of these delightful works, to my mind, consists in their giving us back vivid representations of scenes in the ordinary everyday life of the ancient Greeks, and showing that the perfect art of that period did not rest with their grand or heroic



creations alone, but was displayed even in the comparatively trivial productions which we are now considering."

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., read an account of the recent discovery of Roman remains in Bailgate, Lincoln.

Referring to a former discovery made in 1878 in this same street\* of a portico of six columns considered by Mr. F. C. Penrose to be the portico of the basilica of *Lindum*, Mr. Fox showed that a row of bases of columns found this spring in laying down new water mains in Bailgate was exactly in the same line as the columns of the portico uncovered in 1878, and therefore the newly-found bases, together with those of the portico, represented the western colonnade of the forum of the Roman city. Other columns lying in the same line, but further down the street, showed, he considered, the front of a temple abutting on the street running from the forum to the south gate. Certain arrangements of the colonnade were also of great interest as indicating the lines of the main and other streets of the Roman city.

Mr. Fox's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

J. NORMAN LOCKYER, Esq., F.R.S., read a paper on the orientation of the chief temples at Karnak, their sequence, and the probable dates of their foundation.

By the courtesy of the Royal Society the paper was read in their meeting room, and illustrated with photographs by the aid of the electric lantern.

Mr. Lockyer described, in general terms, the basis of the theory that ancient temples were generally orientated to the solstices or equinoxes or to stars. In order to show how this theory might afford important information in several archaeological inquiries, he discussed specially Mariette's work *Karnak: Étude Topographique et Archéologique*. In this important memoir Mariette attempts to give the dates of foundation of most of the buildings in the temple-field on the east bank of the Nile at Thebes.

Mr. Lockyer showed that with regard to the more recent constructions given by Mariette from the time of Ramses III. to that of the Ptolemies the sequence of construction demanded by the astronomical theory was precisely that resulting from Mariette's archaeological researches, and that in every instance the reason for the change of an old temple or the erection of a new one could be clearly stated.

\* See Proceedings S.A., 2nd S., vii. 433.

Mr. Lockyer then went on to show that with regard to the older temples the astronomical theory could not be so completely applied unless we assume an earlier date of foundation than that suggested by Mariette from the inscriptions. He pointed out that Mariette in his introduction had shown that this might happen, and also that for the further investigation of this matter some small excavations would be required at Thebes, together with more complete measurements of the astronomical conditions than had yet been obtained; and he urged that some steps should be taken to carry on such work in continuation of that of the French and Germans, the places of stars and the conditions under which they could have been observed in each of the older temples requiring especially to be determined with the utmost care. With such data as are now available the evidence suggests, although it cannot be said to prove, that many of the older temples, especially the temple of Karnak itself, occupy the localities of ancient shrines used as observing places about 4000 B.C., and Mr. Lockyer pointed out that, with regard to the stars indicated by their amplitudes, namely  $\alpha$  Lyræ,  $\alpha$  Columbæ, and  $\gamma$  Draconis, not to mention Canopus, which was observed later, these stars were those which appeared either on the eastern or western horizon at or before sunrise in these remote periods, precisely as the heliacal rising of Sirius took place at a much later date. Mr. Lockyer expressed his obligations to MM. Grébaut and Bouriant for their ready help and invaluable assistance whilst he was at Thebes in the month of January last.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and to the Royal Society for the use of their meeting room.

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Thursday, May 28th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc. D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Swedish Society of Anthropology and Geography. Nicaraguan Antiquities. By Carl Bovallius. Folio. Stockholm, 1886.

From the Author :—The Defences of Norumbega : a letter to Judge Daly. By E. N. Horsford. 4to. Boston and New York, 1891.

From the Compiler, J. J. Goodwin, Esq. :—The Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut, descendants of William and Ozias Goodwin. 8vo. Hartford, Conn., 1891.

From Mrs. Jackson :—The Hudlestons of Hutton John. By the late W. Jackson, F.S.A., with an introduction by W. Hudleston. (Reprinted from Trans. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. and Archæol. Soc.) 8vo. Kendal, 1891.

From the Author, F. L. Griffith, Esq., B.A. :—

1. The Inscriptions of Siût and Dêr Rifeh. 4to. London, 1889.
2. The Sign Papyrus (a Syllabary.) [In Extra Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund.] 4to. London, 1889.
3. A specialised hieratic group for *hotep*. (From Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache, xxix. Band.) 4to. Berlin.  
The following Reprints from the "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology." 8vo. London, 1889-91. :—
4. Notes on Egyptian Inscriptions of the Middle Kingdom. Parts I-III. Dec., 1889—Nov., 1890.
5. Notes on a Tour in Upper Egypt. April, 1889.
6. Notes on the Text of the D'Orbiney Papyrus. June, 1889.
7. Notes on a Tour in Upper Egypt. West Silsileh. Dec., 1889.
8. The Proverbs of Ptah-Hotep ; the Tomb of Rekhmara at Thebes ; the Qnbt. Jan., 1891.
9. The Rhind Mathematical Papyrus. April, 1891.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 4th, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read an historical and descriptive account of the municipal insignia of the City of London, in which he showed, from researches amongst the City records, when the different insignia first came into notice, and what successive changes had befallen them.

Mr. Hope's paper, through the kind help of Dr. Freshfield, and the courtesy of the several Aldermen, was illustrated by a fine series of twenty-eight of the maces belonging to the respective City Wards.\*

EDWIN H. FRESHFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the sword stands in the churches of the City of London, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

By the courtesy of the incumbents of the several churches, Mr. Freshfield's paper was illustrated by a fine series of actual examples of wrought-iron sword stands.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

\* For description of these, see Proceedings S.A., 2nd S., i. 207-217.

Thursday, June 4th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Sir H. B. Bacon, Bart., F.S.A.:—The London Magazine: or, Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer. 1732 to 1783. 53 volumes. 8vo. London, 1732-83.

From the Author:—The Leper in England: with some account of English Lazar Houses. By. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L. 8vo. Scarborough, 1891.

From F. A. Heygate Lambert, Esq., F.S.A.:—Familiae romanæ in antiquis numismatibus, ab nrbe condita ad tempora Augusti, ex biblioth. Fulvii Ursini, cum adjunctis Ant. Augustini; C. Patin restituit, recognovit, auxit. Fol. Paris, 1663.

Special thanks were passed to Sir H. B. Bacon, Bart., for his gift to the Library.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

A. G. HILL, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited (1) an old wooden brose ladle, with D MD and an anchor on the handle, from Scotland; and (2) a cast-iron pot of late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date, found in the Roman camp at Felixstowe, Suffolk. The pot is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth and in diameter at the mouth, but widens to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter towards the bottom; it has three short feet and two small handles.

F. J. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze saucepan of Roman date found at Barochan, Scotland.

The saucepan, which has been tinned inside, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a broad flat handle 8 inches in length and  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches in width at the broadest part. On the handle is stamped the maker's mark, [P.CIPI.]POLIBY. The bottom of the vessel is strengthened by six concentric rings.

For similar inscribed saucepans, see *Archaeologia*, xli. 326.

CHARLES WELCH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a tavern sign formed of painted tiles from the "Cock and Bottle," Cannon Street, London.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.



The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

William Salt Brassington, Esq.  
 Rev. Charles Henry Butcher, M.A., D.D.  
 Ernest Clarke, Esq.  
 Ernest Hartland, Esq., M.A.  
 Lucas White King, Esq.  
 Rev. William Edward Layton, M.A.  
 John Alexander Fuller Maitland, Esq., M.A.  
 Keith William Murray, Esq.  
 Henry Owen, Esq.  
 William Loftie Rutton, Esq.  
 Frederick Parkes Weber, Esq., M.A.  
 Morgan Stuart Williams, Esq.

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Thursday, June 11th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
 President, in the chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Editor, J. P. Earwaker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—The Cheshire Sheaf, New Series. Vol. i., part 1. 4to. Chester, 1891.

From the Editor, E. E. Baker, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Calendar of the Shakespearean Rarities, Drawings and Engravings, formerly preserved at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1891.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt. D., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. :—Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe, constructed for Shāh Sultān Husain Safawī, King of Persia, and now preserved in the British Museum. By William H. Morley. Folio. London, 1856.

From F. Davis, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Cary's Traveller's Companion, or a delineation of the turnpike Roads of England and Wales. (10th Edition). 8vo. London, 1826.
2. Handbook of Archaeology. Egyptian—Greek—Etruscan—Roman. By Hodder M. Westropp. 8vo. London, 1867.
3. Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England. By Alfred Rimmer, and an introduction by the Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D. 8vo. London, 1877.
4. Old Yorkshire. Edited by William Smith. 5 vols. 8vo. London, 1881-4.
5. Half-hours among some English Antiquities. By Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. New edition. 8vo. London, 1884.

From the Leadenhall Press, through A. W. Tuer, Esq., F.S.A. :—London City : its history, streets, traffic, buildings, people. By W. J. Loftie, B.A., F.S.A. Illustrated by W. Luker, jr. 4to. London, 1891.

From J. Wickham Legg, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :

1. Catalogue Chronologique des Grands-Baillis de Caux du xiii<sup>e</sup> au xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle. Par l'Abbé Sauvage. 8vo.

2. Bibliographie Normande. Par. M. l'Abbé Sauvage. 8vo. Rouen, 1889.

From Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. for Durham :—Photographs of two Royal Portraits in the Common-room at the Castle of Durham :

1. King George the First, by Kneller.

2. Queen Caroline, by Amiconi.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—Index to the Spring Gardens Sketch-Book. 4to. London, 1891.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

John Alexander Fuller Maitland, Esq., M.A.

William Loftie Rutton, Esq.

Ernest Clarke, Esq.

Henry Owen, Esq.

Frederick Parkes Weber, Esq., M.A.

In accordance with the Statutes, chapter xix., § 1, the following draft of proposed alterations in the Statutes was laid before the meeting by way of notice only:

“DRAFT OF PROPOSED ALTERATION OF THE STATUTES.

Chapter i., section 3, *for* ‘previous to each ballot’ *substitute* ‘during the course of each Session,’ *and for* ‘two’ *substitute* ‘three.’

*Repeal* chapter i., section 7., and *substitute* ‘Ballots for the election of Fellows other than those who may be elected under sections 4 and 5 shall take place, if there be vacancies, at such Ordinary Meetings of the Society as the Council from time to time may appoint. No Fellow whose annual subscription is unpaid shall be capable of giving a vote. The candidates shall be put to the Ballot in the order in which they are proposed, but not more than six Ballots shall be taken on any one evening. At each of the two Ordinary Meetings of the Society previous to that at which the Ballot is to take place a list of the candidates to be put up for Ballot shall be read from the chair, and a copy of such list shall be suspended in the Meeting Room.’”

ROBERT BERKELEY, Esq., exhibited the latten matrix of a hitherto unrecorded seal of the Cistercian nunnery of Legbourn, near Louth, Lincolnshire.

This seal is a pointed oval in form, with a loop for suspension on the back. It bears for device a standing figure of Our Lady and Child beneath a canopy with panelled buttresses. In base, under an arch with floral spring on either side, is a three-quarter length figure of a bishop or abbot, in mass vestments and with mitre and crosier, with his hands joined in prayer.

The legend is :

*Sigillū comune monasterij beate marie legburn,*  
with sprigs for stops.

The matrix, which is now somewhat worn, but retains traces of gilding, probably dates from the middle of the fifteenth century.

HUGH NORRIS, Esq., Local Secretary for Somerset, exhibited a remarkable early mace belonging to the borough of Colyford, co. Devon.

This mace, which measures  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, is of iron, and wrought in one piece. It consists of a slender rod divided by slight bands into four sections, headed with a four-sided set of ribbed and notched flanges. The lower end is slightly widened out, trumpet fashion, and ends in a flat button, the centre of which has been broken away.

From the make of the mace it is quite clear that it was properly borne with the flanged end uppermost. On the button at the bottom was probably affixed a shield of the royal arms, now torn off. The traces of gilding and painting are comparatively modern.

Owing to the rarity of early maces of this and similar forms it is not easy to assign dates to them, but the Colyford example, if it be not of the seventeenth century, may not improbably belong to the first half of the fifteenth century.

His Honour JUDGE SNAGGE exhibited a marble head of a Greek athlete recently found on taking down a wall near the site of Arundel House, Strand.

The head very possibly formed part of the famous collection known as the Arundel Marbles.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A. LL.M. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following Report on antiquities found in his district :

"I have the honour to submit an extract from a newspaper, the *Carlisle Patriot* of May 1, 1891, containing an account by Mr. G. H. Dixon of a find at Brackenhill, near Longtown, Cumberland, in December 1891. Mr. Dixon informed me of the find so soon as it occurred, but ill health and the severity of the weather made it impossible for me to visit the place.



IRON MACE  
OF THE  
BOROUGH OF  
COLYFORD  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear).

*Extract.*

Some few months ago, whilst Mr. Standish's workmen were employed in getting gravel from an old pit in the vicinity of Brackenhill Tower, they came upon sundry rough unchiselled stone flags, which unfortunately were considerably broken before it was found that the structure which they formed contained human bones.

After this discovery was made, the men went to work in a more careful manner, and ultimately exposed a rough *double* tomb or cist, containing evidently the remains of two human bodies.

The cists were only about 3 feet in length and divided into two compartments, one rather smaller than the other, the whole composed of freestone flags and covered with the same.

The cists are as nearly as possible standing south by north. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard on the eastern side were found some other flags, set in an upright position, and within them were the remains of broken pottery.

I had the ground carefully examined in every direction for further relics, but no other remains could be discovered. I had the bones and all the debris carefully collected, leaving the cists exactly as found (where they now remain).

I forwarded the former to Mr. Standish, the owner of the property, who had them examined by Lord Northesk. I may add that there is a very old and unexpired legend of a ghost haunting this particular locality. I append Lord Northesk's report :

'The fragments of pottery are British (early), of cinerary urn type, with a projecting rim.

The clay is too thick for the smaller class of utensils commonly called food vessels, drinking cups, &c.

I think they belong to two separate urns, but there are not enough to set up, so as to give an idea of their original size and shape.

The two fragments of jaw form portions of the lower jaw of one individual, all teeth being present with the exception of the left canine and four incisors.

Taken by itself I should attribute it to a woman of somewhat large development, and from 25 to 30 years of age.

But the thinness of some of the portions of the crania sent with it, together with the youthful appearance of some of the other bones, suggests that either the remains belonged to two distinct individuals, one much younger than the other, or else that the jaw is uncommonly large for the age indicated.

The bones are fragmentary, chiefly vertebræ, and without fuller examination and measurements I can only give a general and untrustworthy opinion : that some belong to a much larger body than the other, whilst regarding a few of them, I have doubts as to their being human at all.

It is a pity that more of the urns was not discovered, and from the sound state of the jaw, the remainder of that cranium was probably missed when the cists were opened.

N.'

I have also the honour to exhibit a sketch by Mr. W. H. Hoodless, of Wigton, of a Roman sepulchral slab found on April 9, 1891, in a field at Coneygarth, near the well-known Roman camp of Old Carlisle, Wigton. It represents a seated female figure, whose head and shoulders are lost; her left hand holds a dove, and a boy stands at her side holding a lamb in his hands.

Several fragments of Roman work are preserved in the walls of the farm-house at Coneygarth, including the inscribed stone No. 841 in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, which is there, erroneously, stated to be lost. There is also a fragment of a



*replica* of the famous group of *Hermes* with the infant *Bacchus* in his lap, by *Praxiteles*.\*

I also exhibit a bronze socketed spear-head with loops at the side of the socket. It measures  $8\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length, and  $2\frac{1}{8}$  across the broadest part of the blade, which is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, the diameter of the socket is about one inch. This spearhead was found on Tuesday, May 19, 1891, on Tebay Fell Deep Moss, in Westmoreland, at a spot about three-quarters of a mile from Waskew Head, and the same from Gelstone. The finder, a farmer on the fell, was digging peats, and found it 'right at the bottom.' Unluckily the farmer's wife has severely scoured the unfortunate implement."

Rev. H. J. CHEALES, M.A., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, read a paper descriptive of four more wall-paintings uncovered by him in Friskney Church. Tracings of the paintings were exhibited.

Mr. Cheales's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

J. K. LAUGHTON, Esq., R.N., M.A., read a paper on the English Flag, in which he traced the gradual development of naval and other ensigns, and the origin of the national flag called "the Union Jack."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Thursday, June 18th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Second Report on the Pre-historic Remains from the Sandhills of the Coast of Ireland. By W. J. Knowles. 8vo. Dublin, 1891.

From the Author, J. P. Earwaker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :

1. Notes on the early Booksellers and Stationers of Manchester prior to the year 1700. 8vo. Manchester, 1889.
2. Manchester and the Rebellion of 1745. 8vo. Manchester, 1890.
3. The Mock Corporation of Rochdale. 8vo. Liverpool, 1889.

\* *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, x. 283; and see Professor Hübner, *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, iii. 232, 250.

4. Notes on the Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Michael's, Manchester. 8vo. Chester, 1890.

From the Corporation of the City of London:—Catalogue of Hebraica and Judaica in the Library of the Corporation of the City of London. With a subject index by the Rev. A. Löwy. 8vo. London, 1891.

From F. Davis, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Botanic Garden; a Poem, in two parts. [By Erasmus Darwin. Contains in the Notes an account of the Portland Vase, with engravings]. 4to. London, 1791.

From J. Brooking Rowe, Esq., F.S.A.:—Transactions of the Devonshire Association. Extra Volume. The Devonshire Domesday. Part VII. 8vo. Plymouth, 1890.

From G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Norroy King of Arms:—Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire, issued by the Powys-Land Club. Vols. 1 to 6. 8vo. London, 1868-73.

William Salt Brassington, Esq., and Rev. William Edward Layton, M.A., were admitted Fellows.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, exhibited a fine State sword belonging to that city.

The privilege of having a sword borne before the mayor was granted to Newcastle by letters patent of Richard II., dated 25 January, 1390-1. The sword exhibited, which is the older of two possessed by the corporation, though not of so early a date as the grant, is nevertheless a very interesting example.

The blade is  $34\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, without grooves or ridges, and has near the hilt, on both sides, the Solingen or Passau wolf mark.

The hilt, which measures  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, is that of the original sword, and is of steel plated with silver-gilt. The pommel is 5 inches long, of lozenge form, with a deep central groove. Both sides are chased with spirited leafwork and the groove with a slight running scroll. The guard has a central portion formed of three deep grooves, chased with trophies, etc. (apparently a late sixteenth-century restoration), and long flat quillons curved slightly downwards with a sharp curl at the ends. The quillons are chased with a running leaf pattern on either side the central ridge, and have a total length of  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The grip is covered with modern red velvet bound with gilt wire. At the top of the pommel is a small cap, the result of a repair, and through carelessness in putting together the pieces of the hilt the band next the pommel has been reversed, and its supposed loss made good in common base metal.

The scabbard is covered with red velvet, edged with gold lace and ornamented with handsome silver-gilt lockets of a date *circa* 1760. The first locket has in front, under a tent, the royal arms in use from 1714 to 1801, within the Garter, and



HILT OF A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY STATE SWORD OF THE CITY OF  
NEWCASTLE. ( $\frac{1}{3}$  linear.)

crowned, with crest, supporters, and motto. The reverse bears a military trophy. The second locket has in front an ornate cartouche with the three castles of Newcastle, and on the back arabesque scrolls, etc. The third locket has a ship in full sail on the front, and a blank cartouche on the reverse. The chape has in front a figure of a Triton with a trident, astride a dolphin, and on the reverse a blank cartouche. All the lockets are handsomely chased and wrought in *repoussé*. They are not hall-marked.

The total length of the sword is 4 feet 2 inches, and its date appears to be *circa* 1460.

Professor JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., F.S.A., read some bibliographical notes on Polydore Vergil's *History of Inventions*, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following account of the Priory of Ivychurch and remains of wall-paintings lately discovered there :

"The history of the Priory of Ivychurch, finely situated on a hill about two miles south of Salisbury, is closely connected with the royal domain of Clarendon, where the Norman kings had a hunting palace. Indeed its origin was for the purpose of supplying religious and spiritual instruction to the inmates of the royal household when at Clarendon, of which forest Ivychurch forms a part.

The foundation charter no longer exists, nor any others relating to this monastery earlier than the reign of Henry III., but in the Hundred Rolls, (*temp.* Edw. I.) it is stated that, "The prior of the Ivied monastery and the canons hold of the king in chief the site of their priory, and half a carucate of land in the forest of Clarendon, and they hold them in pure alms from the time of king Stephen, of the gift of that king."

The Priory of Ivychurch was founded for canons of the order of St. Augustine. What remains of the Norman church seems to show that the building was constructed in the first half of the twelfth century, probably during the reign of Stephen. It is stated that Thomas Becket lodged here, and rode over thence to Clarendon to attend the Council when the famous Constitutions of Clarendon were drawn up.

At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, this priory was dissolved in pursuance of the statute 27 Henry VIII., as being under the value of £200.

Directly after this the buildings were adapted to secular purposes, a small part of the lower half of the south-west angle of the church alone remaining. The rest of the materials of the building were used in constructing an ordinary house, with various



subsequent additions, which have been occupied by different owners since the time of the Reformation, and finally the whole (with the exception of what remained of the church) was pulled down about two years ago.

It was only after this was done that any idea could be formed of the extent and character of the original buildings of the priory. Almost every stone which formed the smooth facing of the later house was found to be sculptured on the inner side, principally Norman capitals, corbel heads, and moulded stones of infinite variety, a few remains of early-English date, including some shafts of Purbeck marble, and a very large quantity of fragments of fourteenth-century work, consisting of finely carved and richly coloured stones, apparently the remains of an elaborate shrine or reredos, the delicate mouldings of which still retained the brilliant colours of red and green with indications of gilding. As this establishment was probably never very extensive, these abundant fragmentary remains seem to show that the decorations were unusually rich.

It was found that the cloister, together with the domestic buildings, were on the north side of the church. The only part of the church left after the Reformation, and which still exists, is the south-west angle of the nave, consisting of one bay of the arcade up to about half the connecting arch. The shafts of the pillars are cylindrical, and the capitals of ordinary Norman type. At the outer south-west angle is a heavy buttress of later work; all east of this is lost. In removing the north wall of the church, (there seems to have been no north aisle) a massive doorway with pointed arch was found imbedded in later masonry, having externally a bold roll moulding all round, which apparently led into the cloister. The width of the nave was about eighteen feet. Under the Norman arcade were found some sepulchral remains in a stone receptacle covered with a fine slab of Purbeck marble, measuring 6 feet 8 inches in length, 26 inches at the top, and 16 inches at bottom. This had been used for some time as a pavement, but there were still remains of a floriated cross in relief, the foot of which ended in fleur de lys; it had also some traces of a sword accompanied by a shield. A considerable number of encaustic tiles were found *in situ*, of floriated design, some with the figure of a dragon, but nothing heraldic. The cloister probably abutted on the north side of the church, but owing to cellars having been excavated under this part, it was not possible to trace any remains beyond some object which might have been a lavatory. There was a solid building to the north-east which, when divested of its casing of later buildings and its two floors, which had served for many years as dormitories in a boys' school, proved to be, there can

be little doubt, the frater of the priory. The dimensions of this hall were 50 feet by 20, and of good height, with a uniform wall thickness of three feet. On removing the old plaster ceiling, a fine open timber roof was found in excellent condition. The only remaining window was high up in the west wall; this had two lights with trefoil heads of the Decorated period. There were also remains of windows high up on the south-east end of the hall. The whole width of the lower east wall of the frater was occupied with a painting of the Last Supper. This was found on removing some old lath and plaster partitions. A good deal of the subject, including the central figure, probably that of our Lord, had been destroyed, but a good many fragments remained. Careful tracings of these were made, copies of which I have now the pleasure of exhibiting.\* Shortly after, the wintry weather destroyed what remained; the whole was then swept away. The wall spaces of the frater were covered with fine compact plastering, a sort of gesso; the plain surfaces seem to have been covered with red lines representing masonry, with borders of foliation of the same colour. Various other fragmentary remains of colouring were found in different parts, in some walls near the church the foliated pattern was of the period of the 13th century.

There is a good deal of additional interest in these wall paintings owing to the close connection that existed between this monastery and the neighbouring palace at Clarendon, where decorations of a similar character were carried on to a great extent in the 13th century, of which valuable records are left, and will be found printed in Hoare's *Modern Wilts* (Alderbury Hundred), edited by the careful hand of the late John Gough Nichols. There was a chapel within the palace of Clarendon dedicated in honour of All Saints.

Two interesting statues in stone about thirty inches in height and resting on bracket pedestals, have been preserved here. The first is an archiepiscopal figure fully vested with alb, stole, and chasuble, over which is the pallium extending to the length of the chasuble. He wears a low mitre of the thirteenth century form and carries a crosier with plain crook in his left hand; with the right hand raised he holds two keys. The second is a nimbed figure vested in plain flowing drapery, in the act of writing on a tablet. They are now built into the wall of a small house, together with other sculptured fragments, which occupies the site of the east end of the church. These figures have been preserved in fairly good condition; strange to

\* On the emblems of two of the apostles are the letters P R and P D. These possibly represent initial letters of sentences of the Apostles' creed, "Peccatorum Remissionem" or something like it.

say they remained unscathed during the whole of the last tenant's occupation, who kept a large boarding-school for boys in the building.

The common seal of the house was a pointed oval containing a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in whose honour it was dedicated, carrying the Saviour, under a canopy and resting on a pedestal on which are engraved six roses.

The legend is :

SIGILLVM COMVNE MONASTERII BEATE MARIE DE  
EDEROSE.

Some few fragments of the Norman sculptured stones and the coloured examples of the shrine or reredos, together with pavement tiles and the carved bosses of the frater roof, are now preserved in the museum at Salisbury.

In the village of Alderbury, near the remains of Iyechurch, are the solid remains of part of a house connected in some way probably with Clarendon. This building now forms part of the village inn. The parts left consist of a portion of the massive timbers of a flat ceiling, and a low stone chimney-piece of very large dimensions. It is formed of a depressed and crocketed ogee arch with the rose-en-soleil badge of Edward IV. in the spandrels ; above are sculptured three shields, the centre containing France modern and England quarterly, with two lions in the second and third quarters. The dexter shield is that of Edward Thatcham, elected prior of Iyechurch in 1467. The sinister shield bears a cross charged with five annulets."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt. D., V.P., exhibited and read a paper descriptive of three Chinese rolls, with Buddhist legends and representations. This will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. FRANKS also exhibited two English embroidered hangings, on which he read the following notes :

"I have lately acquired two English pieces of embroidery, probably the hangings of a state bed, which happen to be of interest to myself, but which present some peculiarities which seem to me to justify their being exhibited to the Society.

The first of these measures 6 feet 9 inches by 5 feet six inches, and is divided into three stripes. The central one is composed of three squares of rich crimson satin, with a large and fine pattern of silver woven into the stuff, which is probably Italian ; in the centre is embroidered a shield of arms surrounded by a wreath of formal flowers, and with the letters H. above and E. W. beneath. The side pieces are of white satin

brocade, with a large arabesque pattern embroidered in relief in what seems to have been yellow silk.

The shield of arms is as follows : Four quarterings ; 1. *Sable a chevron between three leopards' faces or, a crescent for difference*, Wentworth of Nettlestead. 2. *Quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all on a bend sable three mullets*, Despencer of Nettlestead. 3. *Barry of six or and azure a canton ermine*, Goushill. 4. *Argent a saltire engrailed gules*, Tibetot. On the fesse point of these four quarterings a crescent for difference. This coat is impaled with another coat of four quarterings : 1. *Or a chevron gules between three torteaux*, Glemham. 2. *Azure three boars passant in pale*, Bacon. 3. *Barry of six argent and gules, over all a lion rampant or*, Brandon. 4. *Sable a bend argent*, Antingham.

The second piece is of smaller dimensions but of the same work, measuring two feet five inches by five feet two inches. The central piece of crimson has an embroidered shield of arms, surrounded by a wreath with the same letters **H.** and **E. W.** and the side pieces are like the other.

The arms differ somewhat : 1. Wentworth of Nettlestead, but the crescent for difference is absent or has perished. 2. Despencer of Nettlestead. 3. *Azure two bars dancetté or, a chief argent*, Stonor. 4. *Argent three fusils in fesse gules*, Montacute. On the fesse point a crescent for difference. The impaled arms also slightly vary, viz., 1. Glemham. 2. Bacon. 3. Brandon. 4. *Sable a fesse between two chevrons or*, Baynarde.

There can be no doubt that the arms are in both cases those of Henry Wentworth, of Blakenham, Suffolk, second son of Sir Thomas Wentworth first Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead, who married in 1554 his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Glemham, of Glemham, Suffolk. By her he seems to have had five sons, of whom nothing is recorded, and Mr. W. L. Rutton, the author of an excellent work on *Three Branches of the Family of Wentworth* (London, 1891) tells me that he has been unable to find any particulars about Henry Wentworth or his children.

The two points of archæological interest in these hangings, apart from the beauty of their workmanship, are, first of all the initials, which are arranged 
$$\begin{matrix} & H \\ E & & W \end{matrix}$$
 In the fashion which prevailed so extensively in the seventeenth century the initial of the family name occurs at the top, and the initials of the Christian names of the husband and wife below, which is not the case here. This peculiar arrangement may be borne in mind when dealing with similar initials. The second point is the curious mode of selecting the quarterings. It is evident



that it was not thought desirable to extend them beyond four, as more quarterings would have crowded up the shield and produced indistinctness. The full quarterings of the Wentworths of Nettlestead and of Gosfield,\* from two shields on the gateway of the old house may be seen in Mr. Rutton's work. In these also a curious selectiveness seems to have been employed. The number of quarterings in one case is twenty, in the other fifteen; in the second shield three are omitted which appear in the other.

It appears to me that the Wentworth quarterings in the larger piece are intended to represent the principal ones to which Henry Wentworth was entitled through his father, while those in the other give those to which he was entitled through his mother, excepting the bearing of Despencer with which the Nettlestead properly was acquired.

Roger Wentworth a younger, probably second son of John *Wentworth* of North Elmsall, co. York, was the founder of this branch of the family through his marriage with Margery daughter and heir of Sir Philip *Despencer* of Nettlestead. Her mother was daughter and heir of Robert Lord *Tibetot* of Nettlestead, but Sir Philip Despenser's grandfather had married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph *Goushill*. This accounts for the four Wentworth quarterings on the larger hangings.

With regard to the smaller, Sir Thomas Wentworth, the first Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead, father to our Henry Wentworth, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue by his first wife Anne, daughter and ultimate heir of Sir William *Stonor*, and his children became therefore entitled to quarter the arms of that family, but not the Fortescue arms,† as Sir Adrian left male issue by a second wife. Anne Stonor's mother was daughter and coheir of John Neville Marquess of Montagu, a title which he probably obtained through his father's marriage with Alice de *Montacute*, daughter and heir of Thomas, Earl of Salisbury. Properly speaking we should have expected the coat of Neville not Montacute, but, being unable to put in both, the Montacute bearing was preferred on account of the title of the Marquess.

This accounts for the four quarterings in the smaller shield, a crescent being placed on the fesse point, to show that they were the arms of the second son of Thomas and Margaret Wentworth.

I have been unable to obtain any information as to the history

\* More properly of Mountnessing, Essex, being the arms of Anne, daughter of Henry Wentworth of Mountnessing, second wife of the second Lord Wentworth. This Henry was a younger brother of Sir John Wentworth of Gosfield.

† In the shield on the Gateway at Nettlestead, the coat of Fortescue is erroneously introduced.

of these hangings, and I do not know if there was a house of any consequence at Blakenham, which is near Nettlestead. They may of course have come from Nettlestead, a fine old house which has passed through many vicissitudes, or from Toddington Manor, now the residence of our fellow Major Cooper Cooper, but Toddington did not come into the possession of the fourth Lord Wentworth till the death of Lady Cheney in 1614, a time subsequent to these embroideries, which seems to be about 1560. Lady Cheney was a sister of Henry Wentworth.\*

My interest in these hangings is that Anne Wentworth the eldest daughter of the second lord, and niece, therefore, of Henry Wentworth, married John Poley of Badley, Suffolk, who is now represented by my mother's family the Sebrights, my grandmother, Henrietta Crofts, being the last representative of the families of Poley of Badley, Gipps, and Crofts.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received from Mr. Rutton some particulars of the Glemham family, and our fellow Mr. J. G. Waller has called my attention to the monumental brass of Thomas Glemham in Brundish Church, Suffolk, which fully illustrates the arms of Glemham.

Thomas Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, living in 1360, married Joan, daughter and heir of Roger de Antingham; their great-grandson, John Bacon, married in 1426 Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Baynard, of Spexhall, Norfolk, and their granddaughter and coheir Elizabeth married Sir John Glemham, son of John Glemham, of Glemham Parva, Suffolk, by Eleanor Brandon, aunt and coheir of Charles, Duke of Suffolk. Christopher, son of Sir John Glemham, married Margaret, sister of the first Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead, and their daughter Elizabeth married in 1554 Henry Wentworth.

The monumental brass at Brundish is of Thomas Glemham, who is represented as a youth kneeling at a desk, with eight English verses, but no date. Over his head is a shield of arms, with crest and mantling, with Glemham quartering Bacon, Brandon, Antingham, and Baynard. In this Brandon should have preceded Bacon. At the corners are four shields of alliances, viz.: 1. Glemham impaling Brandon. 2. Bacon impaling Antingham, quartering Baynard. This it will be seen is also an error, as the arms should be Bacon quartering Antingham and impaling Baynard. 3. Glemham quartering Brandon, and impaling Bacon, quartering Antingham and Baynard. 4. Glemham quartering Brandon, Bacon, Antingham, and Baynard, and impaling Wentworth, with the quarterings of

\* This is confirmed by the date of the marriage of Henry Wentworth, which Mr. Rutton informs me took place at Glemham, 13th May, 1554.

Despencer, Clare, Goushill, Poynton, Oyry, Tibetot, and Badlesmere. Thomas Glemham must have been brother to Elizabeth, who married Henry Wentworth.

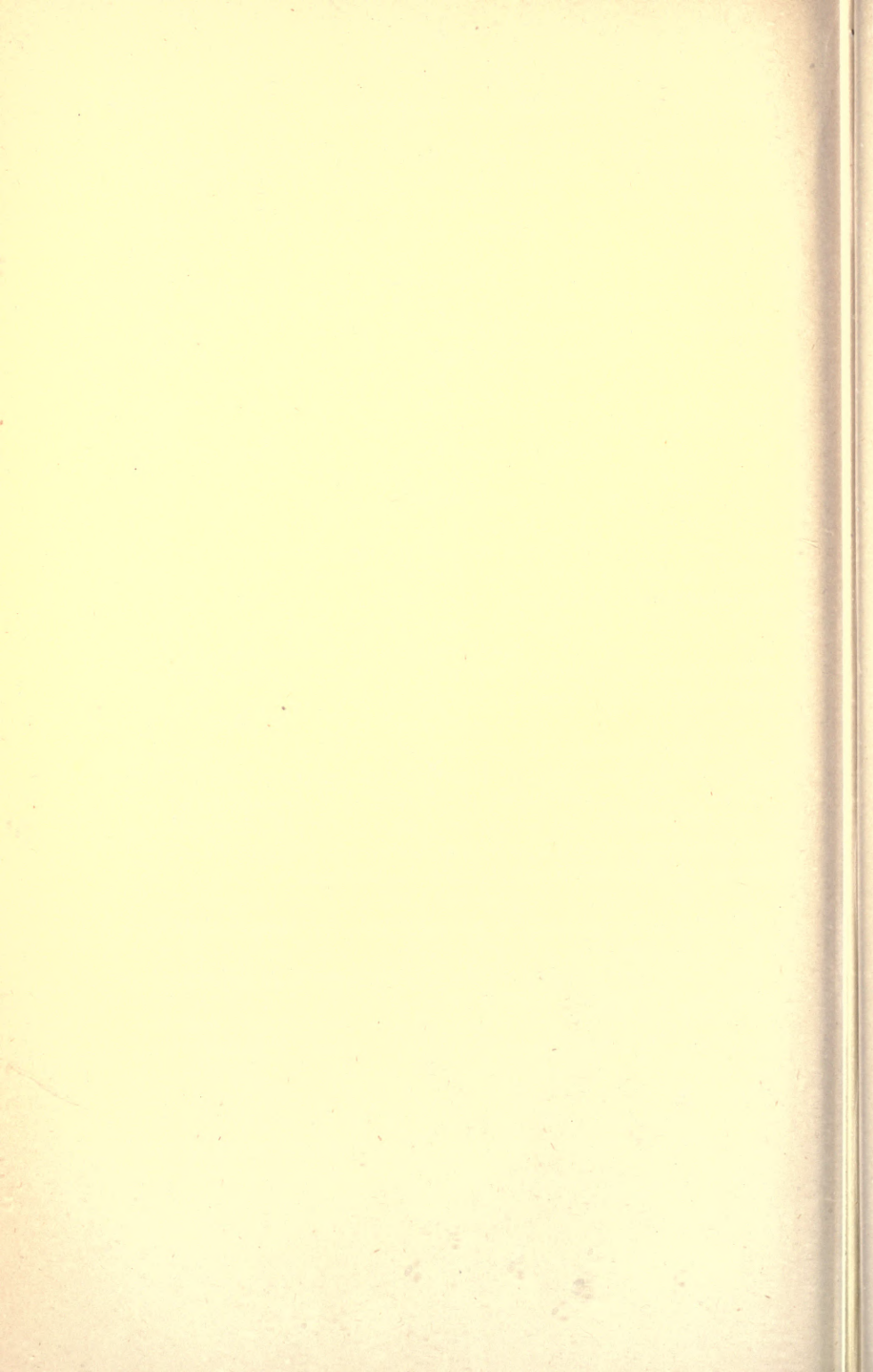
There are three monumental brasses in the church of Glemham Parva to members of the Glemham family, with verses and heraldry, of which rubbings are preserved in Davy's collections in the British Museum, and which seem to have been executed about the same time. The first of these is to Sir John Glemham, Knight, mentioning his children Christopher, Edward, Francis, Elizabeth, and Dorothy; the arms are Glemham quartering Brandon and impaling Bacon quartering Antingham and Baynard. The second is to Christopher Glemham, son of John, who married "Wentworth's sister," and died 1549. His children were Arthur, Thomas, Charles, Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, Catherine, and Margaret Maria. The arms are Glemham quartering Brandon, Bacon, Antingham, and Baynard, and impaling Wentworth of eight quarterings, the same as on the brass at Brundish. The third commemorates Thomas Glemham, son of Christopher, who died 1571, and his wife Ann Parker. His children were Henry, Thomas, and Elizabeth. The arms are Glemham quartering Brandon, Bacon, Antingham, and Baynard, and impaling Parker, a shield of nine quarterings which does not concern us."

The Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary, read a paper on Calais and the Pale, descriptive of the town and surrounding English territory in 1556, just before the loss of that possession.

Mr. Dillon's Paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by a series of maps, and of photographs kindly lent by Dr. Freshfield and specially taken for him.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 26th, 1891.





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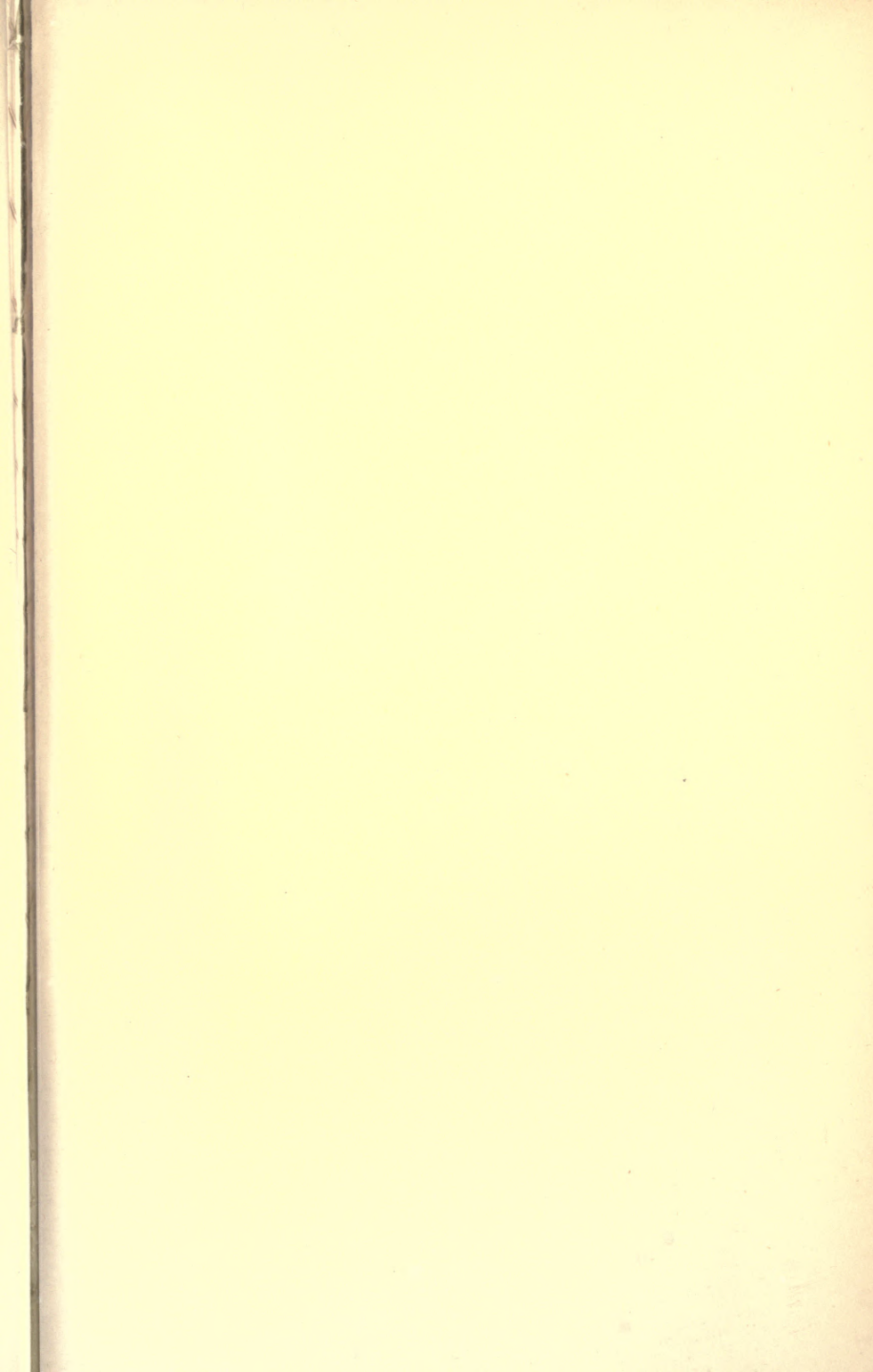
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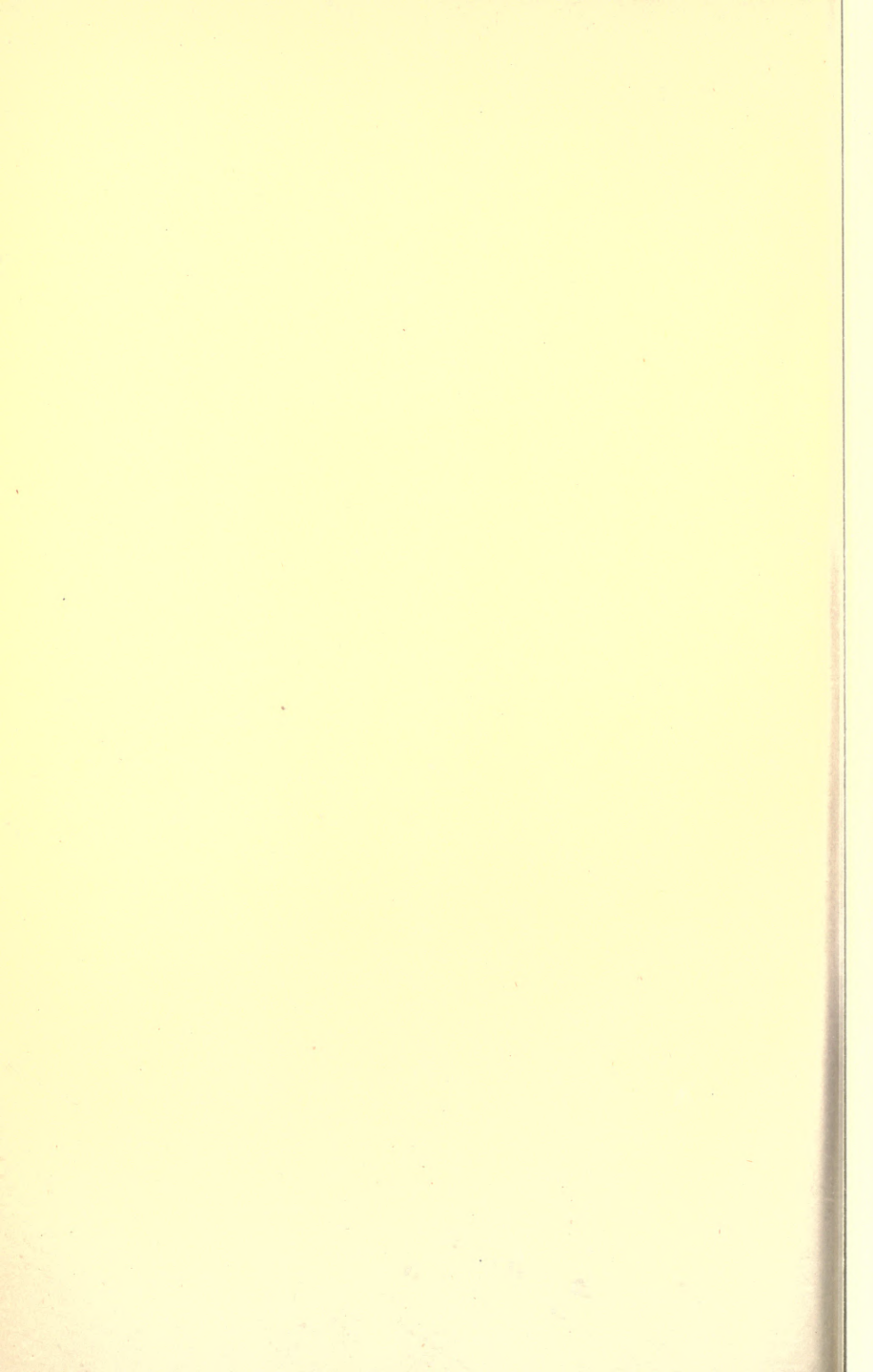
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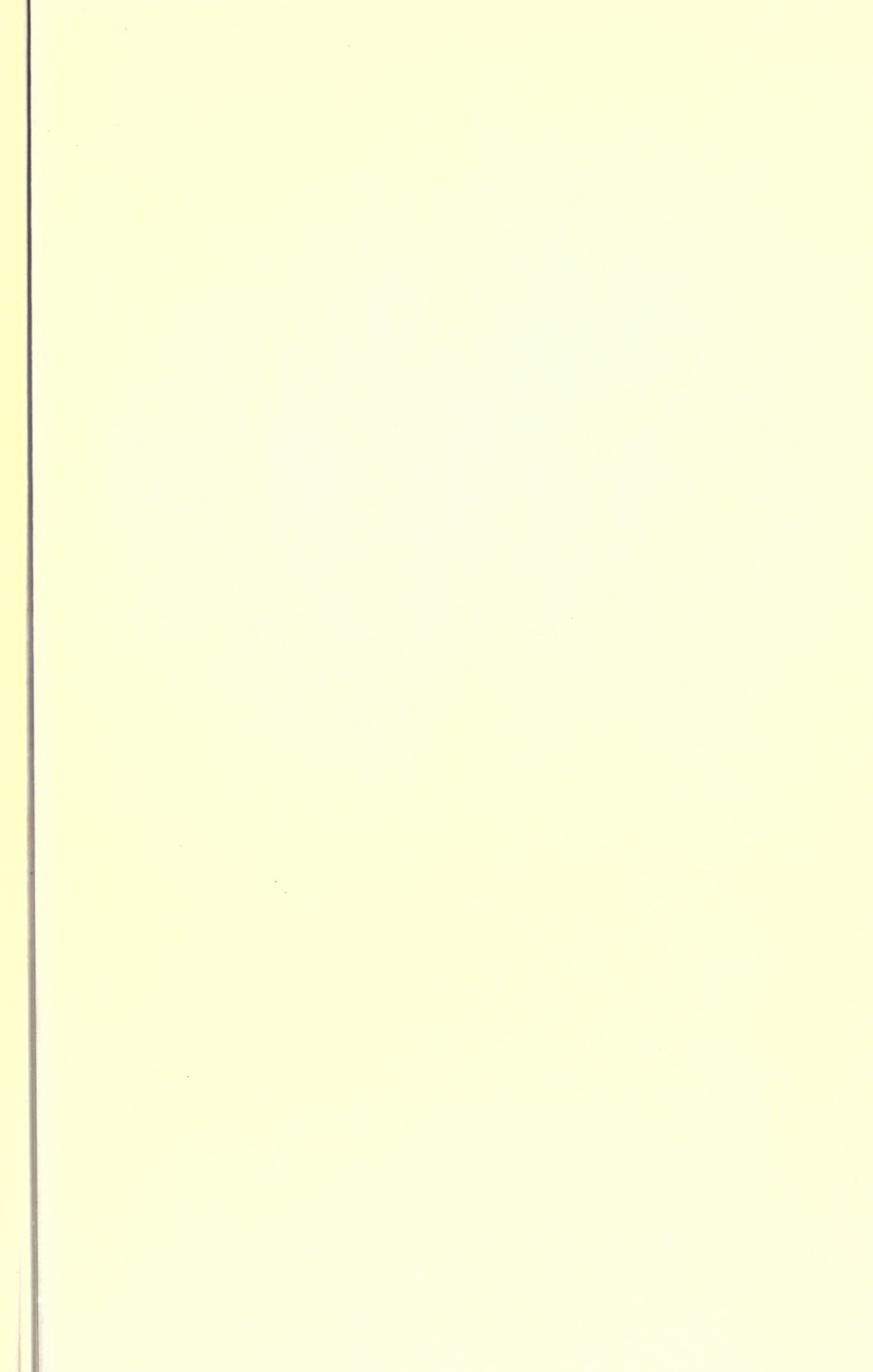


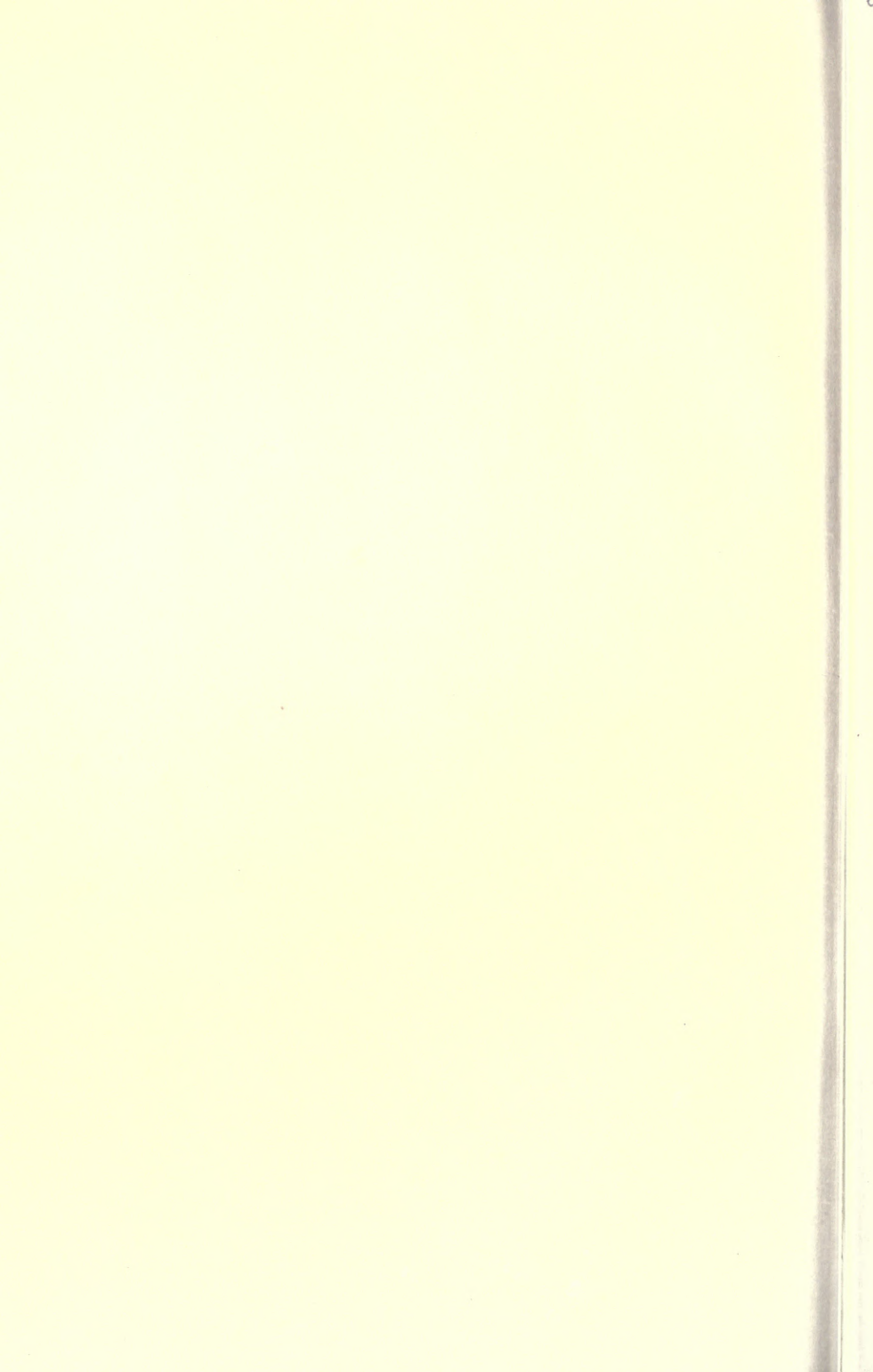
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